Reg. No. L.—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 14.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1910. [Price, 4 annas.

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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Memorial Rules
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Royal Warrant for the award of medals to men in industrial employment who may save the lives of others from perils (Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese) and (Malayalam)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 173.—Mr. Frederick Harper Hamnett, I.C.S., privilege leave for five days with effect from the 25th April 1910, under articles 250 and 273 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 174.—Mr. P. Kershasp, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1910.

No. 175.—Captain Dewan Gaupat Rai, I.M.S., to be District Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arcot.

No. 176.—Major Clarence Barrymore Harrison, I.M.S., to be District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Godavari, but to be sub. *pro tem.* District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madura, with effect from the 8th January 1910 during the employment of Major William Molesworth, I.M.S., on other duty or until further orders.

No. 177.—Captain David Claude Kemp, I.M.S., to be District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Arcot.

No. 178.—Captain Frederick Durand Sterling Fayrer, I.M.S., to be District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Cuddapah.

No. 179.—Captain Pandit Pareylal Atal, I.M.S., to be District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Nellore.

No. 180.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Charles Pereira, I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Cochin, but to continue to act as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Trichinopoly.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1910.

No. 181.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said section to the Rev. Allari Subbayya of the American Baptist Telugu Mission in the Kurnool district on the 6th May 1907 is hereby revoked.

No. 182.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the license granted under the said section to the Rev. Allari Subbayya of the American Baptist Telugu Mission in the Kurnool district on the 28th August 1907 is hereby revoked.

No. 183.—Under sections 8 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licenses granted under the said sections to the undermentioned missionaries on the dates specified against their names are hereby revoked:—

The Rev. C. R. Marsh of the American Baptist Telugu Mission in the Kurnool district—23rd September 1898.

The Rev. William Law Ferguson of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, Madras—22nd February 1905.

No. 184.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned missionaries to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

Palukuri Peter of the Canadian Baptist Mission, residing at Yellamanchilli in the taluk of Sarvasiddhi in the district of Vizagapatam.

The Rev. Sammuttu Muttusamy of the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Royapuram in the City of Madras.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1910.

The Rev. Henry Frederick William Lester of the London Missionary Society, residing at Bellary, in the taluk of Bellary in the district of Bellary.

No. 185.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Rev. Henry Frederick William Lester of the London Missionary Society, residing at Bellary, in the taluk of Bellary in the district of Bellary to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1910.

EAST COAST VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

No. 186.—Second Lieutenant W. S. Bremner, East Coast Volunteer Rifles, leave out of India, for fifteen months with effect from the 20th April 1910 or date of availing himself thereof.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1910.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

No. 187.—Captain Francis Henry Wilson, leave out of India for six months with effect from the 25th March 1910 or date of availing himself thereof.

No. 188.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Dacomb Bird, A.D.C., V.D., leave out of India for six months from the 23rd May 1910 or date of availing himself thereof.

TRANSFER.

MADRAS ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

No. 189.—Captain John Alexander Mackenzie, from the Supernumerary to the Active List with effect from 1st December 1909.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 6, 1910.

No. 190.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (Act XXVI of 1881), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, viz., Sundays, New Year's day (Saturday, the 1st January),

Good Friday (Friday, the 25th March) and Monday, the 26th December, in lieu of Christmas day, which falls on Sunday, the 25th December, the following days shall be public holidays in the year 1910 :—

Monday, April 11th	1910	..	Telugu New Year's day.
Wednesday, April 13th	,,	..	Tamil New Year's day.
Monday, May 16th	,,	..	Whitsuntide.
* June	,,	..	King's Birthday.
Saturday, August 20th	,,	..	Avani Avittam.
Monday, August 29th	,,	..	Sree Jayanthi.
Wednesday, September 7th	,,	..	Vinayaka Chathurthi.
Monday, October 3rd	,,	..	Mahalaya Amavasya.
Wednesday, October 5th	,,	..	Ramzan.
Wednesday, October 12th	,,	..	Ayudha Puja.
Monday, October 31st	,,	..	Diparali.
Tuesday, December 27th	,,	..	Christmas
Thursday, December 29th	,,	..	
Friday, December 30th	,,	..	
Saturday, December 31st	,,	..	

* The day which may be fixed for the celebration of the King's Birthday will be notified separately in due course.

The Governor in Council further notifies that on the following days which are not declared to be public holidays under statutory provision all public offices at the Presidency town and in the mufassal, with the exception of—

(1) the Sea Customs office,
(2) the Reserve and Currency departments of the Accountant-General's office,
(3) the General Stamp office to be open from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.,

will be closed :—

Saturday, December 24th, 1910.
Wednesday, December 28th, 1910.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1910.

No. 161.—Notifications Nos. 506, 816 and 832 published on pages 1130, 1308 and 233 of Part I in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th November 1909, 7th December 1909 and 22nd February 1910, respectively, are cancelled.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 186.—M.R.Ry. Madura Muthuswami Subbayya Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, privilege leave for two months and eight days from the 16th April 1910, under article 280, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 187.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Tiruvaiyar Venkoba Rau Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, privilege leave for three months from or after the 15th April 1910.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

No. 188.—M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Papanasanam Sathar Srinivasachari Avargal, Superintendent of Police, extension of furlough for ten days, under article 309 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 189.—M.R.Ry. Trichinopoly Duraiswami Pillai Avargal, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, extension of privilege leave for one month and eighteen days.

Note.—This cancels notification No. 184, Judicial, dated the 18th March 1910, published at page 350 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 22nd idem.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1910.

No. 190.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the Second class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562 :—

M.R.Ry. Lalgudi Sabaimathu Asari Muruguesa Asari, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Nidamangalam, Mannargudi taluk, in the district of Tanjore.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1910.

M.R.Ry. Devaguptapu Ramabhadrudu, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Pentapadu, Tenuku taluk, in the district of Kistna.

No. 191.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. Theodore James Tasker, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the district of Bellary, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260.

No. 102.—Under section 10 (2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Gordon Mackay, I.C.S., First-class Magistrate in the district of Madura, to be an Additional District Magistrate, Madura, and to confer on him all the powers of a District Magistrate.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 30, 1910.

No. 103.—Whereas a book entitled "The Indian War of Independence of 1857" appears to the Governor in Council to contain matter of the kind described in section 4, sub-section (1), clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of the Indian Press Act, 1910, inasmuch as it tends to incite to murder or acts of violence, to seduce officers and soldiers in the Army of His Majesty from their allegiance or duty, and to bring into hatred or contempt and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (1) of the said Act, is pleased to declare the said book to be forfeited to His Majesty.

No. 104.—Whereas a newspaper entitled "The Talwar" or "Shamsher" purporting to be now printed at Berlin has published matter of the description contained in section 4, sub-section (1), clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*e*) of the Indian Press Act, 1910, which tends to incite to murder or acts of violence, to bring into hatred or contempt and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, and to encourage or incite to interference with the maintenance of law and order, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910, that the said newspaper is forfeited to His Majesty.

No. 105.—Whereas a pamphlet entitled "Choose ch Indian Princes" appears to the Governor in Council to contain matter of the kind described in section 4, sub-section (1), clause (*c*), of the Indian Press Act, 1910, inasmuch as it tends to bring into hatred or contempt and to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 sub-section (1) of the said Act, is pleased to declare the said pamphlet to be forfeited to His Majesty.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1910.

No. 106.—Under the provisions of section 3 of the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st May 1910, the village of Kajulur in the Cocanada taluk of the Godavari district, which now forms part of the registration sub-district of Cocanada, be transferred to and form part of the registration sub-district of Drakshasrama in the Godavari district. The limits of the village shall be the limits which shall from time to time be determined for administrative purposes.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1910.

For numbers 180, 181, 182 and 183 of notifications, dated the 19th, 28th and 29th March 1910, published at pages 417 to 426 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 29th March 1910, *substitute*, respectively, numbers 182, 183, 184 and 185.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1910.

No. 26.—In modification of the notification published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 11th May 1909, it is hereby notified that the fees specified in the accompanying schedule will be charged under section 35 (1) of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), in the port of Porto Novo for the services specified :—

SCHEDULE.

For hauling up or docking for repairs or building a sea-going vessel on land within port limits—

Four annas per ground 10' × 10' *per* annum.

For storing cargo before shipping and after landing on the platforms and ground near the jetty—

First 24 hours free. Re. 1 per 100 square feet for the first week or part of a week thereafter and Re. 1 for every succeeding week or part of a week

Fort St. George, April 5, 1910.

No. 27.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Regulations under the Paris Sanitary Convention be imposed at all the uninfected ports of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the port of Bushire, intimation having been received of the occurrence of plague at that port.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1910.

No. 9.— STATEMENT of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for January 1910.

REVENUE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1909-1910, compared with Budget proportion plus or minus.	EXPENDITURE	Current year				Previous year.		Actuals, 1909-1910, compared with proportionate Budget grant plus or minus.
	January 1910	April 1909 to Jan. 1910	Budget proportion	Budget estimate, 1909-1910.	January 1909.	April 1908 to Jan. 1909.			January 1910.	April 1909 to Jan. 1910.	Proportionate Budget grant.	Budget estimate, 1909-1910.	Jan. 1909.	April 1908 to Jan. 1909.	
Civil Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	*Civil Charges.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ..	66,28,964	1,07,62,179	1,07,45,000	3,04,04,000	66,03,246	1,04,61,361	— 2,820	1 Refunds and Drawbacks ..	19,476	1,36,348	99,000	1,80,000	7,983	1,04,763	+ 27,348
IV.—Stamps ..	4,26,582	45,77,111	46,14,000	66,12,000	3,83,432	13,16,311	— 36,589	2. Assignments and Compensations ..	30,764	2,00,498	3,04,000	2,70,000	11,070	2,01,680	+ 1,498
V.—Excise ..	12,29,063	1,05,31,038	1,03,00,000	1,33,10,000	11,33,059	68,30,137	+2,31,038	3. Land Revenue	14,04,283	1,01,68,276	1,00,62,000	1,20,90,000	8,86,009	97,83,891	+1,06,276
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ..	1,77,150	13,05,614	12,69,000	15,36,000	1,46,179	13,36,518	+ 46,614	4. Stamps	9,099	1,11,262	1,12,000	2,02,000	8,807	1,10,443	— 738
IX.—Forest	1,72,856	16,76,439	16,28,000	20,40,000	1,44,849	15,71,944	+ 48,439	7. Excise	72,471	7,03,169	7,46,000	9,00,000	73,988	7,07,819	— 7,159
X.—Registration ..	1,11,855	10,36,005	10,52,000	12,70,000	1,35,510	12,10,433	— 21,995	13. Assessed Taxes	1,687	16,810	16,000	18,000	1,781	15,238	+ 810
XII.—Interest	2,663	9,62,252	2,76,000	2,76,000	5,615	2 36,906	— 13,748	11. Forest	1,70,881	12,60,253	12,83,000	18,59,000	1,29,330	11,18,123	— 22,746
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	77,127	7,74,628	6,82,000	7,56,000	80,661	7 00 370	+ 92,628	12. Registration	1 09 461	8,70,709	8,64,000	11 42 000	97,128	9,17,214	+ 6,709
								13. Interest on Ordinary Debt ..				8,80,000	80	80	..
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	10,914	3,89,022	3,92,000	5,40,000	14,200	4,20,637	— 2,978	18. General Administration ..	97,778	8,86,818	8,83,000	21 55 000	82,395	9,08,777	— 28,342
XVII.—Police	41,623	3,96,163	3,54,000	4,45,000	51,116	4,44,934	+ 35,163	18-A Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	8,39,220	45,92,315	46,28,000	64,83 000	4,67,068	47 98,570	— 64,310
XIX.—Education	21,432	1,61,356	1,49,000	2,05,000	17,361	1,39,278	+ 12,356	18-B. Law and Justice—Jails ..	1,10,969	11,99,969	11,61,000	14,62 000	1,09,679	12 41,670	+ 38,969
XX.—Medical	8,019	1,07,725	1,01,000	1 13 000	5,462	1,03,904	+ 6,725	20. Police	8,09,409	81,33,716	84,28,000	76,82 000	8,17,816	68 82,835	— 92,284
XXI.—Scientific, etc., Departments.	50,895	3,82,921	4,10,000	6,20,000	45,546	4,20,000	— 87,079	21. Ports and Pilotage	762	9,886	9,000	18,000	840	11,095	+ 886
								22. Education	2,10 629	20,71,326	23,81,000	37,81,000	1,82 995	19 76,140	—3,09 654
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	6,235	66,125	61,000	72,000	6 083	64,404	+ 5 125	24. Medical	1,83 589	18 26,661	18,15,000	22,84,000	1,85 621	18 76,037	— 38,339
XIII.—Stationery and Printing.	29,495	93,003	71 000	99,000	13,383	83,017	+ 2,003	25. Political	7,451	71,201	71,000	87,000	5 873	69,899	+ 251
XXV.—Miscellaneous ..	4,576	1,42,924	1,08,000	2,00,000	3,335	1,28,077	+ 4,329	26. Scientific, etc., Departments ..	99 068	10,76,750	11,51 000	14,20,000	1,09 638	9 91,033	— 45,241
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	848	12,010	9,000	12,000	470	12,224	+ 3,010	29. Superannuations	3,08 580	29 08,809	30,20,000	34 34,000	1,91 058	19,26,998	— 11,191
XXXI.—Civil Works	161	8,687	7,000	8,000	246	7,067	+ 1,687	30. Stationery and Printing ..	60,372	1,11,210	1,70 000	3 68,000	43 852	8 77,352	— 58,790
								32. Miscellaneous	1,56,440	4,36,627	4,44,000	4,18,000	19,078	3,29,306	+ 8,473
								35. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	..	..	..	2,50,000	..	..	..
								42. Major Works—Interest on Debt ..	..	..	..	14,06,000	..	..	..
								43. Minor Works and Navigation ..	31,834	6,28,910	3,74,000	7,00,000	34 448	3,70 364	— 47,090
								45. Civil Works	2,646	15,11,135	10,25,000	21,66,000	9,226	14,21,302	— 16,865
Total Ordinary Receipts as per Civil Books.	91 99 066	3,02,98,103	3 68,82,000	5,62,50,000	87,87,990	3 70,44,877	+ 3 67,492	Total Ordinary Charges as per Civil Books.	86,27,048	3 63,92,849	3,67,71,000	4,87,82,000	35,20,327	3,59,05 180	—3,86,771
Public Works Receipts.								*Public Works Charges.*							
XXIX.—Major Works ..	12,075	1 28,430	1,34,671	2,68,000	8,312	1,03,779	— 28,146	42. Major Works—Working Expenses.	49,200	8,81,164	8,49,738	11,80,000	74,370	8,51 486	+ 29,410
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	27,743	1,95,807	1,34,339	1,60,000	19,651	1,46,380	+ 61,468	43. Minor Works and Navigation ..	2,55 813	28,02,593	28,42,611	35,00,000	2 13,897	23,80,840	— 40,018
XXXI.—Civil Works	17,385	1,85 260	1,34,589	1,80 000	16,047	1,46,911	+ 50,671	48. Civil Works	8,31,479	38,93,887	37,14,903	50,87,000	5 10 134	32,03,191	+1,78,984
Total, Public Works Receipts ..	57,203	4,89,497	4,03,599	5,60 000	35,010	4,57,069	+ 85,988	Total, Public Works Charges ..	11,36,492	75,77,648	72,06,252	96,81,000	8 06,401	65,35 511	+1,87,311
Total, Revenue ..	92,56,269	3,07,87,600	3,72 85,602	5,68,46,000	87,03,000	3,74,11,944	+ 4,13,480	Total, Expenditure ..	98,37,541	4,27,89,796	4,39,71,252	5,84,13,000	35,26,677	4,18,30,617	—9 81,457

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Mr. A. M. Charles (Nominated Burgher Member), I.C.S., is granted privilege leave for two months [illegible] under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1910.

No. 82.—In the exercise of the power conferred by section 29 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, 24 & 25 Vict. C. 67, by section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, Ch. 4), and by Regulation I of the Regulations made under section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, Ch. 4), for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, the Governor is pleased to nominate the following gentleman to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George:—

Mr. Lionel Maling Wynch, C.I.E.

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1910.

No. 144.—Under articles 260, 233 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry. V. S Sambasiva Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, sixth grade, is granted combined privilege leave and leave on medical certificate for six months with effect from date of relief.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 29, 1910.

No. 145.—Mr. George Robert Hilson, B.Sc., Supernumerary Member of the Indian Agricultural Service, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Northern Circle, Madras, *vice* Mr. R. W. B. C. Wood.

Fort St. George, March 30, 1910.

No. 146.—Mr Thomas Pendrill Peake, Deputy Conservator of Forests, to act as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, and to be in charge of the Central Circle during the absence of Mr. C. E. Brasier on leave or until further orders.

POSTINGS.

No. 147.—Mr. Charles Joseph Wouterse, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, to act as District Forest Officer, Anantapur, during the absence of Mr. C. B Dawson on leave or until further orders.

No 148.—Mr. Charles Mortimer Hodgson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on return from leave, to be District Forest Officer, Guntur.

No 149.—Mr George Frederick Fancher Foulkes, District Forest Officer, North Malabar Division, to hold charge of the South Malabar Division in addition to his other duties.

No. 150.—Mr. Anthony Wimbush, District Forest Officer, South Malabar Division, on relief by Mr Foulkes, to be District Forest Officer, South Salem Division

No. 151.—Mr. James Andrew Daly, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, on return from privilege leave on 21st April 1910, to hold charge of the South Cuddapah Division in addition to North Cuddapah Division.

No. 152.—Mr Henry Fitzgerald Arbuthnot, District Forest Officer, South Cuddapah Division, on relief by Mr. Daly, to be District Forest Officer, North Arcot.

APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY COLLECTOR

Fort St. George, March 27, 1910.

No. 153.—M.R.Ry. Jayanti Venkanna Pantulu Garu, Acting Huzur Sarishtadar, Vizagapatam, to act as Deputy Collector, Sixth Grade.

POSTINGS OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

No. 154.—M.R Ry. Jayanti Venkanna Pantulu Garu, to General duty, Kurnool.

No. 155.—M.R.Ry. Corator Krishnamurti Nayudu Garu, from General duty, Kurnool, to Nellore, Treasury

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PROMOTIONS OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Fort St. George, March 29, 1910.

No. 156.—

(i) *With effect from* 26*th August* 1909 *consequent on the death of M.R Ry. M. Ravi Varma Raja Avargal.*

(1) M.R Ry. Rao Bahadur Kumbam Rustum Singh Avargal from fourth grade to third grade.
(2) M.R Ry. Pakala Srikrishnulu Pantulu Garu from fifth grade to fourth grade.
(3) M.R.Ry. Chittur Subbaraya Anantarama Aiyar Avargal from sixth grade to fifth grade.
(4) M.R Ry. Tiruvalandur Rangaswami Aiyangar Avargal from sixth grade, acting, to sixth grade, permanent.

(ii) *With effect from* 26*th October* 1909 *consequent on the reduction of M.R.Ry. N. S. Somasundara Sastri Avargal.*

(1) M.R.Ry. Tiruvavur Venkatapati Srinivasa Aiyar Avargal from fifth grade to fourth grade.
(2) M.R Ry. Vangal Thiruvenkata Krishnamachari Avargal from sixth grade to fifth grade, but to continue seconded.
(3) M.R.Ry. Kilvidi Seshadri Srinivasa Chari Avargal from sixth grade to fifth grade
(4) M.R Ry. Marakkambady Sakotarama Nayudu Garu from sixth grade, acting, to sixth grade permanent

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NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 22, 1910.

No. 157.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) that from the 1st June 1910, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule annexed to this notification, shall be constituted a "reserved forest":—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Number of the block.	Name of the block.	Description and Boundaries.
Chingleput.	Sadapet ..	..	Guindy Park ..	Comprises the whole of survey village No. 194 of the Saidapet taluk in the Chingleput district. *North.*—Starting from cairn No. 1, situated on the Adayar-Mount Local Fund road, the boundary runs along the southern boundary of Adayar (amsadari) village and that of Kottur village up to the point where the latter turns southwards. *East.*—Thence the last named boundary up to the point at which it meets the northern boundary at Pallipattu village, thence the western boundaries of Pallipattu, Kalkunram and Kanagam villages up to the point where the latter joins the eastern boundary of Velachari village *South and West.*—Thence the eastern boundary at Velachari village to the starting point.

FREE ARCHIVAL INDEX - TAMILNADU - INDIA

Fort St. George, March 24, 1910.

No. 158.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), that it is proposed to constitute the areas described in the following schedule reserved forests under the provisions of the said Act —

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk	Serial number.	Number and name of reentenue in the Gutialatur reserved forest.	Field number (paimash).	Extent according to forest settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					acs.	
				274 (*b*)	0·93	Approached by right of way No. 38 of the Gutialatur reserved forest.
				27#	2·39	
				258	5·19	
				243	5·70	
		1	9. Palaiyur on the way from Kulkadambur to Mullimudargam, hamlet of Satyamangalam	242 (*c*)	2·87	
				249	1·01	
				228 (*f*)	0·49	
				274 (*e*)	0·96	
				252	3·53	
					23·22	
		2	12. Kivanoi near Katrikoil, hamlet of Gutialatur.	440	7·84	Approached by right of way No. 37 of the Gutialatur reserved forest.
		3	13. Amaikundi near Gudderai, hamlet of Hassanur.	261	7·64	Approached by right of way Nos. 47 and 49 of the Gutialatur reserved forest.
		4	19. Marnatham	393	4·78	
		5	28. Elakmatham on ghat on the way from Satyamangalam to Kotada, hamlet of Chikkarampalayam.	300	7·64	Approached by right of way No. 43 of the Gutialatur reserved forest.
		6	32. Emmattarkombai near Kulkadambur, hamlet of Arutampalayam.	107	4·72	Approached by paths branching from No. 1.
				207	1·43	
				198	1·43	
					9·59	
		7	33. Kanavaikombai, hamlet of Arutampalayam, about eight miles due north of Satyamangalam at foot of ghat.	119 (*b*)	33·20	Do.
				120 (*a*)	39·20	
				110 (*f*)	79·27	
				113 (*c*)	9·93	
				111 (*a*)	9·06	
				228 (*a*)	3·09	
				248 (*d*)	1·91	
					186·46	
		8	31. Kilmankarai, hamlet of Kondayampalayam, opposite to Bungalow Pudur, half way up ghat.	197 (*a*)	7·84	Approached by path from Kondayampalayam.
		9	35. Elapalikadu opposite to Kankampalayam, four miles due north hamlet of Kankampalayam.	252	7·61	Approached by a path No. 4 of the Gutialatur reserve.
		10	24. Gobatai, hamlet of Hassanur.	263	7·62	Approached by a path entering the block on its western boundary of the Gokerypallu (stream).

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under clause (*a*) of the said section to appoint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Head-quarter Division, Coimbatore, to be the Forest Settlement-officer who shall enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and deal with the same as provided in clauses (1), (3) of section 10 and in chapter II of the said Act and the District Forest-officer, Coimbatore North, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of Coimbatore to be the officer of the Revenue Department who shall hear appeals from the order of the Forest Settlement-officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased to declare that this notification cancels the one published on page 549 in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th June 1907, No. 258.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1910.

No. 159—

RULES UNDER CLAUSES (1), (2), (3) AND (5) OF SECTION 210 OF THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT I OF 1908.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 215 of the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for survey, preparation of record-of-rights and settlement of rents under Chapter XI of the said Act

RULES.

1. Every Revenue officer appointed by Government for the purpose of making a survey of lands, a record-of-rights or a settlement of rents or for the determination of a proprietor's private land or other proceedings under the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908 is hereby invested with—

(1) all the powers exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(2) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate and make a map or maps of the same;

(3) all the powers exercised by a Survey officer under the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897 and the rules framed thereunder; and

(4) power to cut and thresh the crops on any land and to weigh or measure the produce with a view to estimating the capabilities of the soil.

2. The proceedings of a Revenue officer so appointed shall be summary and shall be governed so far as may be practicable by the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code having regard to

(*a*) the issue and service of summons;
(*b*) the examination of parties and witnesses;
(*c*) the production of documents.

3. Head Surveyors and Land Records Inspectors working under the Revenue officer shall be regarded as officers not lower in rank than a Revenue Inspector within the meaning of rule VIII of the rules framed under the Act and published at pages 804—5 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th August 1909.

4. In the case of an uninhabited village, any general notice to be served or publication to be made under these rules may be served or made in any inhabited village contiguous to that village, or if there be no inhabited village contiguous to that village, in the inhabited village nearest to that village or in the village in which the ryots and occupants of the land of the uninhabited village are believed by the Revenue officer to reside.

5. *Applications under section* 164 (1) *for survey and record-of-rights.*—(1) These applications shall be made to the Collector of the district in which the estate or part of the estate to which they relate is situated.

(2) The application shall specify

(*a*) the status of the applicant or applicants;
(*b*) if the applicant is a landholder the total number of landholders and the value of the interest possessed by each of them in the estate or portion thereof as the case may be; and
(*c*) if the applicant is a ryot the total number of ryots in the estate or portion thereof.

(3) If the applicants satisfy the conditions specified in sub-clauses (i) to (iv) of section 164 (1) (*a*) of the Act, the Collector shall call upon the applicant or applicants as the case may be to deposit 8 annas per acre of the estimated extent of the estate or part thereof in respect of which the application is made. If the Collector is unable to estimate the area he shall require a deposit at the rate of Rs. 2 per tenant.

(4) If the amount required under the last preceding clause is deposited or security for payment thereof is furnished to the satisfaction of the Collector, the Collector shall submit the application through the Board of Revenue for the orders of Government.

(5) In the event of the application being allowed by Government, if the amount deposited as above proves more than sufficient to cover the cost of the proceedings, the unexpended balance will be refunded on their termination. If the amount proves insufficient to cover the cost, the applicant shall, when required by the Collector, deposit from time to time such further sums as the Collector may think necessary for the completion of the proceedings.

6. *Procedure to be observed in the preparation of a record-of-rights and the settlement of rents.*—When the preparation of a record-of-rights has been ordered by Government under sections 164 and 165 of the Act, the Revenue officer shall publish a general notification in Form No. 1 inviting every person claiming to be interested in the land as registered holder, inamdar or otherwise—

(1) to clear, within a specified time, all obstructions to existing survey marks, to white-wash the said marks, drive into the ground whitewashed pegs to indicate their individual rights and occupation and the changes to be made in the existing registration;

(2) to present, within a specified time, written applications in the form approved by the Board of Revenue for all changes to be made in the existing registration; and

(3) to attend, when called upon to do so, either in person or by agent, to point out boundaries, to supply information for the preparation of a record-of-rights and to produce evidence in support of their rights and to provide labour.

7. Such notification shall be published in the village sheet of the District Gazette and by proclamation and beat of drum in the village and fixed up by the village officers in the presence of not less than two persons in the village chavdi or where there is no chavadi in some conspicuous place in the village and be attested by them.

8. As soon as the draft record-of-rights has been prepared for any village or villages in pursuance of an enquiry under section 166 (1) of the Act, a notice in Form No. 2 shall be posted up at the landholder's office in the village and in the presence of not less than two persons in some conspicuous place in the village, or when the village is uninhabited, in the village in which most of the cultivators of the uninhabited village are believed by the Revenue officer to reside, stating that the draft of the record will be published in the village or in such convenient centre as the Revenue officer may declare on a day to be specified which shall be not less than a week from the date of the posting of such notice and calling on all persons interested to attend on the date so specified.

9. On the date fixed for the publication of the draft record, the Revenue officer shall either proceed to the village himself and read the contents of the record to such persons present as may desire to have it read out to them, so far as they are concerned in it, or he shall depute an officer who shall so read out the contents of the record, and the Revenue officer or the officer deputed by him as the case may be shall at the same time inform the parties who attend that the record-of-rights will remain open for inspection in the office of the landholder or in the village or in such convenient place as the Revenue officer may determine for three months from the date of publication of the draft record, and that objections, if any, to any entry therein or omission therefrom should be preferred to the Revenue officer within the said period of three months after which date no objection will be entertained. The fact of this publication shall be certified at the foot of the draft record-of-rights under the signature of the Revenue officer or other officer deputed by him and attested by the village officers.

10. The record-of-rights which shall be published under section 166 of the Act shall be contained in such papers as may be specified by the Board of Revenue by general or special order in the case of any local area.

11. A notice in Form No. 3 shall also be served on each individual claiming to be interested in the land in the form of an extract from the Preliminary Register of Record-of-rights showing the lands and the rights registered in his name, and on the landholder in Form No. 4, stating that the records will be open for inspection in the office of the said landholder or in the village or in such convenient place as the Revenue officer may determine for three months from the date of publication of the record in the village, and that objections, if any, to any entry therein, or any omission therefrom, should be presented to the Revenue officer within the said period of three months after which date no objection will be entertained.

12. When any objection is made before the expiry of the period specified in the notice issued under rule 11 regarding the correctness of an entry or as to the propriety of any omission, notice of the objection shall be served in Form No 6 on all persons whose interests may, in the opinion of the Revenue officer, be affected thereby, and they shall be called upon to attend at such time and place as the Revenue officer may fix for the disposal of the objection. Objections shall be made in Form No. 5.

13. If no person attends to contest the objection and the Revenue officer is satisfied that notice of the objection has been duly served on all persons interested, the objection may be allowed and the record amended accordingly, or the person who made the objection may, if the Revenue officer thinks fit, be called upon to produce evidence in support of his objection; provided that if the correctness of any measurement or any boundary laid out is objected to, and fresh inspection and measurement be demanded, the party so objecting and demanding shall deposit the cost of remeasurement and reinspection as determined by the Revenue officer. If after the reinspection or remeasurement it shall appear that the original measurement or the boundary laid out was inaccurate, and the Revenue officer is satisfied that the said inaccuracy was not due to any omission on the part of the said party in pointing out boundaries, furnishing information, or producing records *in proper time*, he may order the amount deposited or any portion of it to be refunded to the objector.

14. When all the objections have been considered and disposed of, and the Revenue officer has corrected the draft record in accordance with the orders passed by him on such objections, he shall finally frame the record and notify in Form No. 7 that its contents will be exposed to public view in the village or in such convenient centre as the Revenue officer may determine on a date to be specified which shall be not less than one week from the date of notification and that extracts concerning any individual *bonâ fide* interested in the record will be read out to him if desired. He shall then publish the record in conformity with the notification. The fact of this publication shall be certified at the foot of the record-of-rights under the signature of the Revenue officer or other officer deputed by him and attested by the village officers.

15. *Settlement of rents.*—When the landholder, or a proportionate number of the ryots according to law, apply for a settlement of fair rents, they shall be considered as plaintiffs and the opposite party or parties as defendants for the purpose of procedure in summary enquiries by the Revenue officer. When the estate is managed by the Court of Wards, the procedure laid down in these rules for recording or settling rents shall be followed, the Manager of the estate for the time being, being regarded as the landholder.

16. *Applications under section* 168 (1) *for settlement of rents.*—(1) These applications should be presented to the Collector of the district.

(2) The applications should specify—

(*a*) the status of the applicant or applicants as the case may be;

(*b*) if the applicants are ryots, the total extent of the holdings in the village and that held by them.

17. On receipt of the orders of Government under section 168 (1) of the Act the Revenue officer shall publish a notice (Form No. 8) by beat of drum and by posting it in the presence of not less than two persons in the village chavadi, or where there is no chavadi in some conspicuous place in the village comprising the lands under settlement, setting forth that on a specified date and place the Revenue officer will proceed to settle fair rents in respect of the lands in the said village. Such notice shall be served at least one week previous to the date fixed for settlement of fair rents. When such notice has been served it shall be held that all persons have been sufficiently warned of the date fixed.

18. On the date so fixed the Revenue officer shall prepare a preliminary rent-roll giving such particulars as the Local Government may specify. In preparing the said rent-roll attention should be paid to the condition of the land, the nature of the soil, the prevailing rates of rent, both in the village under settlement and in the adjoining villages and to the provisions of Chapter III of the Act. As soon as the draft rent-roll has been prepared, it shall be published by its contents being read out in the village and by serving individual notices on the ryot and landholder (notices Nos. 9, 10 and 11 respectively) in the manner prescribed for the publication of a draft record-of-rights, a period of three months being allowed in this case for inspection of records and submission of objection petitions.

19. The objections shall be preferred in Form No. 12. When any objection is made before the expiry of three months allowed in Rule 18 the Revenue officer shall cause notice of the objection to be given to all the persons interested in the objection specifying the day on which and the place at which the objection will be enquired into. When the interested parties appear on the specified day or on the day to which the proceedings may be adjourned from time to time the Revenue officer shall enquire into the objection and dispose of the same. The Revenue officer may continue his proceedings under this rule notwithstanding the absence of individuals interested in the objection, if he is satisfied that notice of the objection has been duly served on them.

20. The Collector of the district in which the estate or part of the estate in which the settlement of rents is being made is situated shall be the confirming authority of the settlement record under section 170 of the Act.

21. Except when a special officer is appointed by the Government to hear appeals against the decision of the Revenue officer under the foregoing rule, appeals against such decision shall lie to the Board of Revenue within the period allowed under section 171 of the Act.

22. *Progressive rents.*—In cases where the settled rent of any ryot shows an increase of Rs. 25 or upwards and such increase is above 25 per cent. of the old rental, the Revenue officer may, if he thinks fit, allow the enhancement to be spread over five years in equal instalments.

23. After the settlement has been sanctioned by the confirming authority and the Revenue officer has incorporated the settlement records in the record-of-rights, he shall notify in Form No. 13 that the contents of the completed record will be read out in the village or at such convenient centre as the Revenue officer may determine on a date to be specified which shall be not less than one week from the date of publication of such notice. On the date so specified publication of the completed record as previously notified shall be effected in the presence of the parties or as many of them as attend. The said publication shall be certified under the signature of the Revenue officer or other officer whom he deputes and attested by the village officers.

24. The finally published record shall be made over to the Collector of the district and shall bear a certificate under the Revenue officer's signature and seal to the effect that it is the finally published record-of-rights. As many copies of the completed record shall be printed as may be determined by the Board of Revenue and the cost of printing them shall be deemed to be part of the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of Chapter XI of the Act.

25. An extract from the consolidated record as finally published relating to his tenancy shall be given to every ryot under the signature and seal of the Revenue officer and shall bear a certificate that it is an extract from the consolidated record-of-rights and settlement of rents as finally published.

26. The Revenue officer shall cause to be made a copy of or extract from the record-of-rights as finally published and this copy or extract shall bear a certificate under the Revenue officer's signature that it is a copy of or extract from the record-of-rights as finally published. The copy or extract shall be made over to the landholder concerned, or where there are more landholders than one, to their common agent or manager as the case may be, or if there be no common agent or manager, to such person among the landholders as the Revenue officer may deem fit.

27. Copies of records or of extracts required to be supplied to landholders and tenants under these rules shall be given free of cost. Copies or extracts of other records should be paid for by the parties who may apply for them at such rates as the Board of Revenue may direct.

MADRAS ESTATES LAND ACT I OF 1908.

FORM No. I.

Notice to the landholders, ryots, occupants, village officers and other persons claiming to be interested as registered holders or otherwise in the lands of

Village Estate

Taus District

Whereas on the application of $\frac{\text{Landholder}}{\text{Ryot}}$ of $\frac{\text{Estate}}{\text{Village}}$ the Government of Madras have been pleased to order the preparation of a record-of-rights in the above-mentioned village under the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908.

You are hereby requested—

(1) to clear within days all obstructions to existing survey marks, to whitewash the said marks, drive into the ground whitewashed pegs to indicate your individual rights and occupation and the changes to be made in the existing registration,

(2) to present to the Revenue officer within day of 19 a written application in the form approved by the Board of Revenue for changes, if any, to be made in the existing registration,

(3) to attend when called upon to do so either in person or by agent to point out boundaries, supply information for the preparation of a record-of-rights, to produce evidence in support of your rights, and to provide labour and survey marks.

Revenue Officer.

FORM No 2.

Notice of the date of publication of draft record-of-rights.

Notice to the landholders, ryots, occupants, village officers and other persons claiming to be interested as registered holders or otherwise in the lands of

Village Estate

Taus District

Take notice that draft record-of-rights for the above-mentioned village has been prepared under the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908 and the rules made thereunder. The record will be published by its contents being read out in the village of on day of 19

All persons interested are called on to attend on that date at the place specified and at any time and place to which the proceedings may be adjourned.

The record will be open for inspection for not less than three months at from the date of its publication in the above mentioned village.

Objections, if any, to any entry in the record or omission therefrom should be preferred to the Revenue officer within day of 19

After which date no objection will be entertained.

Revenue Officer.

FORM No. 3.

Notice to individual ryots.

To

The annexed memorandum gives the details of the lands and rights registered in your name under section 166 of the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908.

Objections to any entry therein or omission therefrom should be preferred to the Revenue officer whose head-quarters are at within day of 19 after which date no objection will be entertained.

The records will be open for inspection at for three months from day of 19

Revenue Officer.

Note.—The annexure is the individual abstract to Statement No. 1.

FORM No. 4.

Notice.

To

The landholder Village Estate
Taua District

A record-of-rights has been prepared for the lands in the village of under section 166 of the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908.

Objections to any entry therein or omission therefrom should be preferred to the Revenue officer whose head-quarters are at within day of 19 .

After which date no objection will be entertained.

The records will be open for inspection at for three months from day of 19 .

Revenue Officer.

FORM No. 5.

Objections under section 166 (1).

Village Estate
Taua District

1. Survey No. relating to the objection.
2. Name of objector with No. of patta or inam title.
   Father's name.
   Caste.
   Address.
3. Name or address of person or persons in whose favour the entry objected to has been made and whose interests the objection affects or likely to affect.
4. Statement of entry objected to or omission complained against with details of objection.
5. Statement of relief sought.

Objector.

FORM No. 6.

Notice fixing the date for the hearing of an objection under section of the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908.

By order of the Revenue officer
District
Case No. of 19 .
In the Court of
Notice to

1. Whereas an objection (copy of which is annexed) under section of the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908 has been filed, and the date of its disposal has been fixed for the 19 . You are hereby informed that you should on the day and place fixed appear personally or by authorised agent before the Revenue officer at at o'clock and produce any evidence, oral or documentary, you may have. In case of your failing to appear at the time fixed, orders will be passed according to law.

Revenue Officer.

FORM No. 7.

Notice of the date of publication of record-of-rights as finally framed under section 166 (2).

Notice to the landholders, ryots, occupants, village officers and other persons claiming to be interested as registered holders or otherwise in the lands of :—

Village Estate

Taluk District

Take notice that the record-of-rights as finally framed for the above-mentioned village under section 166 (2) of the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908 will be published by its contents being read out on at . All persons interested or concerned are called upon to attend at the place named above on the date specified.

Revenue Officer.

FORM No. 8.

Notice to the landholders, ryots, occupants, village officers and other persons claiming to be interested as registered holders or otherwise in the lands of :—

Village Estate

Taluk District

Whereas on the application of the Landholder / Ryots Estate / Village, the Government of Madras have been pleased to order the settlement of fair and equitable rents in the above-named village.

Take notice that on day of 19 at the Revenue Officer or a duly authorised subordinate of his will proceed to fix fair and equitable rents for all the lands in the said village.

All persons interested or concerned are called upon to attend at the place named above on the date specified.

Revenue Officer.

FORM No. 9.

Notice of the date of publication of draft settlement rent-roll.

Notice to the landholders, ryots, occupants, village officers and other persons claiming to be interested as registered holders or otherwise in the lands of :—

Village Estate

Taluk District

1. Take notice that fair rents having been proposed for all tenants in the above-named village, the draft settlement rent-roll has been prepared and will be published by its contents being read out in the village of on of 19 at o'clock.

You are hereby required to attend before the Revenue Officer or other subordinate officer whom he may depute at the above-mentioned time and place or at any other time and place to which the proceedings may be adjourned.

The records will be open for inspection in the office of at for three months from the day of 19 . Objections, if any, should be preferred to the Revenue Officer, whose head-quarters are at within day of 19 ; after which date no objection will be entertained.

Revenue Officer.

FORM No. 10.

Notice to individual ryots.

To

The annexed memorandum gives the details of rent proposed for the holdings in your name. Objection to any entry therein or omission therefrom should be preferred to the Revenue Officer within day of 19 whose head-quarters are at . After which date no objection will be entertained.

The records will be open for inspection at at
for three months from day of
19

Revenue Officer

FORM No. 11.

Notice.

To

The Landholders

Estate.

District.

A preliminary rent-roll has been prepared under sections 168 and 169 of the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908 for the lands in the village of Taus
. Objections, if any, should be preferred to the Revenue Officer within day of 19 , whose head-quarters are at . After which date no objection will be entertained.

The records will be open for inspection at , for three months from day of 19

Revenue Officer.

FORM No. 12.

Objections under section 169 (1) of the Madras Estates Land Act

Village Estate

Taus District

1. Name of objector with No. of patta or inam title-deed.
Father's name.
Caste
Residence.
2. Statement of the rates of rent objected to giving the demarcation Nos.
3. Statement of relief sought.

Signature of the objector, with date.

FORM No. 13.

Notice to the landholders, ryots, occupants, village officers and other persons claiming to be interested as registered holders or otherwise in the lands of :—

Village Estate

Taus District

Take notice that fair and equitable rents having been settled and sanctioned by proper authority under section 170 of the Madras Estates Land Act for all ryots in the above-mentioned village, and the said settlement having been incorporated in the record-of-rights, will be published by its contents being read out in the village of
at o'clock on

All persons interested are called upon to attend at the place and date specified.

Revenue Officer.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1910.

No. 166.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act, II of 1866, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Ashwartirunagari, Sivakasi taluk, Tinnevelly district, from 13th May to 5th June 1910.

Fort St. George, March 19, 1910

No 161.—Undersection 19 of Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st July 1910 a money cess shall be levied at the rate of 10 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands comprised within the limits of the proprietary estates of the Vizagapatam district specified in the schedule hereto annexed :—

Permanently-settled estates.

1. Gudepuvalasa.
2. Bodaivalasa alias Latchannavalasa.

Inam villages.

Taluk.		Village
Sarvasiddhi	...	1. Dharmavaram.
		2. Étikoppéka.
Golgonda	...	3. Yerukobhúpati Agrahéram.
		4. Lingápuram "
		5. Péchimapeddi "
		6. Jangálapalli "
Amukápalle	...	7. Agnampúdi.
		8. Seoivada.
		9. Donkáda.
		10. Marripálem.
		11. Ráyapuram.
		12. Poidiváda.
		13. Subbavaram.
		14. Chintarippala Agrahéram.
		15. Révupálem.
		16. Jaggayapéta.
		17. Rajupéta.
		18. Lémarti.
		19. Pinamádaka.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1910.

No. 162.—The Government, in their order No. 3321, Revenue, dated 2nd December 1909, having sanctioned the proposals for the reconstitution of the Amalapur and Rajole taluks of the Godavari district, it is hereby notified, for public information, that the villages as per list A will be separated from the existing Amalapur taluk and transferred to the Rajole taluk with effect from 1st day of April 1910

2 Of these villages, the last 36 (19 to 55 both inclusive) will form the Deputy Tahsildar's division with head-quarters at Kottapeta. The remaining villages together with the villages in the Nagaram island will be under the jurisdiction of the Tahsildar, Rajole. The jurisdiction of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Rajole, to be appointed will be conterminous with that of the Tahsildar.

3 The reduced Amalapur taluk will consist of the 116 villages as per list B Of these, the last 36 (80 to 115 both inclusive) will form the Deputy Tahsildar's division with head-quarters at Mummidivaram. The remaining 79 villages will be under the Tahsildar's jurisdiction The jurisdiction of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Amalapur, will be conterminous with that of the Tahsildar.

LIST A.

Villages of the existing Amalapur taluk to be transferred to the Rajole taluk

1. Isukapudi.
2. K. Pedapudi.
3. Medekurru.
4. Peravaram.
5. Pallatikurru
6. Bellampudi.
7. Gonavaram.
8. Kareedupuram.
9. Udumudi.
10. Chavatapudi.
11. Mungonda
12. Yenugapalli.
13. Mungondapalem.
14. V. Kottapalli.
15. Kottapallipadu.
16. Kotharlanka.
17. Munjavaram.
18. Nandampudi.
19. Ashtampalem.
20. Atreyapuram.
21. Bilkurru.
22. Kottanga.
23. Lakshmi Polavaram
24. Lolla
25. Narakudumilli
26. Peravaram.
27. Pulidindi.
28. Rajavaram.
29. Ravulapalem.
30. Ryali.
31. Vadapalli.
32. Veddiparru
33. Vasantavada.
34. Velichera.
35. Ubalanka.
36. Vuchili.
37. P. Devarapalli.
38. Ganti.
39. Gopalapuram.
40. Itakota.
41. Ketarajupalli.
42. Komarajulanka.
43. Kundalapalli.
44. Mandapalli
45. Mummidivarappadu.
46. Paljvela
47. P. Pedapudi.
48. Pedagutlapalli.
49. Vadapalem
50. Vemapalli
51. Vedireswaram.
52. Avidi.
53. Juttigapadu.
54. Khandrika.
55. Vakkalanka.

LIST B.

Villages of the reduced Anaikayur beat.

1. Ainavilli.
2. Amalapar.
3. Bandaruherka.
4. Bhatnavilli.
5. Gangalakurru.
6. Mandapalli
7. Nadupudi
8. Nallavilla.
9. Palagumati.
10. Seripalli.
11. Vaaneschintalapudi.
12. Yabralapalli.
13. Yemavaram.
14. Samanasa.
15. Chintamalanka.
16. Mogam
17. Nedunuru.
18. Srirasavillisavaram.
19. Yilasa.
20. Jannapalli.
21. Veeravallipalem
22. Idampalli.
23. Irusumanda.
24. Mukkumalu.
25. Mudapalli.
25a. Muchavaram.
26. Pasupalli.
27. Alluvaram
28. Gopayalanka.
29. Indupalli.
30. Vakalaguruva.
31. Bodasakurru.
32. Dwaguptam.
33. Gedi.
34. Godilanka.
35. Komaragiripatnam
36. Lutukurrutippa.
37. Mogallumori.
38. Peruru.
39. Rellugadda
40. Sakurru.
41. Samantakurru.
42. Sirichattupalli.
43. Tadikona.
44. Tandavupalli.
45. Tandavaram.
46. Yentrukona.
47. Settipalli.
48. Gudala.
49. Immidivarappadu.
50. Gonnepallagraharam.
51. Turpulanka.
52. Bhimampalli.
53. Gollavilli.
54. Gopavaram.
55. Kunavaram.
56. Lakshmivada.
57. Nanjavaram.
58. Samavilli.
59. Yadapurru.
60. Yilasavilli.
61. Uppalagupta.
62. Kammavilli.
63. Anaturaram.
64. Chellapalli.
65. Narasapuram.
66. Chayyam.
67. Dowarapalli.
68. Gunnapalli
69. Jagannadhapuram.
70. Kambai.
71. Komanapalli.
72. K. Chintalapudi.
73. Sanapalilanka.
74. Tattarmudi.
75. Kondukudaru.
76. Kottapallibhaga.
77. Krupa.
78. Potukurru
79. Chimgadavilli.
80. Chirrayanam
81. Dontikurru
82. Geddanapalli
83. Gongavanmudi.
84. Irumamandu.
85. Kandikuppa.
86. Katramkona.
87. Nimmakayalakottapalli.
88. Kanchumpalli.
89. Kandaleswaram
90. Muruapalli.
91. Pallamkurru
92. Pedagadavilli.
93. Penumalli.
94. Uppada.
95. Nadavapalli.
96. Inupuram.
97. Chintapallilanka.
98. Yedurlanka.
99. Kamarsgiri
100. Kollabanka.
101. T. Kottapalli
102. Mamidivaram.
103. Pasavulanka.
104. Putinjaram
105. Poluvaram.
106. Tanolanka.
107. Guttenadivi Yemavaram.
108. Gudilanka.
109. Brahmasamudhyam.
110. Annampalli.
111. Kommakurru.
112. Murumalla
113. Tillukuppa.
114. Guttunadevi

Fort St. George, March 18, 1910.

No. 183.—His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council is pleased to notify, under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), that it is proposed to constitute the area, the boundaries of which are described in the schedule appended to this notification "reserved forest" under the provisions of the said Act :—

SCHEDULE.

Number.	District.	Taluk.	Block.	Boundaries.
	Coimbatore	Kollegal	Doddasampagai addition.	Bounded by the Doddasampagai Reserve on all sides. *Note.*—The area proposed is a portion of field No. 293 (*i.e.*, 2·50 acres), Andipalayam village and treated as an enclosure within the reserve.

5

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under clause (c) of the said section to appoint the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kollegal, to be the Forest Settlement officer, who shall enquire into and determine, the existence, nature and extent of any right claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over the land comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such land and to deal with the same as provided in chapter II of the said Act and the District Forest-officer, for the time being, to be the Forest-officer to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under the powers vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of the District for the time being, to be the officer of the Revenue Department, who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement-officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1910.

No. 164.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, that from the 1st June 1910 the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule below, shall be constituted a "reserved forest":—

SCHEDULE.

Number	District.	Taluk	Name of the block.	Boundaries.
186	South Canara ..	Uppinangadi.	Kilarmale Extension No. VII	Enclosure No. II called Tambalfari cultivation of Kilarmale Block No. 183 or Survey No. 73 of Madapady village with the waste land adjoining it.

North.—Starting from cairn No. 11-A, about eighty-eight yards south-west of Hatsarithota gent No. 15 of Madapady village, the boundary runs east for about seventy-seven yards to cairn No. 11-B; thence north about one hundred and ten yards to cairn No. 14 (old cairn No. 31) of enclosure II of Kilarmale Block; thence east by north for about one hundred and eighty yards to cairn No. 15 (old cairn No. 32), thence east for about two hundred yards to cairn No. 16 (old cairn No. 33); thence north-east for about two hundred and ten yards to cairn No. 17 (old cairn No. 34) and on for about two hundred yards to cairn No. 1 (old cairn No. 35)

East.—Thence south-east by south for about one hundred and sixty yards to cairn No. 2 (old cairn No. 36) and on for about the same distance to cairn No. 3 (old cairn No. 37); thence south-west by south for about three hundred yards to cairn No. 4 (old cairn No. 38); thence south slightly east for about one hundred and eighty yards to cairn No. 5 (old cairn No. 39) south of Pamala-Hadikallu foot-path.

South.—Thence west south-west crossing the Hadikallu stream for about one hundred and sixty-five yards to cairn No. 6 (old cairn No. 40) and for about the same distance to cairn No. 7 (old cairn No. 41); thence west by south for about the same distance to cairn No. 8 (old cairn No. 42); thence west by north crossing the Hadikallu stream about one hundred and seventy yards to cairn No. 9 (old cairn No. 43); thence west north-west for about one hundred and ninety yards to cairn No. 10 (old cairn No. 44).

West.—Thence north slightly east for about one hundred and eighty-five yards to cairn No. 11 (old cairn No. 45), thence north by west for about two hundred and thirty two yards to the starting point.

A.—The following right of way is allowed within the reserve open for men and cattle to a width of six feet.

Portion of Pamala-Tambalfari-Hadikallu foot-path. It enters the extension twenty yards north of cairn No. 10 (old cairn No. 44) runs east for about eight hundred yards and quits the extension ten yards north of cairn No. 8 (old cairn No. 39).

N.B.—The right of way is only a continuation of the Pamala-Tambalfari-Hadikallu foot-path already allowed as Public Right of Way No. V within the Kilarmale Block.

No. 165.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882, that, from the 1st June 1910, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule annexed to this notification, shall be constituted a "reserved forest."

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of block	Situation and boundaries	Remarks.
Tinnevelly ..	Pankies ..	Vannikan estate block.	SITUATION. This was a coffee estate admitted as an enclosure to the Kattalam reserved forest notified under G. O., No. 1611, Revenue, dated 20th December 1886. *Description.* Survey No. 1357 0-2 at Elangi village. BOUNDARIES. *North.*—Kattalam reserved forest, *East and South.*—Kattalam reserved forest and Aindalaiaravi river and Hope estate. *West.*—Kattalam reserved forest, Tinnevelly and Travancore water-shed boundary.	Admitted rights, nil.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1910.

No. 166.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act II of 1866, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Kammuru, Sattur taluk, Tinnevelly district, from 22nd May 1910 to 20th June 1910.

Fort St. George, March 22, 1910.

No. 167.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) that it is proposed to constitute the area, the boundaries of which are described in the schedule below, a reserved forest under the said Act:—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of block	Boundaries.
Chingleput	Parthimeilli estate	Rāvada block	SITUATION.—The block consists of a range of hills. *North*.—Starting from the trijunction theodolite station of Kittilapāḍu and Sēḍi villages and the hill, about 200 links east of Bombax malabaricum tree, thence along the village boundary of Sēḍi village up to the theodolite trijunction station of Sēḍi, and Sattijagannāthapuram villages and the hill about 190 links east of a Tamarindus indica tree. *East*.—Thence along the village boundary of Sattijagannāthapuram village up to the theodolite trijunction station of Sattijagannāthapuram and Burujuvāḍa kandrum villages and the hill, about 100 links west of two Mangifera indica trees, thence along the village boundary of Burujuvāḍa kandrum up to the theodolite station of Burujuvāḍa kandrum village about 60 links south-west of a Mangifera indica tree, thence south-east for a distance of 285 links to cairn No. 1 about 40 links south-west of a Mangifera indica tree, thence in a south-westerly direction for a distance of 282 links to cairn No. 2 about 30 links south-west of a Mangifera indica tree thence south-east for a distance of 410 links to cairn No. 3 about 140 links south-east of a Mangifera indica tree, thence south-south-east for a distance of 360 links to the theodolite station of Burujuvāḍa village about 50 links east of a Tamarindus indica tree, thence along the village boundary of Burujuvāḍa up to the trijunction theodolite station at Burujuvāḍa and Rāvada and the hill, about 250 links north-east of a Tamarindus indica tree, thence along the village boundary of Rāvada village up to the theodolite station of Rāvada village about 50 links south-east of a Melia indica tree, thence in a south-westerly direction for a distance of 234 links to cairn No. 4, about 80 links south of a Tamarindus indica tree, thence in a westerly direction for a distance of 380 links to cairn No. 5 about 120 links north-east of a Melia indica tree, thence in a northerly direction for a distance of 179 links to cairn No. 6 about 80 links south-east of a Tamarindus indica tree, thence south-east for a distance of 181 links to cairn No. 7 about 140 links south-east of a Gmelina arborea and Melia indica trees, thence in a south-westerly direction for a distance of 360 links to an ollock stone of Rāvada village about 300 links north of a Terminalia indica tree, thence along the village boundary of Rāvada village up to the trijunction theodolite station of Rāvada and Rāḍavanāḍēru villages and the hill, about 200 links south-east of a Tamarindus indica tree. *South*.—Thence along the village boundary of Rāḍavanāḍēru up to the trijunction theodolite station of Rāḍavanāḍēru and Anthukōṭṭai villages and the hill about 47 links west of a Mangifera indica tree, thence in a northerly direction for a distance of 350 links to cairn No. 8 about 180 links north-east of a Mangifera indica tree, thence in a westerly direction for a distance of 696 links to cairn No. 9 about 160 links north-west of a Mangifera indica tree, thence in a westerly direction for a distance of 328 links to cairn No. 10 about 50 links north-east of a Mangifera indica tree, thence in a westerly direction for a distance of 390 links to cairn No. 11 about 200 links south-east of a Tamarindus indica tree, thence in a south-westerly direction for a distance of 635 links to cairn No. 12 about 80 links south-west of a Tamarindus indica tree, thence in a westerly direction for a distance of 190 links to cairn No. 13 about 300 links south-east of Mangifera indica tree, thence in a westerly direction for a distance of 210 links to cairn No. 14 about 130 links south-east of the same Mangifera indica tree, thence in a westerly direction for a distance of 418 links to cairn No. 15 about 40 links north-east of a Mangifera indica tree, thence in a westerly direction for a distance of 420 links to cairn No. 16 about 140 links south-east of a Mangifera indica tree, thence north-west for a distance of 330 links to cairn No. 17 about 200 links west of the same Mangifera indica tree, thence in a south-westerly direction for a distance of 500 links to cairn No. 18 about 400 links south west of the same Mangifera indica tree, thence in a west-south-westerly direction for a distance of 252 links to cairn No. 19 about 200 links south-east of a Mangifera indica tree, thence in a westerly direction for a distance of 157 links to cairn No. 20 about 260 links south west of the same Mangifera indica tree, thence in a north-north-westerly direction for a distance of 351 links to cairn No. 21 about 150 links east of a Mangifera indica tree, thence in a north-north-westerly direction for a distance of 370 links to cairn No. 22 about 90 links north-east of a Mangifera indica tree, thence south-west for a distance of 350 links to cairn No. 23 about 160 links west of a Mangifera indica tree thence in a westerly direction for a distance of 150 links to cairn No. 24 about 320 links west of the same Mangifera indica tree, thence in a southerly direction for a distance of 132 links to cairn No. 25 about 384 links south-west of the same Mangifera indica tree, thence in a westerly direction for a distance of 366 links to cairn No. 26 about 400 links north-east of a Tamarindus indica tree, thence in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 350 links to cairn No. 27 about 200 links south-east of a Tamarindus indica tree, thence west and for a distance 946 links to cairn No. 28 about 100 links north of a Mangifera indica tree, thence in a south-westerly direction for a distance of 330 links to cairn No. 29 about 50 links south of a Mangifera indica tree, thence in a westerly direction for a distance of 450 links to cairn No. 30 about 100 links south-west of a Tamarindus indica tree, thence in a westerly direction for a distance of 742 links to cairn No. 31 about 140 links north-east of a Tamarindus indica tree thence in a westerly direction for a distance of 253 links to cairn No. 32 about 140 links north-west of the same Tamarindus indica tree, thence in a westerly direction for a distance of 519 links to cairn No. 33 about 400 links south-east of a Tamarindus indica tree thence in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 611 links to the trijunction theodolite station of the thence in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 611 links to the trijunction theodolite station of Anthukōṭṭai and Kittilapāḍu villages and the hill about 150 links north-west of a Tamarindus indica tree. *West*.—Thence along the village boundary of Kittilapāḍu up to the theodolite station about 20 links east of a Bombax malabaricum tree, thence in a northerly direction for a distance of 436 links to a theodolite station about 180 links north-east of a Melia indica tree, thence in a northerly direction for a distance of 370 links to the starting point.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under clause (c) of the said section to appoint Mr. Ayy. C. Rajkumarsingh Nayudu Garu, Forest Settlement Officer, Pattikonda estate, to be the Forest Settlement Officer, who shall enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over the land comprised within such limits, or in any forest produce of such land, and to deal with the same as prescribed in Chapter II of the said Act, and the Manager, Pattikonda estate, for the time being, to attend on behalf of the estate during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of Ganjam district, for the time being, to be the officer of the Revenue Department who shall hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1910.

No. 168.—The following Royal Warrant is published for general information :—

WHITEHALL, *December* 2, 1909.

The King has been pleased to issue a Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the following effect :—

Edward, R. & I.

Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting !

Whereas We by a Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the thirteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seven, in the seventh year of Our Reign, did institute and create a new Medal to be entitled the Edward Medal, to be awarded for heroic acts performed by Miners and Quarrymen and others, who endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils in Mines and Quarries within Our Dominions and Territories under Our protection and jurisdiction :

And whereas We are desirous of extending the scope of this decoration :

It is ordained that the Edward Medal of the First Class and the Edward Medal of the Second Class shall be awarded to those of Our faithful subjects who in course of Industrial Employment endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils incurred in connection with such Industrial Employment in these Our Dominions, and in Territories under Our protection or jurisdiction, and such awards shall be made only on a recommendation to us by Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Where the said Medal is granted otherwise than for acts performed in Mines, the Medal shall bear Our effigy on the obverse, and on the reverse a suitable design, with the words "For Courage".

Given at Our Court at *Sandringham*, the first day of *December*, one thousand nine hundred and nine, in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
H. J. GLADSTONE.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 21 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for grant in exchange for a charitable service inam land acquired for the extension of the Velangumudi tank fed by the Parur project supply channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer and is open to inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Krishnagiri taluk, Marudera village.			
Wet, S. No. 38 A	Pattadar, Katti *alias* Muniya Kavundan, owner, Monsanu Mudali, village headman of Velagamudi	North and east S. No. 31, south, S. No. 38 B; west, S. No. 37	acres 21

Fort St. George, April 1, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·30 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for giving in exchange for the carpenter said devadayam inams taken up for the extension of the village-site of Tiruvapalli; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer of Narsapatam and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vizagapatam district, Bavanidhi taluk, Tiruvapalli village.			
Ryotwari, wet, S. No. 251 C.	Golla Sannayya and seven others.	North, S. No. 251 B., east, S. No. 242; south, S. No. 252, west, S. No. 251 A.	Acs. ·91
Do. S. No. 251 E.	Do	North, S. No. 243; east, S. No. 242; south, S. No. 251 C; west, S. No. 251 A.	·39
		Total ..	1 30

A. G. CARDEW,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1910.

Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Frederick William Cornwell, Officiating Executive Engineer, Guntur division, is granted, with effect from the 15th April 1910 or date of relief, privilege leave for six weeks.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, April 1, 1910.

Mr. Stewart Durand Pears, Superintending Engineer, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India extension of furlough for five months and ten days.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1910.

Mr. Alexander E. C. Vos, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Guntur division during the absence of Mr. Cornwell on privilege leave or until further orders.

REPUBLICATION

Fort St. George, April 1, 1910.

The following notification published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated March 19, 1910, is republished:—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 10th March 1910.

No. 21. *Corrigendum*.—In paragraph 3 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 154-73-E, dated 11th February 1910, regarding the revised rates of pay to be drawn by Royal Engineer officers in the Public Works Department, published under notification No. 9, dated 11th February 1910, for the words *in addition to the new rate of pay* at the end of the paragraph substitute the words *as promotion to the aforementioned grades*.

F. J. WILSON,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1910.

Under section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of 10 cents of land in survey No. 19 A in the village of Elrangutta in the Tirukkoyilur taluk, South Arcot district, published at page 853 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th August 1909, as required for making improvements to the Kodiyur supply channel.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1910.

CLOSURE OF CANALS IN THE GODAVARI EASTERN DIVISION

Name of canal.	Date of closure	Date of re-opening.	Remarks.
Eastern Delta.			
Main canal	1st May 1910.	1st June 1910.	Hour of closing 6 A.M. Hour of opening 6 P.M.
Bank canal	Do.	Do.	
Coonneda canal	Do.	Do.	
Mandapeta canal	Do.	Do.	
Coringa canal	Do.	Do.	
Jogeswara canal	Do.	Do.	
Korrur Manjur junction canal	Do.	Do.	
Samalkota canal	Do.	Do.	
Central Delta.			
Main canal	15th April 1910.	15th May 1910.	Hour of closing 6 A.M. Hour of opening 6 P.M.
Gannavaram canal	Do.	Do.	
Bank canal	Do.	Do.	
Billakurra canal	Do.	Do.	
Bendamurlanka canal	Do.	Do.	
Amalapur canal	Do.	Do.	

NOTE.—The canals do not become thoroughly navigable for about 48 hours after re-opening.

J. M. LACEY,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring '08 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for foot-path diversion on the Dharmapuri-Hosur extension; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Dharmapuri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Dharmapuri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency the said officer is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pottambokke, with survey or poramboke number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Dharmapuri taluk, No 89, Karuppahalli village.			
Ryotwari, dry, No. 788 A-2.	Seshagiri Aiyar, Ramaiyan, Krishnasami Aiyan and Sankaran Aiyan.	North, No. 753 B; east, No. 753 A; south and west, No. 788 A-1.	acres. 08

Fort St. George, April 4, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 27·63 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Dharmapuri-Hosur extension feeder line; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Hosur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector, Hosur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency the said officer is authorized to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patnah number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
			ACS.
Salem district, Hosur taluk, Bedichepalle village.			
Government, wet, S. F. No. 1-B.	K. Tamm	North, Rama Mangalam; east, S. No. 3; south S. No. 20, west, S. No. 1-A.	·39
Government, dry, S. F. No. 19-A.	Pattadars, Srinivasachari and Malla; enjoyers, Malla and Ahmalamma.	North, S. No. 2, east, S. No. 16 B; south, S. No. 15, west, S. No. 20.	·43
Personal Inam, dry, S. F. No. 23 A.	Pattadars, Gurumurti Joshi and Sarasakhetla, enjoyer, Mallappa.	North, S. No. 24, east, S. No. 23 B; south, S. No. 34; west, S. No. 22.	1·49
Government, dry, S. F. No. 24 A.	Venkatappa	North, S. No. 19, east, S. No. 24 B; south, S. No. 26, west, S. No. 18.	·98
Do. No. 26 B ..	R. Venkata Gowda	North, S. No. 34, west, S. No. 26 C, south, S. No. 44, west, S. Nos. 34 and 35-A.	·74
Do. No. 34 B ..	Pattadars, Venkatiga and Virada; enjoyer, Muniyappa.	North, S. No. 26, east, S. No. 34 C, south, S. No. 59; west, S. No. 34-A.	1·38
Do. No. 53 ..	Pattadar, Madayan; enjoyer, A. Ramasami Chetti.	North, S. No. 64, east, S. Nos. 56 and 138; south, S. Nos. 139 and 223, west, S. Nos. 227 and 229.	2·70
Do. No. 56 A ..	Same as S. F. No. 68 ..	North, S. No. 53; east and south, S. No. 56 B; west, S. No. 55.	·17
Do. No. 139-1 A.	Odda, Kamma	North, S. No. 59; east, S. No. 139-1 B; south, S. No. 140; west, S. Nos. 222 and 59.	·38
Do. No. 142 ..	Pattadar, Timmaya; enjoyers, Channapaiyan and Nukana Boyan.	North, S. No. 140, east, S. Nos. 143 and 146; south, S. No. 295; west, S. Nos. 206 and 141.	3·39
Do. No. 203-1 ..	Pattadars, Guruva, Muniyappa Chetti and Linga Tirumpalli Venkatappa; enjoyers, Muttiyappa and Sayid Shah Muhammad Amir Badusha Qadri Sahib.	North, S. No. 204, east, S. No. 203-2; south, Kelamangalam; west, S. Nos. 209 and 208.	9·23
Do. No. 209 ..	Pattadars, Guruva, Muniyappa Chetti and Linga Tirumpalli Venkatappa; enjoyers, Muniyappa.	North, S. No. 208; east, S. No. 203-1; south, Kelamangalam; west, S. No. 210.	·55
Do. No. 201-2 ..	Sayid Shah Mohammad Amir Badusha Qadri Sahib.	North, S. No. 206; east and south, S. Nos. 201-2; west, S. No. 203-1.	13
Do. No. 207 B ..	Pattadar, Chikka Telugu; enjoyer, Singarigadu.	North, S. Nos. 210 and 213; east, S. Nos. 206 and 204; south, S. No. 208; west, S. No. 207 A.	1·42
Do. No. 210 B ..	Pattadar, Chikkanna Chetti, enjoyer, Venkata Ramanappa.	North, S. No. 211, east, S. No. 209; south, S. No. 243, west, S. No. 210 A.	54
Do. No. 211 B.	Do. do.	North, S. No. 212; east, S. No. 205; south, S. No. 210; west, S. No. 211 A.	30
Do No. 219 B .	Pattadar, Madigan; enjoyer, Muniyappa.	North, S. No. 209 A; east, S. No. 220, south, S. No. 207, west, S. No. 219 A.	20
Govt., dry, S.F. No. 221	Pattadars, Sankaramma, Ratnappa and Chikka; enjoyer, Venkataramanachar.	North, S. No. 232 east, S. Nos. 140 and 141; south, S. No. 208; west, S. No. 220.	3·77
Personal Inam, dry S. No. 220 B	Pattadars, Tirumala Talachari and Desikachari; enjoyer, Janaki Ammal.	North, S. No. 220 A; east, S. No. 221, south, S. No. 207; west, S. No. 219	1·93
Do No. 206 ..	Do. do.	North, S. No. 221; east, S. No. 142, south, S No. 208; west, S No 207	1·46
Service inam, nirgasli dry, S No. 141 B.	Enjoyer, Manigadu ..	North S. No. 141 A; east, S. No 142 B, south, S No. 206, west, S. No. 221 B	1 02
Religious service inam, dry, S.F. No. 144-1 A.	Enjoyer, Tiruvengadaiya ..	North S. No 143, east, S No 144-1 B; south, S. No. 206 B, west, S. No. 142 B	2 22
Dasabandam inam, wet, S No. 223 B.	Enjoyer, K Venkatammanaiya.	North, S. No 69 B; east, S. No. 225 B; south and west, S. No 22 A	
		Total ..	27 63

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 23·73 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Dharmapuri-Hosur extension feeder line; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Hosur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the lands is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Hosur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is authorised to take possession of the lands under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Salem District, Hosur taluk, Aggrahapalle, hamlet of Doraswamyalum village.		
Govt., dry, No. 761 A	O. Timmarayan	North, Achittapalli, east, No. 761 B, south, No. 762 A, west, No. 695 C.	Acs. ·05
Do No. 762 A ..	Pattadars, Dasaratarama Chetti, Sengammal, Alamelammal and Mahammad Khan; enjoyers, Dasaratarama Chetti and Ghulam Ghans Khan.	North, No. 761 A; east, No. 762 B; south, No. 764 A; west, No. 695 C.	·79
Do wet, No. 764 A	Pattadar, Nanja and Timmarayan; enjoyers, Ghulam Ghaus Khan and Timmarayan.	North, No. 762 A; east, No. 764 B; south, No. 765 A; west, No. 695 C.	·77
Do dry, No. 765 A	Pattadars, Sengammal, Alamelammal and Dasaratarama Chetti, enjoyer, Dasaratarama Chetti.	North, No. 764 A; east, No. 765 B, south, Nos. 766 B and 767 A; west, No. 699 C.	·87
Do. No. 767 A ..	Dudala Muniyappa	North, No. 765 A; east, No. 767 B, south, No. 768 B; west No. 765 A.	·14
Do. No. 768-3 B.	Pattadar, Dudala Muniyappa; enjoyers, Dudala Muniyappa and Munigan.	North No. 768-3 A, east, No. 768 B; south, No. 768 E; west, No. 768 B.	·63
Do No. 768-1 B,	Pattadars, Dasaratarama Chetti, Sengammal, Alamelammal and Mahammad Khan Jamadar; enjoyer, Dudala Muniyappa.	North, No. 768-1 A; east, No. 768 3 B; south, No. 768 B; west, No. 768-1 A.	·01
Do. No. 768 B ..	Timmarayan and Muniyan	North, Nos. 767 A and 765 A; east, Nos. 769 B and 768-1 B; south, No. 777 A; west, Nos. 768 A and 769-1 B.	2·80
Do No. 768 C ..	Do ..	North, No. 767 east and south, No. 768, west, No. 768 B.	·01
Do No. 768 D ..	Do ..	North, east and south, No. 768, west, No. 768 B.	·01
Do No. 769-1 B	Pattadars, Timmarayan, Lakshmanarayana Chetti and Baiya Reddi; enjoyer, Timmarayan.	North, No. 769-1 A; east, Nos. 768 B and 771 A, south, Nos. 771 A and 770 A; west, No. 768-2 B.	·92
Do. No. 769-2 B	Pattadars, Lakshmamma and Virabadra Pillai; enjoyer, Virabadra Pillai.	North, No. 769-1 A, east, No. 769-1 B; south, No. 770 A; west, No. 769-2 A.	·19
Do. No. 777 B ..	Pattadars, Narasamma, Manakshamma), Periya Gurappa and Venkatagan, enjoyers, Venkatappa, Periya Gurappa and Narasamma.	North, No. 771 A; east, Nos. 771 C and 776 A; south, No. 778 B; west, Nos. 777 A and 778 A.	1·77
Do. No. 776 A ..	Do do		
Do. No. 777 A ..	Bo. Muniyappa, Dudala Muniyappa, Timmaiya, Guramma and Gurappa	North and east, No. 776 B; south, No. 778 B; west, No 777 B.	·65
Do. No. 780 B ..	Pattadars, Akkamma and Baiya Reddi, enjoyers, Ramaya and Gujjamma	North, Nos. 768 B and 769 C; east, No. 771 B; south, No. 777 B; west, No. 769-1 B.	1·49
Do. No. 781 A ..	Pattadar, Baiya Reddi; enjoyer, Gujjamma	North, No. 776 B, east, No. 781 A; south, and west, No. 780 A.	·41
Do. No. 782 B ..	Pattadar, Nanjappan, enjoyer, Vira Timma Reddi	North, No. 778 B; east, No. 782 B; south, No. 781 B; west No. 780 E.	1·07
Do. No. 783 A ..	Do do.	North, No. 778 B; east, No. 782 C; south, No. 783 A; west, No. 781 A.	3·09
Do. No. 785 A ..	Pattadars, Baiya Reddi and Nanjundan; enjoyers, Gujjamma and Nanjaiyan.	North, east and south, No. 782 B; west, Nos. 833 and 781.	13
Do. No. 784 B ..	Dudala Muniyappa	North, No. 783 A; east, No. 785 B; south, No. 784 E; west, Nos. 833 and 783 A.	0·28
Do. No. 805 B	Do	North, Nos. 764 A and 785 A; east, Nos. 812 A and 810 B, south, No. 784 C; west, Nos. 785 A and 785 C.	2·40
Do. No. 810 B .	Do.	North, No. 809 A, east, No. 818 B; south, No. 811 1 B; west, No. 809 A.	·08
Do. No. 810 C ..	Do	North, No. 810 A, east, No. 810 C; south and west, No. 784 E.	·02
Do No. 811-1 B	Pattadars, Gunnia, Baiyan and Papan, enjoyers, Gunni Reddi and Baiya Reddi.	North, No. 810 A; east, No. 811-1 B, south, No. 812 A, west, No. 810 B.	·32
Do. No. 812 A	Do. do	North, No. 811-1 A; east, Nos. 811-2 A and 809 B; south, No. 811-1 C, west, Nos. 810 C and 812 A.	1·10
Do No. 828 B ..	Ramanna	North, No. 810 B; east, No. 811-1 B; south, No. 812 B; west, No. 784 B.	·34
Do No. 770 A ..	Pattadars, Chelavan, Baiya Reddi and Naiya Reddi, enjoyers, Dudala Muniyappa and 28 others.	North and east No. 823 A; south, No. 824 B, west, No. 822 E.	68
Do No. 786 B ..	Ashtapalli Nanjappa ..	North, No. 788 B; east, No. 777 E; south, No. 770 B; west, No. 769-2 B.	·85
Do. No. 901 E ..	Pattadars Timmarayan and Munigan; enjoyer, Munigan	North and east, No. 786 A, south, No. 784 B; west, No. 785 A.	·01
		North, No. 898; east and south, No. 901 A; west, No. 900 E.	·09
		Total ..	23·76

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·23 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Dharmapuri-Hosur extension feeder line; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Hosur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Hosur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is authorised to take possession of the lands under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Hosur taluk, Mallasandrapalaiyam hamlet of 24 Bodakchipalli village.			
			acs.
Govt., dry, No. 302-B.	Ramaiya	North and east, Kalamangalam; south, No. 304; west, No. 302 A.	31
Do. No. 303-1 B.	J.M. Tinnam	North and west, No. 302, south and west, No. 303-1 A.	04
Do. No. 310 B.	Pattadar, Sakkala Nayakan; owner, Devaraja Mudaliappa.	North, No. 312; east, No. 310 C; south, No. 291; west, No. 310 A.	1·88
		Total ..	2·23

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·34 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Dharmapuri-Hosur extension feeder line; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Hosur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Special Deputy Collector, Hosur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is authorised to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Hosur taluk, Hosakelli, a hamlet of Sanamavu village.			
			acs.
Govt., wet, No. 877-1 E.	Karim Beg Sahib ..	North, Nos. 877-1 A and 878; east, No. 874; south, No. 877-2 E; west, No. 877-2 A.	01
Do. No. 877-2 E.	Karim Beg Sahib and Kalamangalam Virabadra Aiya.	North, No. 877-2 A; east, Nos. 877-1 E, 879 and 883; south and west, Bairamangalam.	·31
Do. No. 878 B ..	Pattadar, Kalamangalam Krishna Aiyar; enjoyers, Venkatappa and Sankara of Kalamangalam.	North, No. 816 A; east, No. 882; south, No. 876; west, Nos. 877 and 878.	·63
Do. No. 883 B ..	Venkatappan and Venkatanbaiyar.	North, No. 883 A; east, Nos. 883 A and 885; south, Nos. 884, 881 and 882; west, Nos. 878 and 879.	·64
Do. No. 885 B.	P. Venkatigan	North, Nos. 883 and 886 A; east, No. 886 A; south, Nos. 883 and 881; west, No. 883.	·17
Do. No. 887-1 B.	Do.	North, Nos. 881 1 A and 886; east, No. 887-1 A; south, Bairamangalam; west, No. 886.	·21
Do. No. 887-2 B.	Pattadar, Bairamangalam Sambatarigan; enjoyer, Kalian.	North, No. 887-2 A; east, Bodakchipalli; south and west, Bairamangalam.	·62
Do. No. 878 ..	Kalamangalam Devanga Virabadra Aiyar.	North, Nos. 877-2 B and 878 B; east, No. 883 B; south, Nos. 880 and 881; west, No. 877-2 B.	·03
Do. No. 880 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 879; east, No. 881; south, Bairamangalam; west, No. 877-2 B.	·19
Do. No. 881 ..	S. Venkatigan	North, Nos. 878 and 882; east, No. 886; south, Bairamangalam; west, No. 880.	·13
Do. No. 882 ..	Do.	North, Nos. 879 and 883 B; east, No. 883 B; south, No. 881; west, Nos. 878 and 880.	·03
Do. No. 886-1 ..	P. Venkatigan	North, Nos. 883 B and 885 B; east, No. 887-1 B; south, No. 886-2; west, Nos. 881 and 882.	·31
Govt., dry, No. 886-2	Do.	North, No. 886-1; east, No. 887-1 B; south and west, Bairamangalam.	·04
		Total ..	2·34

7

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 36·85 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of huts for the Railway staff at Podanur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Head-Quarter Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Head-Quarter Division, Coimbatore and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
Coimbatore district, Coimbatore taluk, Sowripalayam village.			
Dry, survey field No. 208.	Kappini, Sellappan, Palaniyappan and Kumaraswami	North, No. 220; east, No. 207; south, No. 199; west, No. 206.	5·23
Do. No. 211 (garden)	Sabbarama Chettiyar	North, No. 212; east, No. 209 B; south, Nos. 209 and 210; west, No. 212.	13·03
Do. No. 212 (garden)	Do.	North, No. 213; east, No. 209 B; south, No. 211; west, No. 210.	6·45
Dry, poramboke, survey field No. 207.	Do.	North, No. 220; east, No. 208; south, No. 199; west, No. 206.	4·10
Do. No. 208	Venkatarama Chettiyar	North, Nos. 220 and 213; east, No. 209; south, No. 199; west, No. 207.	4·05
Do. No. 209	Muruganatham Pillai	North, No. 211; east, No. 210; south, Nos. 199 and 196; west, No. 208.	4·02
		Total ..	36·88

Fort St. George, April 2, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·20 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a trial station at Uselampatti; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Sattur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Sattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acres.
Tinnevelly district, Sattur taluk, Uselampatti village.			
Eyotwar dry, S. No. 1 (b).	Kuna, Bona, Velaguruva Reddi, Ora Reddi and Siva Velaguruva Reddi, Joint Pattadar, No 9	North, Cockalamcherry village, Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district; east, Railroad poramboke, south, S. No 1-A 1, new sub-division; west, S. No. 1 A 2, new sub-division	·15
Dry, No 1-A 2	Kuna, Bona, Velaguruva Reddi	North, Cockalamcherry village, Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district; east, S. No. 1 (b); south and west, S. No. 1-A 1.	·05
		Total ..	·20

P. HAWKINS,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0325 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the bank of the supply channel of Krishnapuram small tank, Dharmapuri taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 The plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Dharmapuri taluk, No 43 Kadirkalli village			
Govt., wet, S No 391/2	Pattadars—Muthanna, Panchanada Aiyar Subbaraya Dikshitar; enjoyers and claimants—Gopalsamni Aiyar, Krishnasami Aiyar and Jubbalan alias Kali Kavundan	North, S No 336, channel poramboke; east, S No 336; south, S No 391-1; west, S No 335 channel poramboke and 16s patta wet.	ACRE ·0325

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·09 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending a direct channel to Malayaperumal Agaram tank, Cuddalore taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Villupuram taluk, Krishnapuram village.			
Wet, No. 329 B ..	Devanayaga Reddi	North, No 329; east, No 331; south, No. 330, west, No 329 B	ACS. ·02
Do. No. 330 ..	Do.	North, No. 329; east, No 331; south, No. 331, west, No 330	·16
Do. No. 331 ..	Do	North, No. 330, east, No 341; south, No. 342, west, No. 331.	·12
Do. No. 342 ..	Sakrapani Pillai and Manikkam Pillai	North, No. 331, east, No 343, south, No. 339; west, No. 342.	·10
Do. No. 339 ..	Somasundara Nainar	North, No 342; east, Nos. 340 and 346; south, No. 345; west, No. 339.	·09
Do. No. 345 ..	Doraisamy Reddi	North, No 339, east Nos 346 and 348, south, No 337 C-1; west, No 345.	·06
Do. No. 337 E-1 ..	Manikkam Pillai	North, No. 345, east, No. 348; south, No. 347, west, No. 337 C-1	·05
Do. No. 337 C-1 ..	Devangamani Pillai	North, No. 347; east, No. 337; south, No. 304, west, No 337 C-1	·05
Do. No 347 A ..	Vengalan	North, No 137, east, Nos 345 and 347; south, No 337; west, No. 347.	·08
Do. No 352 C ..	Doraiswamy Reddi	North, No 337; east, No. 352; south, No 351; west, No. 352	·03
Dry, No. 390 A ..	Vengalan, Sengalan, Podukkai and Kannu	North, No. 361; east, No. 391 A; south, No. 390 A; west, No. 351.	·15
Do No 391 A ..	Devangamani Nainar ..	North, No 351; east, No. 354; south, No 391 A, west, No. 390	·15
		Total ..	1·01

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 43 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of the 7th Branch Channel, Nagavalli Project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizianagram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land as kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizianagram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
		Vizagapatam district, Pelakonda taluk, Hanumapuram village	
			acres
Mokhasa tank ..	Bhaliyarisimhani Suryanarayana dhora being minor by his adoptive mother and guardians Bhaliyarisimhani Sayamundhoramma and Guvarammadhoramma.	North, main channel, Nagavalli project, east and south, inam wet of A. Appala Naidu; west, portion already acquired	·12
Mokhasa wet ..	Do. and Ayilada Appalanaidu (occupier).	North, main channel, Nagavalli project; east, remaining portion, south, mokhasa wet, west, portion already acquired and mokhasa tank	·20
Do. ..	Bhaliyarisimhani Suryanarayana dhora being minor by his adoptive mother and guardians Bhaliyarisimhani Sayamundhoramma and Guvarammadoramma.	North, inam wet of A. Appala Naidu, east and south, remaining portion; west, portion already acquired.	·02
		Total ..	·43

Fort St. George, March 31, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·05 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating a field channel in S. No. 106 of Anastaraam village; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the landi e kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Anantavaram village.		
Inam, wet, S No 106	Vegeti Timmayya	North and east, S No. 106; south, S No. 409; west, S No. 104 A	acres. ·05

Fort St George, April 2, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·36 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving Soorathur tank by providing a surplus channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Melur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the locality is kept in the Taluk office, Melur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Melur taluk, Orangampatti village.		
Dry, No 1049 B-2 .	128, Muthu and Raman, Orangampatti	North, S F Nos 1049 B-2 and 1050 A, dry land of Raman, etc., and wet land of Srinivasa Aiyangar respectively, east, S F. No 1043 B, channel; south, S F No. 1049 B, dry land of Raman, etc; west, S F No. 2, Soorathur tank.	acres. 36

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.29 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the low level field distributary in Dasamantapuram village, Nagavalli project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional officer, Vizianagram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional officer, Vizianagram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the said lands under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or pannah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Vizagapatam district, Palkonda taluk, Dasamantapuram village.		
Enfranchised devadayam inam wet, S. No 202.	Jagai Polandhora and Jam Nayakamadhora being minor by his mother and guardian Dalamma (enjoyer) Gumma Kasedu (usufructuary mortgagee)	North, remaining portion; east, S No 199, south remaining portion and S. Nos. 196 and 198; west, S. No 203	Acs. 18
Ryotwari, wet, S No. 199.	Alukilli Ratchi Nayudu	North, and east, S No 202; south, remaining portion; west, S. No 202	·01
Ryotwari, dry, S. No 185	Alukilli Sanyasi	North, remaining portion, east, S No 184; south, remaining portion; west, S. Nos 184 and 186.	·03
Do. No. 180 ..	Do	North, remaining portion, east, S Nos 182 and 181; south, remaining portion; west, S No 185	·02
Do. No. 181 ..	Pondari Bojjayya and Pondari Narasimhulu.	North, remaining portion, east, S. No. 177, south, remaining portion, west, S. Nos. 182 and 180	·03
Enfranchised personal inam, dry, S No 177	Karri Narsu Nayudu and Karri Krishnam Nayudu of Narsupuram	North, remaining portion; east, S No. 171, south, remaining portion, west, S. No 181	13
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 173.	Alukilli Butchinayudu	North, remaining portion, east, S. No 172, south, remaining portion, west, S. No. 177	·13
Do. No 172 ..	Do.	North, remaining portion; east, S. No. 168, south, remaining portion, west, remaining portion and S. No 171	·09
Ryotwari, wet, S No. 168	Pondari Ramanna, Pondari Appadu and Khandela Sanyasi	North, S. No 172, east, remaining portion and S No. 169; south, S No. 169; west, remaining portion.	·08
Do. No. 157 B	Vavilapalli Venku Nayudu	North, S. No 169, east, remaining portion; south, S. No. 23, west remaining portion	·02
Ryotwari, dry, S. No 22	Do	North, S. No 23; east, remaining portion; south, S. No 25, west, remaining portion.	·19
Ryotwari, wet, S No 18.	Bhogi Krithnayya of Veerughattam .	North, S No 28; east, remaining portion; south, S No. 19, west, remaining portion.	03
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 20.	Do ..	North, S. No 19, east, remaining portion; south, S. No. 14, west, remaining portion.	·03
Unenfranchised washerman service inam, dry, S. No 14	Gumma Kasedu and Gumma Lachigadu	North, S. No. 20; east, remaining portion; south, S. No. 15; west, remaining portion.	·02
Do. No 14.	Do. do	North, S No. 15; east, remaining portion, south, S No. 12, west, remaining portion.	·04
Unenfranchised washerman service inam, wet, S. No. 15.	Do. do.	North, S No 14; east, remaining portion; south, S. No. 14, west, remaining portion.	·05
Ryotwari, dry, S. No 12.	Vavilapalli Venku Nayudu	North, S. No. 13; east remaining portion; south S. Nos 7 and 10; west, remaining portion and S. No. 13.	·07
Do No. 7 ..	Vavilapalli Venku Nayudu, Payla Ramam Nayudu, and Sivvala Lakshmana Nayudu, enjoyers Tiruvedhala Dalamma, simple mortgagee of Venku Nayudu's share.	North, S No. 12; east, remaining portion and S No 10; south and west, remaining portion.	16
Enfranchised harikam service inam, dry, S No. 10.	Nadukuru Sundaramma, registered holder; Nadukuru Sundaranarayana, enjoyer	North, S No 12; east and south, remaining portion; west, S. No. 7.	·01
		Total ..	1 29

Fort St. George, March 28, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 32 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the excavation of a drainage channel; and, under sections 3 and

7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Tenali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Tenali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikka, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Tenali taluk, Tunuluru village		ACRE.
Personal inam, dry, No. 123.	Tadiparti Koteraddi	North and east, No. 123; south, No. 124; west, No. 122.	05
Devalavam inam dry, No. 122	Sri Kodanda Ramaswami Varu's and Sri Venugopalaswami Varu's worshippers, Parasara Peda Narayana Charyulu and Parasara Chinna Narayana Charyulu.	North, No. 123; east, No. 123; south, No. 124; west, No. 121.	·13
Do. No. 121 ..	Do.	North, No. 121; east, No. 122; south, No. 124; west, No. 120.	·03
Do. No. 120 ..	Sri Kasi Viswesvaraswami Varu's and Pravinasvaraswami Varu's worshippers, Muvillapalli Peraiyya and Kolipara Subbayya.	North, No. 120, east, No. 121; south, No. 124, west, *nil*.	06
		Total ..	·32

J. M. LACEY,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 29th March and 5th April 1910, is published for general information :—

No. in the List.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1910	
1	Judicial ..	No 424, Mar 19	Police Stations.—Directing publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of a notification for a redistribution of — in the South Arcot district consequent on the formation of the new Cuddalore and Chidambaram Circles. [2 s.]
2	Do. ..	No. 429, Mar. 22	Search fees.—Directing that when submitting the budget estimates of the receipts of his department each year the Inspector-General of Registration should discuss the question whether it will be possible to offset a reduction in — during the year to which the estimates relate. [1 s.]
3	Marine ..	No 85, Mar 21	Budget Estimates.—Accepting the — for 1910-11 of the Cochin Pilotage Fund. [1 s.]
4	Do. ..	No. 86, Mar. 21	Budget Estimates.—Accepting the — for 1910-11 of the Mangalore Pilotage Fund [1 s.]
5	Do ..	No. 87, Mar 21	Budget Estimates.—Accepting the — for 1910-11 of the Adirampatnam Landing and Shipping Fund [1 s.]
6	Do. .	No 88, Mar. 21.	Budget Estimates.—Accepting the — of the Pennani Landing and Shipping Fund. [1 s.]
7	Do. ..	No. 89, Mar. 21	Budget Estimate.—Accepting the — for 1910-11 of the Vizagapatam Landing and Shipping Fund. [1 s.]
8	Do ..	No. 90, Mar 21	Budget Estimates.—Accepting the — for 1910-11 of the Cuddalore Landing and Shipping Fund. [1 s.]
9	Do .	No. 91, Mar. 21.	Budget Estimates.—Accepting the — for 1910-11 of the Porto Novo Landing and Shipping Fund. [1 s.]
10	Do. ..	No. 92, Mar. 21.	Budget Estimates.—Sanctioning the — for 1910-11 of the Masulipatam Landing and Shipping Fund [1 s.]
11	Do ..	No 94, Mar 21.	Budget Estimates.—Accepting the — of the Negapatam Landing and Shipping Fund for 1910-11 [1 s.]
12	Do. ..	No 95, Mar. 21.	Budget Estimates.—Accepting the — for 1910-11 of the Mangalore Landing and Shipping Fund [1 s.]
13	Do. ..	No 97, Mar 21.	Budget Estimates.—Accepting the — for 1910-11 of the Madras Port Fund. [1 s.]
14	Do .	No. 99, Mar. 21.	Budget Estimates.—Accepting the — of the Cocanada Landing and Shipping Fund for 1910-11. [1 s.]
15	Do. .	No 100, Mar. 21	Budget Estimates.—Accepting the — of the Hangarakota Landing and Shipping Fund for 1910-11. [1 s.]
16	Do. ..	No. 111, Mar 29.	Budget Estimates.—Accepting the — of the Calicut Landing and Shipping Fund for 1910-11. [1 s.]

No. in the List.	Department.	G.O No. and date	Subject.
		1910	
17	Local and Municipal.	No 839 L., Mar. 19.	Union.—Approving the proposal of the District Board of Cuddapah to exclude certain hamlets from the Vayalpad — with effect from 1st April 1910, and ordering the publication of a notification to that effect in the Fort St. George and the Cuddapah District Gazettes [1 s.]
18	Do.	No. 394 M., Mar 8	Budget Estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Kurnool Municipality for 1910-11 [1 s.]
19	Do.	No. 434 M., Mar 17.a	By-law.—Approving and confirming the revised — No 6 adopted by the Municipal Council of Ongole regarding the exemption from the payment of tolls of carts and other vehicles without springs registered under section 60 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and ordering its republication in the *Guntur District Gazette*. [1 s.]
20	Do.	No. 437 M., Mar 17.	Budget Estimate.—Accepting with remarks, the — of the Coonnada Municipality for 1910-11 [1 s.]
21	Do.	No 436 M., Mar. 17.	Budget Estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Bezwada Municipality for 1909-1910. [1 s.]
22	Do	No 445 M., Mar 18	Budget Estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Ellore Municipality for 1909-1910 [1 s.]
23	Do.	No. 448 M., Mar 19.	Budget Estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Srivilliputtur Municipality for 1909-1910. [1 s.]
24	Do.	No 454 M., Mar 19	Budget Estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Rajahmundry Municipality for 1909-1910. [1 s.]
25	Do	No. 456 M., Mar. 19.	Budget Estimate —Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Palghat Municipality for 1909-1910. [1 s.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

MADRAS | PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 14] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1910. [PRICE, 1 ANNA.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

MEMORIAL RULES.

Fort St George, April 5, 1910.

The following Memorial Rules are republished for general information :—

A

RULES REGARDING THE SUBMISSION OF MEMORIALS AND OTHER PAPERS OF THE SAME CLASS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, OR TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

N B —These rules do not in any way affect or supersede orders issued on the same subject by the military authorities for the guidance of the army

I. No memorial will be received or attended to unless forwarded as hereinafter prescribed.

II. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India should contain all material statements and arguments relied upon by the memorialist and be complete in itself; and it should be accompanied by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

III. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India should be presented through the Local Government having jurisdiction in respect of the subject-matter of the memorial. In cases where no Local Government is in a position to deal with the subject matter of the memorial, it should be presented through the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the memorialist is or has last been residing or employed or, if there is no Local Government answering to these descriptions, then through the Government of India

The Railway Board is regarded as the Local Government in respect of memorials from persons subordinate to it.

IV. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India presented through the Government of Madras or Bombay should be forwarded direct by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, except in the case of a memorial which—

(a) relates to—

(i) any rule or standing order of the Government of India, or

(ii) any Legislative Proceeding of the Governor-General in Council or to any Act to which the Governor-General has assented, or

(iii) a case which has been previously under the consideration of the Government of India, whether on appeal or otherwise, or

(*b*) if granted, would cause expenditure for which the Imperial and not the Local Government would be primarily responsible.

Every such memorial should be forwarded with a covering letter containing a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion to the Government of India in the proper department for transmission to the Secretary of State * for India.

V. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India presented through a Local Government, other than the Government of Madras or Bombay, should be forwarded by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, to the Government of India in the proper department for transmission to the authority addressed †

VI. Every memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India from a person who has been employed in the army should, if it relates to a military subject, be forwarded through the

* "In the case of memorials and petitions against, or regarding Acts passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, the Legislative Department is to be considered to be the department having cognizance of the subject-matter of the memorial. Such memorials will be transmitted to His Majesty's Secretary of State through that department; and to it should be referred all memorials of the kind now described, which may reach any other department of the Government of India. The Legislative Department will, when necessary consult the executive department concerned before disposing of, or transmitting, such memorials "—Home Department No. 22—926-1001, Public, dated 24th May 1878

Memorials involving questions relating to pensions, gratuities, allowances, and the like should be forwarded through the Government of India—Home Department Notification No. 5169, dated 10th September 1901

† Appeals by private persons from the orders of the Lieutenant-Governors lie, in the first instance, to the Governor-General in Council. An appeal to the Secretary of State will lie only in the event of an appeal to the Governor-General in Council having been rejected.

Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces of the Command in which the memorialist has served. The Lieutenant-General will forward it, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, to the Government of India in the Military Department for transmission to the authority addressed.*

VII. No limit is fixed to the time within which an appeal from an order of the Governments in India must be preferred to the Home Government, except in the case of an appeal from a judicial decision in which the Judge is a Political officer, and in which the appeal ordinarily lies to Government in the Political Department. Such appeals must be preferred within a period of twelve months from the date of communication to the person concerned of the order to which objection is taken.

VIII. A memorial may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet and must conclude with a specific prayer.

IX. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English.† If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the Vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist.

N.B.—It will be well for the transmitting office to examine such translations, and if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, to notice the fact in sending on the memorial.

X. It is not necessary that memorials should be forwarded in duplicate or triplicate. The originals will invariably be transmitted to England, a copy being made and retained by the Government of India, if necessary, for record.

XI. As a general rule, the transmission to England of a memorial duly forwarded through the proper channel should not be delayed by the transmitting Government in India, beyond a month after the receipt of the memorial.

XII. The Governments in India are vested with discretionary power to withhold the transmission of memorials addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India in the following cases :—

(1) When a memorial is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When a memorial contains disrespectful or improper language.

(3) When a second memorial is presented after a decision has already been given by the authority to which it is addressed, and when no new facts or circumstances are adduced which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case. A memorial addressed to His Majesty by a person whose appeal to the Secretary of State for India has already been rejected, shall be held to be a second memorial to the same authority, and shall not be transmitted.

(4) When a memorial is a mere application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.

(5) When a memorial is an application for employment under one of the Governments in India from a person not in the service of the Government or is a request for exemption from the provisions of any law or rule prescribing the qualifications to be possessed by persons in the service of Government or by persons engaging in any profession or employment.

(6) When a memorial is a mere appeal from a judicial decision.

NOTE 1.—If the memorial is practically an appeal for mercy or pardon, or contains such an appeal, it must be transmitted, unless it falls under rule XIII.

NOTE 2.—When a memorial of the kind referred to in Note 1 is addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India after a previous petition has been rejected by the Government of India or the Local Government, the memorial must be transmitted, unless the case is one of which the Local Government is competent to dispose on its own responsibility under the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1161-72, dated the 10th August 1870.

(7) ‡ When a memorial is on appeal against an order of a Local Government regarding the dismissal, removal, reduction or other punishment of a Government servant or an employee of a local authority whose salary was not more than Rs 100 a month; or when it is an appeal against a similar order of a Local Government confirmed by the Government of India from a Government servant or an employee of a local authority whose salary was not more than Rs 250 a month.

NOTE.—The first sentence in this clause applies to the orders of the Government of India as well as to those of Local Governments.

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* Appeals by individuals from the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, lie in the first instance to the Governor-General in Council and thereafter to the Secretary of State.

† "As it frequently happens that the disposal of vernacular petitions presented to the Government of India is delayed owing to their being unaccompanied by English translations, and as Local Governments and Administrations have greater facilities for translating the vernaculars in use under their different provinces than the Government of India have, I am directed to request that in order to avoid unnecessary correspondence and delay, all vernacular petitions transmitted by a Local Government and Administration to the Government of India may invariably be accompanied by an English translation.

"2. It should, however, be clearly understood that it is not the intention of the Governor-General in Council that any petition presented for transmission to the Government of India or the Secretary of State should be refused by reason of its being in the vernacular or because it is unaccompanied by a translation. The great majority of the population do not know English, and cannot obtain the services of an English petition-writer; and it is most undesirable that in a country like India the free right of petition should be curtailed. But as the languages of India are many and diverse, a petition should be accompanied by a translation."—Home Department, No. 64—2065-95 (Public), dated 21st November 1878.

‡ "The Governor-General in Council considers that the discretionary power of withholding petitions under clause 6, Rule XIII * of the Rules for the submission, receipt, and transmission of memorials and other papers of the same class addressed to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, or to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, by private persons or by officers of all Civil Departments, should be used with caution and only after full consideration of the facts in each case. Having regard to the importance and character of the Indian subordinate services, dismissal of Government officials often involves serious distress, if not actual ruin to them, and it is right that, under such circumstances, every opportunity should be allowed them of making their case heard. Further, when, as sometimes happens, their representations reach the Secretary of State through non-official channels, it is inconvenient that he should be in a position at once to deal with them, instead of being obliged, as may now be the case, to refer for information to this country. Such petitions, therefore, should not be withheld when there is any reasonable prospect of difference of opinion as to the order passed on them by the Government of India, or when they contain anything to which the attention of the Secretary of State is likely to be especially directed."—Home Department Resolution No. 1433 (Public), dated 24th September 1880.

* Since renumbered clause 1, rule XII.

(8) When a memorial is an appeal against a decision, which by any law or rule having the force of law, is declared to be final.

(9) When a memorial is addressed by an officer still in the public service and has reference to his prospective claim to pension.

(10) When a memorial is a mere appeal against the non-exercise by one of the Governments in India of a discretion vested in such Government by law or rule.

(11) When a memorial is an appeal against the action of a private individual, or of a body of private individuals, regarding the private relations of the memorialist and such individual or body.

(12) When a memorial is an appeal against orders refusing the grant of a pension to an interior servant who is not eligible for such grant under the pension rules.

XIII. The Government of India may withhold the transmission of a memorial to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India unless the memorialist has previously memorialised the Government of India and the Local Government concerned on the same subject, and the Government of Madras or Bombay may withhold the transmission of a memorial which under rule IV they are authorized to forward direct, unless the memorialist has previously memorialised the Local Government concerned on the same subject: provided that, when the memorial is one for pardon which no authority in India has power to grant, it should be addressed to His Majesty and forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

XIV. When a memorial is withheld, the memorialist should be informed of the fact and of the reason for it.

XV. A list of memorials withheld under the discretionary power conferred by Rule XII, with the reasons for withholding them, will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the case of memorials withheld by Local Governments under the same discretionary power, and by the Government of India in the department concerned to the Secretary of State for India.

B

RULES REGARDING THE SUBMISSION OF PETITIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTE 1.—In these rules the words "Local Government" include a Local Administration and the Commander-in-Chief in India, and also, except as regards petitioners under rule 11 (7), whose salary was more than Rs. 50 a month the Head of a Department directly under the Government of India and Divisional and Independent Brigade Commanders.

NOTE 2.—These rules do not apply to non-pensionable subordinate, clerical, and menial establishments employed in the construction and working of State Railways, to whom Circular No. VI-Railway, Public Works Department, dated 1st June 1886, applies.

NOTE 3.—These rules apply, so far as may be, to all memorials, letters and applications, etc., addressed to the Governor-General in Council.

NOTE 4.—These rules apply also to petitions by persons no longer in military employ who have served in the Army or the Royal Indian Marine, or have been attached to regiments or batteries or the staff or departments of the Army in any capacity.

SECTION I.

As to the submission of petitions to the Government of India by private persons or public bodies.

1. Every petition to the Government of India should be forwarded through the Local Government having jurisdiction in respect of the subject-matter of the petition. In cases where no Local Government is in a position to deal with the subject-matter of the petition, it should be forwarded through the Local Government within whose jurisdiction the petitioner is or has last been residing or employed.

2. A petition may be either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the petitioner, or, when the petitioners are numerous, by the signatures of one or more of them, and it must conclude with a specific prayer.

3. Every petition should be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Local Government requesting its transmission to the Government of India, and, when any order of a Local Government is appealed against, by a copy of such order, as well as of any orders passed in the case by subordinate authorities.

4. Communications on matters connected with any bills before the Council may be addressed either in the form of a petition to the Governor-General in Council or in a letter to the Secretary in the Legislative Department, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary in the Legislative Department. Ordinarily such communications will not be answered. Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications from Courts, officials or public bodies should be sent through the Local Government.

SECTION II.

As to the submission of petitions by officers in civil employ.

5. Every officer wishing to petition the Government of India should do so separately.

6. Every petition should be submitted through the head of the office or department to which the petitioner belongs, and should be forwarded by him through the usual official channel.

7. No officer may submit a petition in respect of any matter connected with his official position unless he has some personal interest in the matter.

8. No notice will be taken of a petition relating to any matter connected with the official prospects or position of an officer still in the public service, unless it is submitted by the office himself.

SECTION III.

As to the transmission or withholding of petitions by Local Governments.

9. Every petition to the Government of India should be forwarded by the Local Government concerned with a concise statement of the material facts and (unless there are special reasons for not doing so) an expression of opinion.

If the petition is an appeal against an order of dismissal from Government service, the papers submitted by the Local Government should show whether the charge against the petitioner was reduced to writing; whether his defence was taken and reduced to writing; and whether the decision was in writing. Where service or character books are maintained these also should be submitted.

10. When the petition is not in English, the Local Government should transmit a translation with it.

11. Local Governments are vested with discretionary power to withhold petitions addressed to the Government of India in the following cases:—

(1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When a petition contains language which, in the opinion of the Local Government, is disloyal, disrespectful, or improper.

(3) When a previous petition has been disposed of by the Secretary of State for India or the Governor-General in Council, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.

(4) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.

(5) When a petition is an application for employment from a person not in the service of Government: or is a request for exemption from the provisions of any law or rule prescribing the qualifications to be possessed by persons in the service of Government or by persons engaging in any profession or employment.

(6) When a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision with which the executive has no legal power of interference.

Note 1.—In the following cases, namely:—

(a) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a case in which the Government has reserved any discretion of interference, or

(b) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision in a suit to which the Government was a party, or

(c) when a petition is practically a prayer for mercy or pardon, or contains such a prayer,

the petition must be transmitted to the Government of India, unless it falls under clause (12) of this rule.

Note 2.—When a petition of the kind referred to in clause (c) of Note 1, is addressed to the Government of India after a previous petition has been rejected by the Local Government, the petition must also be transmitted, unless the case is one at which the Local Government is competent to dispose of in its own responsibility under the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India to the Home Department No. 29—1403-13, dated the 14th October 1885.

(7) When a petition is an appeal against an order of the Local Government upholding an appeal the dismissal, removal, reduction, or other punishment of a Government servant or an employé of a local authority whose salary was not more than Rs. 100 a month.

(8) When a petition is an appeal against a decision which by any law or rule having the force of law is declared to be final.

(9) When a petition is addressed by an officer still in the public service, and has reference to his prospective claim for pension, except as provided in article 915 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(10) When a petition is an appeal against the non-exercise by the Local Government of a discretion vested in it by law or rule.

(11) When a petition is an appeal in a case for which the law provides a different or specific remedy, or in regard to which the time limited by law for appeal has been exceeded.

(12) When a petition is an appeal against an order or decision of the Local Government, and is made more than six months after the communication of such order or decision to the petitioner without satisfactory explanation of the delay.

(13) When a petition relates to a subject on which the Local Government is competent to pass orders and no previous application for redress has been made to the Local Government.

(14) When a petition makes a proposal regarding legislation which the Local Government is not prepared to support.

12. If a petition is withheld, the petitioner should be informed of the fact and the reason for it.

13. A list of petitions withheld under Rule 11, with the reasons for withholding them, shall be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the proper department.

C

RULES RELATING TO THE SUBMISSION AND RECEIPT OF PETITIONS AND OTHER PAPERS OF THE SAME CLASS ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

I. (1) Any person having cause of complaint against any servant of Government shall, in the first instance, seek redress from the local authority who, if unable to grant the redress sought, shall pass an order in writing to that effect. If dissatisfied with this decision, the petitioner shall be at liberty to address the Board of Revenue, Court, or other superior authority, by which the local authority is controlled, or he may address the Government, in cases wherein there is no such controlling authority.

(2) Petitions containing complaints against military officers should be addressed to the General Officer Commanding the local division of the Army.

II. (1) The Government will not receive a petition on any matter, unless it shall appear that the petitioner has first applied to the local authority, and also to the Board of Revenue or other controlling authority, where such exists. The petitions addressed to such local and controlling authorities, or copies of them, and the answers or orders of those authorities respectively, if any shall have been passed, must be annexed to the petition addressed to Government.

(2) Petitions from persons who have been employed in the Army should, if they relate to a military subject, be addressed to the General Officer Commanding the local division of the Army.

III. In order to enable Government to enforce the foregoing rules, without injustice or hardship to complaining parties, all heads of offices will understand that a party affected by an order is entitled to have, on application, a copy of such order, which should contain full details of the grounds of the decision. This is to be furnished to him, on plain paper, and without payment.

IV. Government will receive petitions only from principals; communications coming in the name of a vakil or agent will receive no attention. Anonymous petitions will be totally disregarded.

V. As the Governor in Council never interferes with the distribution of subordinate appointments, applications for situations in the gift of heads of departments will remain unnoticed.

VI. Applications from unpassed candidates wishing to obtain appointments in the public service and praying for exemption from the examination rules must be made to the head of the department which they wish to enter.

VII. Every officer wishing to petition the Government should do so separately.

VIII. No officer may submit a petition in respect of any matter connected with his official position unless he has some personal interest in such matter.

IX. Every petition must be submitted through the head of the office or department to which the petitioner belongs or belonged.

X. (1) The head of the office or department shall, unless empowered under rule XV or XVI to return or withhold it, at once forward the petition to the Government through the ordinary official channel, and may make such remarks, as he may consider necessary in regard to the accuracy of the statements made and inferences drawn in the petition; he will also forward such records, not submitted by the appellant, as should properly be consulted in order to the due disposal of the petition.

(2) If the petition is an appeal against an order of dismissal from Government service, the papers submitted by the head of the office or department should show whether the charge against the petitioner was reduced to writing; whether his defence was taken and reduced to writing; and whether the decision was in writing. Where service or character books are maintained these also should be submitted.

XI. (1) Every petition from an inhabitant of a Native State under the political control of the Madras Government must be submitted through the British Resident or Political Officer of the State in which the petitioner resides.

(2) The Resident or Political Officer will forward the petition to the Government of Madras with such report on the case as may be necessary.

XII. Petitions from the Carnatic stipendiaries, or on the subject of Carnatic stipends, should be submitted through the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends.

XIII. Petitions from Political pensioners other than Carnatic stipendiaries and from Kandyan pensioners, or on the subject of Political pensions other than Carnatic, should be submitted through the Government Agent or the Collector of the district in which the petitioners reside.

XIV. Petitions addressed to Government will be liable to summary rejection in the following cases:—

(1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When a petition contains language which, in the opinion of Government, is disloyal, disrespectful or improper.

(3) When a previous petition has been disposed of by the Madras Government, the Governor-General in Council or the Secretary of State and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.

(4) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.

(5) When a petition is a request for exemption from the provisions of any law or rule prescribing the qualifications to be possessed by persons in the service of Government or by persons engaging in any profession or employment.

(6) When a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision, with which the executive has no legal power of interference.

(7) When a petition is an appeal against a decision which by any law, or rule having the force of law, is declared to be final.

(8) When a petition is an appeal in a case for which the law provides a different or specific remedy, or in regard to which the time limited by law for appeal has been exceeded.

(9) When a petition is addressed by an officer still in the public service, and has reference to his prospective claim for pension, except as provided in article 915 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(10) When a petition is an appeal against the non-exercise by Government of a discretion vested in it by law or rule.

(11) When the action desired in a petition is in the nature of a favour and not of a right, or when an officer fails to obtain an appointment to which considerations of seniority are not usually held to apply.

(12) When a petition is an appeal against any order prejudicially affecting a Government servant or no employé of a local authority who is in receipt of a salary not exceeding Rs. 50 a month, if an appeal against such order has already been decided by an officer superior to the officer passing the order; provided that appeals against punishments from Municipal servants holding appointments the maximum salary of which is not less than Rs. 50 per mensem, or from medical subordinates of Government whose services have been lent to Local Boards or Municipal Councils, or from Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination will be exempt from the operation of this rule.

(13) When a petition is an appeal against an order dispensing with the services of a temporary employé of the Local Government in accordance with the terms of his agreement.

(14) When a petition is an appeal against the decision of a duly constituted Court of Law in a Native State in political relations with Government.

(15) When a petition is a request for interference in a matter of purely internal policy with the action or orders of the Ruler of a Native State of which the petitioner is a subject; provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to interfere in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of misrule so gross that the paramount power would be called upon to interfere.

The High Court.
" Board of Revenue and Inam Commissioner.
" Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Surgeon-General.
" Director of Public Instruction and Commissioner for Government Examinations.
" Presidency Port Officer.
" Chairman, Port Trust Board.
" Inspector-General of Prisons.
" " of Registration.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" " Engineer.
Collectors and Presidents of District Boards.
District and Sessions Judges.
Chairmen of Municipal Councils.

XV. The authorities named in the margin are vested with discretionary power to return, for correction or rectification petitions addressed to Government and forwarded through them in the following cases :—

(1) When a petition is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When a petition runs in the name of a valid or agent instead of in the name of the principal.

XVI. The same authorities are vested with discretionary power to withhold petitions addressed to Government and forwarded through them in the following cases :—

(1) When a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.

(2) When a petition relates to a subject on which those authorities are themselves competent to pass orders, and no previous application for redress has been made to them.

D

RULES REGARDING THE SUBMISSION OR WITHHOLDING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OR ADMINISTRATIONS AND BY OFFICERS OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, OF PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, AND OTHER PAPERS OF THE SAME CLASS, RELATING TO MATTERS AFFECTING PERSONS OR PLACES UNDER THEIR POLITICAL CHARGE, WHEN SUCH PETITIONS OR OTHER PAPERS ARE ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, OR TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

I.—Memorials, etc., addressed to the Government of India.

1. Every memorial must be submitted to the Political Officer of the State, within whose jurisdiction the subject-matter has arisen, accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

2. Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

3. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained, every memorial received which conforms to the above rules, should be forwarded by the Political Officer through the usual official channel, with a concise statement of material facts, and, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, an expression of opinion.

4. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

N.B.—The transmitting officer should examine such translations and if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, notice the fact in sending on the memorial.

5. Every memorial should be accompanied by copies of all the orders passed in the case by the authorities who have dealt with it in India.

6. Local Governments, Administrations and Political Officers in direct subordination to the Foreign Department of the Government of India are vested with discretionary power to withhold memorials addressed to the Government of India in the following cases :—

(1) When the memorial is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When the memorial contains language which, in the opinion of the authority who would otherwise forward it, is disloyal, disrespectful, or improper.

(3) When a previous petition of the memorialist (which term includes a rejoinder submitted by the memorialist in answer to a previous petition of some other party) has been disposed of by the Secretary of State or the Governor-General in Council, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.

(4) When the memorial relates to a matter which is within the competence of the Local Government, Administration, or Political Officer to dispose of, and no application has previously been made to such Government, Administration, or Political Officer for redress.

(5) When the memorial is an appeal preferred more than six months after the date on which the memorialist was informed of the orders against which he appeals, provided that the Local Government, Administration or Political Officer as the case may be, may, at their or his discretion, extend the period to twelve months, if the delay will facilitate a settlement of the dispute, or other good cause is shown.

(6) When the memorial refers to matters in which the memorialist is not personally interested.

7. Provided they do not contravene the condition specified in the preceding section, memorials which are appeals against orders passed by Local Governments, Administrations and Political officers in direct subordination to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, in the exercise of political control in territories not included in British India, shall be forwarded, except in the following cases in which a discretionary power to withhold the memorials may be exercised:—

(1) When the order appealed against has been passed by the Local Government, Administration, or Political Officer as a recognized Court of Appeal in regard to a judgment or order of any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction established or continued by the Governor General in Council in such territories.

(2) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to exercise political control in regard to a judgment or order of any special Court established by the Governor-General in Council in such territories, from which Court there is, by its constitution, no appeal, though a general political control over it is declared or understood to exist.

(3) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to interfere as a matter of purely internal policy with the action or orders of the Ruler of a Native State, of which the memorialist is a subject: provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to intervene in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of misrule so gross that the paramount power would be called upon to interfere.

N B.—This rule applies to a temporary Administration established in a Native State by the Governor-General in Council when the temporary Administration is appointed to exercise the same powers and occupy the same position as the Native Administration which it supersedes.

8. Memorials from persons † in such territories which are not covered by these rules may be treated under the memorial rules of the Home Department when they are applicable.

† *E.g.*, petitions from Government servants about dismissal, pensions, etc.

9. The following special rules apply to the case of appeals against the orders of the Government of Bombay:—

(1) In the following cases the decision of the Local Government shall ordinarily be considered as final, and no appeal shall lie to the Government of India, an appeal to the Secretary of State for India only being admissible with the permission of the Local Government, which should be previously obtained:—

(a) Girasi cases in States of classes I to IV in Kathiawar, which would have been tried by the Rajasthanik Court when it existed, but are now tried by the States Bhayati Courts from whose decision an appeal lies to the Agency and to the Local Government.

(b) Girasi cases in States below class IV in which the decision of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, is at present final under the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6511, dated the 18th November 1898, subject to the general political control of the Local Government.

(c) Cutch Jadeja Court cases.

(2) Memorialists who desire to appeal against the orders of the Government of Bombay in political cases shall have the option of addressing such appeals either to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State, and such appeals shall be forwarded subject to the provisions of rules 6 and 7. This rule shall not apply to—

(a) appeals in Girasi cases or in those which are specially covered by any of the foregoing rules;

(b) memorials of the class specially reserved in Rule IV of the Rules published with Home Department notification No. 148 (Public), dated the 19th January 1903;

(c) memorials which involve questions affecting the status, dignity or powers of a Ruling Chief or his relations with the Paramount Power (including questions of succession or adoption) and with other Chiefs.

II.—Memorials, etc., addressed to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, or to the Secretary of State for India.

1. Every memorial must be submitted to the Political Officer of the State within whose jurisdiction the subject-matter has arisen, accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

2. Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

3. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained, every memorial received which conforms to the above rules should be forwarded by the Political Officer through the usual official channel, with a concise statement of material facts, and, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, an expression of opinion.

4. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

N B.—The transmitting officer should examine such translations, and if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, notice the fact in sending on the memorial.

5. Every memorial should be accompanied by copies of all the orders passed in the case by the authorities who have dealt with it in India.

6. Local Governments, Administrations and Political Officers in direct subordination to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, are vested with discretionary power to withhold memorials addressed to His Majesty or to the Secretary of State in the following cases:—

(1) When the memorial is illegible or unintelligible.

* *Note to Rule 7 (2) of Sections I and II.*—Memorials which are practically appeals for mercy or pardon must be transmitted. But their transmission will not affect the discretion in regard to capital sentences allowed to Local Governments and Administrations by the Home Department Resolution No. 93-1403-13, dated the 14th October 1885, as modified by Foreign Department Circular No. 2429-I.-B., dated the 30th August 1901.

(4) When the memorial contains language which, in the opinion of the authority who would otherwise forward it, is disloyal, disrespectful, or improper.

(3) When a previous petition of the memorialist (which term includes a rejoinder submitted by the memorialist in answer to a previous petition of some other party) has been disposed of by the Secretary of State, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case.

(4) When the memorialist has not previously appealed to the Government of India (or the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be) and received the decision of the Governor-General (or Governor) in Council upon it.

(5) When the memorial is an appeal preferred more than six months after the date on which the memorialist was informed of the orders against which he appeals, provided that the Local Government, Administration, or Political Officer, as the case may be, may, at their or his discretion, extend the period to twelve months, if the delay will facilitate a settlement of the dispute, or other good cause is shown.

(6) When the memorial refers to matters in which the memorialist is not personally interested.

7. Provided they do not contravene the conditions specified in the preceding section, memorials which are appeals against orders passed by the Governor-General in Council (or Governor in Council in Madras or Bombay, as the case may be), in the exercise of political control in territories not included in British India shall be forwarded, except in the following cases, in which a discretionary power to withhold the memorials may be exercised :—

*(1) When the order appealed against has been passed by the Government of India, Madras or Bombay (as the case may be), as a recognised Court of Appeal in regard to a judgment or order of any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction established or continued by the Governor-General in Council in such territories.

(2) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to exercise political control in regard to a judgment or order of any special Court established by the Governor-General in Council in such territories, from which Court there is, by its constitution, no appeal, though a general political control over it is declared or understood to exist.

(3) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to interfere in a matter of purely internal policy with the action or orders of the Ruler of a Native State of which the memorialist is a subject: provided that the State is one in which it is not customary for the British Government to intervene in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of misrule so gross that the paramount power would be called upon to interfere.

N.B.—This rule applies to a temporary Administration established in a Native State by the Governor-General in Council when the temporary Administration is appointed to exercise the same powers and occupy the same position as the Native Administration which it supersedes.

† *E.g.*, petitions from Government servants about dismissal, pensions, etc.

8 Memorials from persons † in such territories which are not covered by these rules may be treated under the memorial rules of the Home Department when they are applicable.

9 The following special rules apply to the case of appeals against the orders of the Government of Bombay :—

(1) In the following cases the decision of the Local Government shall ordinarily be considered as final, an appeal to the Secretary of State for India only being admissible with the permission of the Local Government, which should be previously obtained :—

(*a*) Girás cases in States of classes I to IV in Kathiawar, which would have been tried by the Rajasthanik Court when it existed, but are now tried by the States Bhayati Courts from whose decision an appeal lies to the Agency and to the Local Government.

(*b*) Girás cases in States below class IV in which the decision of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, is at present final under the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5511, dated the 18th November 1898, subject to the general political control of the Local Government.

(*c*) Cutch judges Court cases.

(2) Memorialists who desire to appeal against the orders of the Government of Bombay in political cases shall have the option of addressing such appeals either to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State and such appeal shall be forwarded subject to the provisions of Rules 5 and 7. When in the exercise of this option an appeal has been presented to the Government of India, no further appeal shall lie to the Secretary of State. This rule shall not apply to—

(*a*) appeals in Girás cases or in those which are specially covered by any of the foregoing rules ;

(*b*) memorials of the class specially reserved in Rule IV of the Rules published with Home department notification No. 148 (Public), dated the 19th January 1905 ;

(*c*) memorials which involve questions affecting the status, dignity or powers of a Ruling Chief or his relations with the Paramount Power (including questions of succession or adoption) and with other Chiefs.

* *Note to Rule 7 (1) of Sections I and II.*—Memorials which are practically appeals for mercy or pardon must be transmitted. But their transmission will not affect the discretion in regard to capital sentences allowed to Local Governments and Administrations by the Home Department Resolution, No. 28—1403 13, dated the 14th October 1885, as modified by Foreign Department Circular letter No. 2282-I. E., dated the 30th August 1901.

III.—List of memorials to the Secretary of State and of petitions to the Government of India withheld under the discretionary powers conferred by the above rules will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

IV.—When a petition or memorial is withheld the writer should be informed of the fact and of the reason for withholding it.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

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Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

പ ര സ്യ ം,

ഫോർട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോർ, 1910 മാർച്ച് 1ം.

നമ്പർ 138.—

ഹോർട്ടീ സെൻറ് മേജ് ഗവൺമെൻറിലേക്ക എഴുതിയ അരജിക്കും അതേ താത്പര്യമുള്ള മറ്റു മേലുകളും അഭിപ്രായത്തിനേയും പരുഗണിക്കുന്നതിനേയും പറ്റിയുള്ള കുറിപ്പും.

I (1) വല്ല ഗവൺമെൻറുദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻറെയും മേൽ സമൻ പോധിപ്പിപ്പാൻ കാരണമുള്ള വല്ല തർക്കം തദ്ദേശാധികാരത്തിനുള്ളിലുള്ള സമൻ നിവൃത്തിയുണ്ടായപ്രകാരം ഒന്നാമതു പോധിപ്പിക്കേണം. അപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ട സമൻ നിവൃത്തിപ്പാൻ ഈ അധികാരസ്ഥന്നു കഴിയാതെപക്ഷം ഈ കാര്യത്തിനു മുഴുത്തിലേയായ ഒരു കല്പന കൂടിക്കേണം. ഈ നീക്കുപോക്കു തൃപ്തികരമായപക്ഷം അരജിക്കാരനു തദ്ദേശാധികാരത്തിന്മേൽ മേൽവിചാരണയുള്ളതായ്വരുന്നു പോധിപ്പിലോ കോടിയിലോ മറ്റു മേലധികാരത്തിലോ പോധിപ്പിപ്പാനുള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ഉള്ളതാകുന്നു; അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങിനെ മേൽ വിചാരിപ്പാൻ യാതൊരു അധികാരസ്ഥരില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഈയാപേക്ഷ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ പോധിപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതുമാണു.

(2) മിലിട്ടറി ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനായതിൻറെ മേൽ സമൻ പോധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന അരജിക്കും അതായതു പ്രദേശത്തിലെ സൈന്യവിഭാഗത്തിൻറെ കമാണ്ടിങ്ങ് ജനറൽ ഓഫീസർക്കു മേൽവിചാരണയ്ക്കായി അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

II (1) അരജിക്കാരൻ ഒന്നാമതായി തദ്ദേശാധികാരസ്ഥനോടു അപേക്ഷിച്ചും അതിനു പ്രതിവിധി പോധിച്ചും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ വേറെ മേൽവിചാരണയുള്ള അധികാരസ്ഥർ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവരോടു അപേക്ഷിച്ചും സമൻ പോധിപ്പിച്ചു എന്നു കാണാത്തപക്ഷം ഗവൺമെൻറ്

യാതൊരു കാര്യത്തിനുള്ളതു തെ അവധി കൊടുക്കുന്നതുമല്ല. ആവക അപേക്ഷാധികാരസ്ഥർ മേൽപടിക്കാരും; ഉടനെ അധികാരസ്ഥർക്കു ബോധിപ്പിച്ച അവധികൾ മേലാൽ ഒരുകാലത്തും കൊടുക്കുകയില്ല എന്നു കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു അയ്യായിരം വരാഹൻ വരെയുള്ള കല്പനയോ കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായാൽ അയ്യായിരം വരാഹനിലേക്കധികമുള്ള തുകയിന്മേൽ അവധിയും വേണം.

(2) ശത്രുക്കളിൽ പിടിച്ചടക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകളിൽ നിന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ ഒരു മിച്ചിട്ടോ കൂട്ടുകെട്ടായിട്ടോ അന്യ പ്രദേശത്തിലെ ശത്രുവിഭാഗത്തിന്റെ കമ്മറിയട്ട് മുതലായ ആളുകളുടെ മേൽവിലാസമെഴുതി അയക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

III. സങ്കടക്കാരെ അന്തിയായോ വ്യാജനകരമായോ വരാതെ മേല്പറഞ്ഞ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ തടഞ്ഞിപ്പാൻ ഗവർന്മെന്റിന്നു കഴിവുണ്ടാവാനായി സകല മേലധികാരികളായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും (ഹസ്സ് ആഫ് ഓഫീസസ്സ്) തങ്ങൾ കല്പന ആക്കി ബാധകമാവിരിക്കുന്നവരെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചു. ആ നിലയ്ക്കുള്ള ന്യായങ്ങളോടെ പൂർണ്ണവിവരം അടങ്ങിയതായ അഞ്ചിനെയുള്ള കല്പനയുടെ ഒരു പകർപ്പ് കിട്ടുവാൻ ഭാവമുള്ള അധികാരത്തിന്നു തന്നെ സ്സിലാക്കേണം. ഇപ്രകാരപ്പകർപ്പ് ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത കടലാസ്സിൽ ഫിസ്സ്കുടാതെ തപാലിനെ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതുകൊണ്ടു.

IV. അപേക്ഷകൻ തങ്ങൾ തന്നെ ഒപ്പിടുന്ന അപേക്ഷകളുമായിട്ടു ഗവർന്മെന്റിലേക്കു കൈപ്പറ്റുകയുള്ളു. ഒരു വക്കീലിന്നെയോ കാര്യസ്ഥന്നെയോ പേരിൽ ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകളും യാതൊരുപ്രകാരം പരിഗണിക്കുന്നതല്ല. പ്രസ്തുതകാര്യം വേറെ നോക്കുകയുണ്ടു.

V. കീഴ്ത്തട്ടുദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർന്മെന്റ് ഒരിക്കലും ഇടപെടുന്നതല്ലായ്കയാൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലധികാരികൾക്കു നിശ്ചയം ചെയ്യാകുന്ന പണികളിലേക്കുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ കേവലം പൊരുളില്ലാത്തതുമല്ല.

VI. സർക്കാർ പണിയിൽ ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നവരും പരീക്ഷ ചട്ടങ്ങളിലുള്ളതിന്നു നിശ്ചയിക്കുവാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നവരും ആയി പരീക്ഷ ജയിക്കാത്തവർ ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടുവാൻ ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൾ അവർ ചേരുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ മേലധികാരികൾക്കു കൊടുക്കയും വേണം.

VII. ഗവർന്മെന്റിലേക്കു അപേക്ഷ ബോധിപ്പിപ്പാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥരും ഓരോരുത്തരായി വെവ്വേറെ ബോധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

VIII. യാതൊരു ഓഫീസ് സ്ഥാനം തന്റെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥാനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച വല്ല സംഗതിയെക്കുറിച്ചും ചോദ്യത്തിൽ ആ സംഗതിയിൽ തനിക്കു സകീയരായ വല്ല ഗുണവും ഇല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഒരു അപേക്ഷ അയച്ചു കൂടുന്നതുമല്ല.

IX. എല്ലാ അപേക്ഷയും ബോധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു അപേക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ എളുപ്പമുള്ള കച്ചേരിയിലോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലോ ഉദ്ദിശിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം താമസിക്കുന്നവനോ ഒരുകണക്കിലോ ആ കച്ചേരിയിലെയോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെയോ മേലധികാരി ഉപാന്തരം ആയിരിക്കണം.

X. (1) കച്ചേരിയിലെയോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെയോ മേലധികാരി XV, XVI നമ്പർ ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ശരിയായ ഉദ്യോഗവിശേഷമായ മാന്യമായി ആ അപേക്ഷ ഗവർന്മെന്റിലേക്കു ഉടനെ അയക്കുന്നതും അപേക്ഷയിൽ പറഞ്ഞ പ്രവൃത്തികളുടെയും അതിൽ ഉള്ള ആനുമാനങ്ങളുടെയും യഥാർത്ഥതയെപ്പറ്റി അവശ്യമെന്നു താൻവിചാരിക്കുന്ന അഭിപ്രായവും എഴുതാവുന്നതും ആകുന്നു. അപ്രകാരമല്ലാതെ ബോധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തതും അപേക്ഷ ന്യായമായി തീർപ്പുപറ്റുന്നതുവാൻ വേണ്ടി ശരിയായി ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതും ആയ നിദാനവുകളും കൂടി ആ മേലധികാരി അയയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

(2) ഗവൺമെന്റുദ്യോഗത്തിൽനിന്നു വിരമിച്ചു കുടിയിരുത്തപ്പെട്ട ഒരു അപ്പീലോ കണ്ട അതോറിറ്റിയുടെ കട്ടേനിഷ്ടിലെയോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെയോ ജോലിക്കായി അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഓരോരുത്തരുടെ മേൽ ആരോപിക്കപ്പെട്ട കഠിന രോഗപ്പെട്ടതിന്റെയോ എന്നും അവരുടെ സമ്മതം എടുത്തു രോഗപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നും അവരുടെ സമ്മതം എടുത്തു രോഗപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നും ഒരു മുഖമുള്ള തീർപ്പു രേഖാമൂലമായിത്തന്നെയും എന്നും കാണിക്കണം. സർവ്വീസ്സു സംബന്ധമായ നടപടിപ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിനുവേണ്ടിയുള്ള ഓരോ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനും ഇതുപോലെ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

XI. (1) രാജകീയ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിൻകീഴിൽ മതിരാശി ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കീഴിലുള്ള ഒരു നാട്ടുസർക്കാർ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഒരു പ്രജയെക്കൊണ്ടു എപ്പോൾ അവരുടെ ഭരണകാലത്തു പാർക്കുന്ന രാജ്യത്തിലെ ബ്രിട്ടിഷ് റസിഡെണ്ടിന്റെയോ പൊളിറ്റിക്കൽ ഏജന്റിന്റെയോ ഉപദേശത്തിനും ബോധിപ്പിക്കയും വേണം.

(2) റസിഡെണ്ടോ പൊളിറ്റിക്കൽ ഏജന്റോ അതു അവരുടെ സംശയത്തിൽ ആവശ്യമായിത്തോന്നുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ സഹിതം മതിരാശി ഗവർണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു അയക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

XII. കണ്ടോൺമെന്റ് സ്റ്റിപ്പെണ്ടറികളും കണ്ടോൺമെന്റ് സ്റ്റിപ്പെണ്ടിന്റെ പിൻഗാമിയായി അയക്കുന്ന അവരുടെ കണ്ടോൺമെന്റ് സ്റ്റിപ്പെണ്ട് പേ മാസ്റ്റർ ഉപേക്ഷം ബോധിപ്പിക്കയും വേണം.

XIII. കണ്ടോൺമെന്റ് സ്റ്റിപ്പെണ്ടറികളല്ലാത്ത പൊളിറ്റിക്കൽ പെൻഷനർമാരും കാണ്ടിയൻ പെൻഷനർമാരുമൊ കണ്ടോൺമെന്റ് വകയല്ലാത്ത പൊളിറ്റിക്കൽ പെൻഷൻ വിഷയത്തിലോ അയക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷികൾ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ഏജന്റുമുഖാന്തരമോ അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവരിക്കാർ പാർക്കുന്ന സിസ്സിട്ടിലെ കലക്ടർ മുഖാന്തരമോ അയിപ്പിക്കയും വേണം.

XIV. ഗവണ്മെന്റിലേക്കയക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷികൾ താഴെപറയുന്ന സംഗതികളിൽ അതു കൊണ്ടും ഉപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്യും:—

(1) അപേക്ഷി വായിച്ചാൽ കഴിയാതിരിക്കുകയോ മനസ്സിലാകാതിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ.

(2) അപേക്ഷികൻ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തിൽ രാജദ്രോഹകരമായോ അനാദരവായോ അവിഹിതമായോ അനാവശ്യമായ വാചകങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ.

(3) മതിരാശി ഗവർണ്മെന്റോ ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ജനറലോ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടറിയോ ഉണ്ടു ഒരു അപേക്ഷി തിരിച്ചയപ്പെടുത്തുകയും പിന്നത്തെ അപേക്ഷിയിൽ ആ കാര്യം പുനരാലോചനചെയ്യുന്നതായി വേണ്ടുന്ന പുതിയ സംഗതികളോ അവസ്ഥകളോ ഇല്ലാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ.

(4) അപേക്ഷി പ്രത്യക്ഷത്തിൽ യാതൊരു അവകാശവും ഇല്ലാത്ത ഒരാൾ ധന സഹായത്തിനായി ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു അപേക്ഷയായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ.

(5) അപേക്ഷി ഗവർണ്മെന്റുദ്യോഗത്തിൽ ഉള്ള ആളുകൾക്കൊ വല്ല പ്രയുക്തിയിലൊ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിലൊ പ്രവേശിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കൊ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന യോഗ്യതകളെ നിർണ്ണയിക്കുന്നതായ വല്ല നിയമത്തിലേയൊ ചട്ടത്തിലേയൊ നിബന്ധനകളിൽ നിന്നു അവരെ ഒഴിപ്പാക്കുവാനുള്ള അപേക്ഷയായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ.

(6) അപേക്ഷി, പ്രസ്തുതവിഷയാധികാരസ്ഥനെ പ്രവേശിപ്പാൻ നിയോഗിക്കുന്നതായ അധികാരമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ തീർപ്പിന്മേൽനിന്നുള്ള അപ്പീലായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ.

(7) ഒരേടി വല്ല നിബന്ധനയാലോ നിബന്ധന പ്രാബല്യമുള്ള ചട്ടത്താലോ തവണാനുകൂല്യം തിരിച്ചടയ്ക്കേണ്ട തിയ്യതിക്കു മുമ്പ് ഒരു നിശ്ചിതമേലുള്ള തുക അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടതായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ.

(8) ഒരേടി നിബന്ധനയാൽ തന്നിവൃത്തിയാകട്ടെ ഒരു പ്രത്യേകനിവൃത്തിയാകട്ടെ നിശ്ചിതമായിട്ടുള്ള തിയ്യതിക്കകത്തു ചെയ്യുകയില്ലെങ്കിൽ ആ കാര്യത്തിനു നിബന്ധനയാൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതായ തുകയിലധികം കഴിഞ്ഞുപോയിട്ടുള്ളതൊ കൂടാതെ ഒരു കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു തുകയിൽ അധികമായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ.

(9) ഒരേടി സ്ഥാപനത്തിയിൽ അപ്പോഴ് ഇരുന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ വഹിച്ചിരുന്നതും സിവിൽ സർവ്വീസ്സ് റെഗുലേഷൻ 915 - ാം വകുപ്പിൽ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുമല്ലാതെ ആയ മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ പൊൻജനുള്ള മേലാലത്തെ അവകാശങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതും അയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ.

(10) ഒരേടി നിബന്ധനയാലൊ ചട്ടത്താലൊ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിന്നധീനത്തിൽ വെച്ചു നിർത്തുന്ന ഒരു യുദ്ധാധികാരം അവർ നടത്താകിരുന്നതിന്നുമുള്ള ഒരു അപ്പീലായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ.

(11) ഒരു അരക്കിയിന ചെയ്യു കിട്ടേണമെന്നു കാംക്ഷിക്കുകയും ആ പ്രവൃത്തി ഒരു ഉപകരണത്തിന്റെ സഹായത്തിലായിരിക്കുകയും ഒരവകാശത്തിന്റെ സ്വഭാവത്തിലല്ലാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോഴെ സർവ്വീസ്സിന്റെ മേഘ്തയെപ്പറ്റിയുള്ള ആലോചനയുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗനിയമത്തിന്നു സംബന്ധിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു സാധാരണമായി വിചാരിക്കപ്പെട്ടുന്നവൊ ഒരേടിനെയുള്ള ഒരുദ്യോഗം ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനു കിട്ടുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി അയി. നിരസിക്കുമ്പോഴും.

(12) ടെസ്തിയ 50 രൂപ്പികയിൽ കവിയാതെ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഒരു ഗവർണ്മെണ്ട് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനൊ ഒരു താലൂക്ക് അധികാരത്തിൻ കീഴിലുള്ള ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനൊ കോടതിയോടു ചേർന്ന വല്ല കല്പനയിന്മേലുമുള്ള ഒരു തുടരിൽ ആ കല്പന കഴിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ മേധികാരിയായ ഒരു ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ മുമ്പു തന്നെ തിരിച്ചുപോന്നതിയിരിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ഒരുവക കല്പനയിന്മേലുള്ള ഒരു തുടരിലാണെ അരക്കിയെങ്കിൽ: എന്നാൽ മാസത്തിൽ 50 രൂയിൽ കുറയാതെ കവിഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ വഹിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ഉൻസിലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരിൽനിന്നൊ, ലോക്കൽബോഡ്സുകളുടെയൊ ഉൻസിപ്പാൽ കൊൺസിലുകളുടെയും കീഴിൽ പ്രവൃത്തിചെയ്യുവാൻ തൽക്കാലം ചൊല്ലിയിരിക്കുന്ന ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ വാക്സിനേഷൻ ഡിപ്പുട്ടി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരോടു ശിക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ടതിന്നു കൊടുക്കുന്ന അപ്പീലുകൾ ഈ ചട്ടത്തിന്റെ പ്രയോഗത്തിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(13) മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടിൻകീഴിലുള്ള ഒരു താൽക്കാലിക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്റെ സർവ്വീസ്സു അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുവിനെ നിയമപ്രകാരം വേണ്ടെന്നു വെക്കുന്നതായ ഒരു കല്പനയിന്മേലുള്ള അപ്പീലാണ് അരക്കിയെങ്കിൽ.

(14) ഭരണ സ്വതന്ത്രരാജ്യത്തിൽ ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടുമായി സംബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ഒരു നാട്ടുസർക്കാർ കോടതിയിലെ ന്യായാധികാരം സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ട നിതിന്യായ കോടതിയുടെ തീർപ്പിന്മേലുള്ള ഒരപ്പീലായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ.

(15) ഒരേടി അവകാശവാൻ ഏതൊരു നാട്ടുസർക്കാർ രാജാവിന്റെ പ്രജയായി നിക്കുന്നുവൊ ആ രാജാവിന്റെ നിരെ ആന്തരികമായി ഭരണസ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമായ പ്രവൃത്തിയുടെയൊ കല്പനകളുടെയൊ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രവേശിപ്പാനുള്ള അപേക്ഷയായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ: എന്നാൽ ആ നാട്ടുസർക്കാർ അതിന്റെ ആന്തരിക ഭരണസ്വതന്ത്രവിഷയത്തിൽ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഗവർണ്മെണ്ടു പ്രവേശിക്കുന്ന സന്ദർഭമായും ഇല്ലാത്ത ഒന്നും പ്രധാന മേൽക്കോയ്മ

പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നതും അപ്രകാരമായ ഭവനമോ സങ്കടം ബോധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ വെളിപ്പെട്ട താമസിപ്പിക്കുന്നതും ആയിരിക്കുന്നതും.

ഹൈക്കോടതി,
ഡിസ്ട്രക്ടുകോടതികൾ,
പ്രിൻസിപ്പൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ഓഫീസർ,
ജോയിന്റ് ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ഓഫീസർ,
സബ് കലക്ടർ,
അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് കലക്ടർ,
ട്രഷറി ഓഫീസർ,
ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് സൂപ്രണ്ടന്റ് ഓഫ് പോലീസ്,
ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് സൂപ്രണ്ടന്റ് ഓഫ് പോലീസിന്റെ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ്,
ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് സർജൻ,
ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് എഞ്ചിനീയർ,
ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് സൂപ്രണ്ടന്റ് ഓഫ് പോലീസിന്റെ ഹെഡ് ക്ലർക്ക്,
ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് സൂപ്രണ്ടന്റ് ഓഫ് പോലീസിന്റെ ഹെഡ് ക്ലർക്കിന്റെ ഗുമസ്തൻ,
ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് സൂപ്രണ്ടന്റ് ഓഫ് പോലീസിന്റെ ഹെഡ് ക്ലർക്കിന്റെ ഗുമസ്തന്റെ കമീഷനർ,
പ്രസിഡൻസി പോസ്റ്റ് മാസ്റ്റർ,
പോസ്റ്റ്മാസ്റ്റർ ജനറൽ,
കടുത്തായ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ,
രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ജനറൽ,
പോസ്റ്റൽ കമീഷണർ,
സാൾട്ട് കമ്പനി ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ,
കമ്പിക്കണക്ക് ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ടവരുടെ,
ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് സൂപ്രണ്ടന്റ് ഓഫ് പോലീസിന്റെ ഹെഡ് ക്ലർക്കിന്റെ.

XV. മേലിൽ പറഞ്ഞ അധികാരസ്ഥന്മാർ ഉപാന്തരം ഗവർണ്മെന്റിലേക്ക് എഴുതി അയക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൾ അവ താഴെ പറയുന്ന സംഗതികളിൽ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുവാനോ തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടോ വേണ്ടി മടക്കി അയപ്പാനുള്ള യുക്താധികാരം കല്പിച്ചുതരുന്നു :—

(1) അപേക്ഷിയായിപ്പോന്ന കഴിയുന്നതിനെയോ ഉദ്യോഗാർത്ഥിയിരിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്തതായാൽ.

(2) അപേക്ഷകരന്റെ പേരിലല്ലാതെ ഒരു വകയിലിന്നെയോ തുണ്ടുസ്ഥന്റെയോ പേരിൽ അപേക്ഷ ബോധിപ്പിക്കുമ്പോൾ.

XVI. അതതധികാരസ്ഥന്മാർ ഉപാന്തരം ഗവർണ്മെന്റിലേക്കെഴുതി അയക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൾ താഴെ പറയുന്ന സംഗതികളിൽ അയക്കാതെ നിന്നുപോകുവാനുള്ള അധികാരം അവർക്കുള്ളതാകുന്നു :—

(1) അപേക്ഷ യാതൊരു അവകാശവും ഇല്ലാത്ത ഏതാം ധനസഹായത്തിനായിട്ടുള്ളതാകുമ്പോൾ.

(2) അപേക്ഷ കല്പന കല്പിക്കുവാൻ ആ അധികാരസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് തന്നെ അധികാരമുള്ള ഒരു കാര്യത്തിൽ നിവൃത്തിക്കായി ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതായാൽ അപേക്ഷിക്കാതെയുള്ളതായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ.

ഡബ്ലു. എസ്. മേയർ,
ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

പബ്ലിക്.

ഫോർട്ട് സെന്റ് ജോർജ്, 1910 മാർച്ച് 15-ാം.

നമ്പർ 168.—താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് കല്പന പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :—

കച്ചവടവും വ്യവസായവുംവക ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റ് (സാമാന്യം).

കൽക്കത്ത, 1910 മാർച്ച് 3-ാം തീയതി.

നമ്പർ 1605—1628-31.—

1074-ാം ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ 1907 ഡിസംബർ 18-ാം തീയതിയിലെ 10724—10745-ാം നമ്പർ തീർപ്പ് നിയമനോടൊന്നിച്ച് പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ രാജശാസനത്തിന്റെ ഇടയ്ക്കായി താഴെ പറയുന്ന രാജശാസനം എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവിനായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തി. വിചിക്കുന്നു :—

തലശ്ശേരി, 1919 ഡിസംബർ 8നു.

ചക്രത്തിന്റെ മഹാരാജാവർകൾ തിരുവുള്ളപ്പാടു ഒരു കല്പന താഴെപറയുന്ന കാര്യാത്മം നിശ്ചയിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു:—

എഡ്വേർഡ് ച. 2 രാ.

ഭൂമിയുടെ ഭരണത്തിന്റെ മഹാനായ ദൈവത്തിന്റെ ഇഷ്ടപ്രകാരം ഞങ്ങൾ ഞങ്ങളുടെ രാജ്യങ്ങളുടെയും ഞങ്ങളുടെ രാജാവും മതരക്ഷകനുമായ ഇന്ത്യാ ചക്രവർത്തിയും ഉടയ എഡ്വേർഡ് ഏഴാമന്റെയും അനന്തരാവകാശിയായിരിക്കുന്നു.

നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലും, നമ്മുടെ അധികാരത്തിൻ കീഴായും അധികാരത്തിൻ കീഴായും ഉള്ളിടങ്ങളിലും, ഉള്ള ലോഹങ്ങളിലും ഇടങ്ങളിലും ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന സകല കടങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും മറ്റുള്ളവരുടെ ജീവനെ രക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിലാകട്ടെ രക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന ശ്രമങ്ങളിലാകട്ടെ നമ്മുടെ സ്വന്തജീവനിൽ തുടിപ്പുള്ളതെ ലോഹങ്ങളിയിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞവരും (മരിക്കുമ്പോൾ) ദൂരദേശക്കാരും മറ്റുള്ളവരെ ചെയ്യുന്ന ധീരപ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നമ്മാനമായി നമുക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്ന എഡ്വേർഡ് പീഠത്തിരുന്ന (മരിച്ചത) എന്ന പേരോടുകൂടിയ ഒരു പുതിയ മിടുക്കിട്ട നമ്മുടെ വാഴ്ചയുടെ ഏഴാം സംവത്സരത്തിന്റെ ആരംഭത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഇരുപത്തൊമ്പതു രൂപയിൽ കുറയാതെ വിലയുള്ള ഒരു കല്പനയാൽ നമ്മുടെ തിരുവുള്ളപ്പാടിന്റെ ഒരു കല്പനയാൽ നമ്മുടെ സ്ഥാപിക്കുകയും നിശ്ചിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കയാലും:

ഈ ബഹുമാനത്തിന്റെ ചിഹ്നം ധരിക്കുവാൻ നാം ആഗ്രഹിക്കുകയാലും:

നമ്മുടെ ഈ രാജ്യങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിലും നമ്മുടെ രക്ഷയിൻകീഴിലും അധികാരത്തിൻ കീഴിലും ഉള്ള ഏതു പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും വ്യവസായ സംബന്ധമായ പ്രവൃത്തികൊണ്ടുണ്ടാകുന്ന അപകടങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു മറ്റുള്ളവരുടെ ജീവനെ രക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിലാകട്ടെ രക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിലാകട്ടെ അതിനെ വ്യവസായ സംബന്ധമായി ഉത്സാഹിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു തങ്ങളുടെ സ്വന്ത ജീവനെ ഹാനിവരത്തക്കവണ്ണം പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്ന നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തുമായ പ്രജകൾക്കു നാം ഇതിനാൽ എഡ്വേർഡ് പീഠത്തിരുന്നു മെഡൽ എഡ്വേർഡ് പീഠത്തിരുന്നു സമ്മാനിക്കേണമെന്നും അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സമ്മാനങ്ങൾ ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളിലും നമ്മുടെ പ്രധാന സ്റ്റേറ്റ് സെക്രട്ടരി നമ്മോടു ശിഫാർശിചെയ്യുന്നതു മുതൽ നടപ്പാക്കുന്നതാണെന്നും കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

മേപ്പടി പീഠത്തിരുന്നു ലോഹങ്ങളിലുള്ള ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രവൃത്തിയല്ലാതെ മറ്റു കർത്തവ്യങ്ങളിലുള്ള സാഹസത്തിന്റെ പീഠത്തിരുന്നുടെ ഉപയോഗത്തെ നമ്മുടെ പ്രധാനമായ ഉചിതമായ ഒരു ചിത്രരൂപവും അതോടുകൂടി "ധീരതക്കു" എന്ന വാക്കുകളും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കയും വേണം.

നമ്മുടെ വാഴ്ചയുടെ ഒമ്പതാം സംവത്സരമായ ആയിരത്തൊള്ളായിരത്തെമ്പത്തൊമ്പതു ഡിസെമ്പർ ഒന്നാം തീയതി സാന്റ്ജെയിംസ് കൊട്ടാരത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ സന്നിധാനത്തിൽ നിന്നു.

ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവർകളുടെ കല്പനപ്രകാരം,

ഡബ്ലിയു. ഗ്രേഡിസ്,

എ. ജി. കാർഡ്യൂ,
ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടരി.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Government
Malayalam Translator.

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Part I-A.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, April 5, 1910.

No. 480.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Frederick Colin Rogers, I.M.S., to be a member of the Kurnool District Board.

No. 481.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry Ramayya Shetty Avargal and M R.Ry Hattyangadi Lakshminarayana Kamath Avargal have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board of Coondapoor in the district of South Canara.

No. 482.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Marudai Pillai Virappa Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Namakkal in the district of Salem.

No. 483.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry Beswada Putabhirami Reddi Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Nellore in the district of Nellore.

No. 484.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M R Ry. Namberumal Nayudu Garu, M.R.Ry. Annampalum Maniswami Mudaliyar Avargal and M R.Ry. Periyathanam Palani Chettiyar Avargal have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board of Vellore in the district of North Arcot.

No. 485.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry S Natesa Aiyar Avargal, B.L., has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Kumbakonam in the district of Tanjore.

No. 486.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R Ry S Sambasiva Mudaliyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Ranipet in the district of North Arcot.

No. 487.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. M. Narasa Reddi Garu, M R Ry. Muhammadabad Venkata Reddi Garu, M R.Ry. G. Subbi Reddi Garu, M R Ry. B Bhajanga Rao Garu and M R.Ry. Tarigonda Venkatappa Nayudu Garu have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board of Madanapalle in the district of Cuddapah

No. 488.—In exercise of the power vested in him by clause (*d*) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel R F. R. Formby to be a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 488.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Friedrick Bayer to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Chidambaram.

No. 490.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain John Forrest, I M S, to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Masulipatam.

No. 491.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M R Ry Perichiappa Chettiyar Somasundaram Chettiyar Avargal to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Calicut.

No. 492.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Sathappa Ramanatha Muthia Ramaswami Chettiyar to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Chidambaram.

No. 493.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M R Ry. Udyavar Krishnayya Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Mangalore.

No. 494.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Janaki V. S. Krishnaswami Chettiyar Avargal and M R Ry. Arumainai Ranganwami Chettiyar Avargal have been duly elected as Municipal Councillors of the Municipality of Kumbakonam

No. 495.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R Ry. T. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu as Chairman of the Municipality of Vizianagram.

No. 496.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry. Mylapur Gopalaswami Mudaliyar Avargal as Chairman of the Municipality of Bellary.

NOTIFICATIONS BY PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 497.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. C. Subbanadri Rao Navudu Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Cuddapah District Board by the Madanapalle Taluk Board.

No. 498.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R Ry. K. R. Guruswami Aiyar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Tinnevelly District Board by the Tinnevelly Taluk Board

No. 499.—The President, District Board, Cuddapah, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R Ry. G. Sankara Rao Garu to be a member of the Siddhavattam Taluk Board

No. 500.—The President, District Board, Cuddapah, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R Ry. Kacha Venkatramiah Garu to be a member of the Siddhavattam Taluk Board.

No 501.—The President, District Board, Cuddapah, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. R. C. Rama Ayyangar Avargal to be a member of the Madanapalle Taluk Board.

No. 502.—The President, District Board, Madura, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M R Ry. Muthu Vijaiya Ragunatha Thumbayaswami Thumbachi Nayakar Avargal to be a member of the Tirumangalam Taluk Board.

No. 503.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints Sinda Sahib Marakayar Malu-ud-din Pichai Marakayar Sahib Bahadur to be a member of the Mannargudi Taluk Board.

No. 504.—The President, District Board, Anantapur, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M R Ry Chiyedu Raghavendra Charlu Garu to be a member of the Gooty Taluk Board

NOTIFICATION.

No. 585.—Under section 23 of the Madras Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1893, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following revised rules under the said Act in supersession of those published on pages 980 to 1026 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st September 1903, and page 539 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th November 1905. The revised rules will come into force with effect from 1st April 1910.

RULES.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1 (1) These rules may be called the Madras Boiler Inspection Rules.

(2) In these rules—

Definitions. (*a*) "The Act" means the Madras Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1893;

(*b*) "Section" means a section of the said Act;

(*c*) "Examination" means the examination of boilers under the Act; and "Examination Fees" means fees leviable on account of the examination of boilers.

PART I.

INSPECTORS

2. *Duties and Emoluments of Inspectors.*—(1) An Inspector shall not undertake any professional work unconnected with his business under the Act except with the approval, or under the orders, of Government.

(2) An Inspector shall receive such salary as Government may determine, all examination fees being credited to Government.

3. *Boiler Inspection Office.*—The Senior Inspector shall have an office in which all records connected with the working of the Act shall be kept.

4 *Duties of Senior Inspector.*—(1) The Senior Inspector shall keep the following records —

(*a*) a register of examination fee receipts;

(*b*) a book containing forms of licenses in triplicate;

(*c*) a register of boilers in the following form which has been prescribed under section 9:—

Name of owner.	Place where boiler is situated.	Registry number and description of boiler and engine.	Nominal horse-power.	When, where and by whom made.	When and where last repaired.	Date of grant of license.	Maximum pressure at which boiler may be worked.	Time for which this license is to be in force.	Remarks.

(*d*) a register of licenses suspended or revoked under section 11 (this register to be prepared upon information furnished to the Senior Inspector by the suspending or revoking authority, *i.e.*, the Sanitary Engineer);

(*e*) a register showing the result of appeals presented under section 12 (this register to be prepared upon information furnished to the Inspector by the Chief Presidency or District Magistrate).

(2) The Senior Inspector shall furnish to the Sanitary Engineer, before the 15th day of every month, a copy of his diary and those of the other Inspectors for the preceding month.

(3) All examination fees shall be paid into the Madras Bank or a Government treasury by the owners of boilers, and no boiler, not being the property of Government, shall be examined under section 5 unless notice sent to the Senior Inspector under that section is accompanied by a bank or treasury receipt for the fee; and the Senior Inspector, if he finds that the right fee has not been paid, may decline to examine the boiler or order it to be examined until it has been paid.

(4) An extract from the register of examination fee receipts which is compiled by the Senior Inspector from the bank or treasury receipts referred to in rule 4 (3) shall be forwarded by him, monthly, to the Accountant-General who shall verify it by reference to the amount actually received on account of examination fees during the month to which the extract relates and forward it to the Sanitary Engineer for record.

5. *Inspectors' Separate records.*—Each Inspector shall keep the following records:—

(*a*) a book containing a detailed account of every examination made by him;
(*b*) a diary of the work done by him from day to day.

6. *Subordination of Inspectors.*—The Inspectors shall be subordinate to the Sanitary Engineer and shall obey all lawful orders issued to them by that officer.

7. *Prohibition of examinations on Sundays.*—Examinations will not be made on Sundays

8. *Examination fees.*—Examination fees shall be paid in accordance with the following scale:—

						Rs.
(i)	For the examination of each boiler not exceeding			10	N.H.P.	15
(ii)	Do.	do.	do.	20	do.	20
(iii)	Do.	do.	do.	30	do.	30
(iv)	Do.	do.	do.	50	do.	40
(v)	Do.	do.	exceeding	50	do.	53

Note.—No fees shall be leviable in respect of boilers which are the property of Government.

PART II.

THE MADRAS RULES FOR DETERMINING THE DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.

Inspection of material and workmanship, measurements prior to calculations, etc.

9. The Inspector is required by the Act to fix the pressure to be allowed on boilers. In performing this very responsible and onerous duty he must be very careful, as in the event of accident it will be necessary for him to prove clearly that he used due caution. On the one hand, he must be careful as regards safety and on the other hand he must not unduly reduce the pressure on a boiler.

10. (1) The Inspector shall fix the working pressure for a boiler by making a series of calculations of the strength of the various parts, the calculations being based on his measurements and taking due account, after careful examination, of the material and workmanship, and the details of construction of each part. The strength of the weakest part determines the permissible working pressure of the boiler.

In his examination the Inspector may, *if necessary*, drill the plates to ascertain their thickness, etc., where the extraction of a rivet or other means will not give the information required. The thickness of all the plates used in the construction of boilers should not be less than five-sixteenth of an inch.

(2) In making his calculations, the Inspector is to be guided by the formulæ, factors and constants (corresponding to the ascertained details of the boiler examined) given in the rules for the time being in force. If no formula, factor or constant given in the rules is found to correspond to the ascertained details of the boiler examined, the Senior Inspector shall report the matter to the Sanitary Engineer for his orders.

(3) To ensure the reliability of the results of his examination and calculations, the Inspector shall before granting a licence, if he considers it necessary or if it is prescribed by the rules in force, also hydraulically test the boiler after it has been erected *in situ* in accordance with rule 25.

(4) In the case of boilers made or altered in India, the Senior Inspector may receive, for examination, before the commencement of the work, plans and particulars of the designs, or alterations proposed in order to avoid questions as to design and material arising during the examination of the finished boilers or alterations.

All such plans and particulars of boilers shall be submitted for examination to the Senior Inspector and he shall furnish the proposers with his opinion, as to whether he is satisfied that the design and dimensions are suitable for the proposed pressure, or, if not, as to what modifications may be necessary therein.

When plans and particulars of boilers, or of proposed alterations, have been so received and approved, the Senior Inspector in making his examination prior to granting a certificate shall see that the designs, as approved, have been carefully followed out and that the materials correspond with the approved particulars furnished and he or his Deputy shall further carefully examine the workmanship and hydraulically test the boiler in accordance with the rules.

(5) When granting the first licence under the Act in the case of a new boiler made in and imported from Europe the Senior Inspector may receive the certificate

(*a*) of well-known and reliable makers that the boiler has been constructed by them, or

(*b*) of a Chief Engineer of a recognised Boiler Insurance Company.

Such certificates shall state that the boiler has been hydraulically tested to comply with the boiler inspection rules for the time being in force under the Madras Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act and shall further specify the tests to which the boiler was subjected, the date on which the tests were carried out, the results thereof, and the safe working pressure it is designed to bear, and shall also contain details of the nature and dimensions of the materials of which the boiler is made. Such certificates must be forwarded to the Senior Inspector in original, and he may authorise (in writing) the Inspector, who is to grant the certificate under the Act, to relax his inspection of any such boiler regarding those points on which the Senior Inspector deems it safe to accept the certificate. Provided that no hydraulic test specified in a certificate under clause (*a*) shall be accepted as sufficient, unless the name of the maker and his number for the boiler and the initials of the Inspector who conducted the test are stamped indelibly on the boiler and correspond with similar references in the test certificate (which must bear the signature and seal of the maker in token of his acceptance thereof) and also provided that the Senior Inspector has carefully satisfied himself by personal inspection or by report of his deputy that the boiler after erection *in situ* is in as sound a condition as when tested in Europe.

(6) Any relaxation authorised by the Senior Inspector under the above sub-rule (5) does not, however, relieve the Inspector who grants the certificate under the Act from a very careful inspection of all work done on the boiler during the course of its erection *in situ* nor shall such Inspector omit the hydraulic test prior to granting his certificate unless "specifically" authorised to do so by the Senior Inspector under the provisions above detailed, and further, in such event, should his inspection convince him that a hydraulic test *in situ* has become absolutely necessary, he shall refer the matter back to the Senior Inspector unless the owner volunteers such a test. A record of all certificates accepted under the provisions of this rule by the Senior Inspector shall be maintained in the Boiler Inspection department and, when considered necessary by the Senior Inspector to ensure the genuineness of such certificate, a reference shall be made by that department to the makers or Insurance Company, and the result of such reference shall be recorded for the information and guidance of Inspectors at the next inspection of the boiler.

No Inspector shall grant a certificate for a boiler until he has fully satisfied himself as to its fittings, construction, material and workmanship, and calculated its safe working pressure in accordance with the rules in force, nor until he has hydraulically tested it, when considered necessary or prescribed by the rules.

(7) In the case of a new boiler made in and imported from Europe, where the Inspector is of opinion that the working pressure cannot with safety be allowed, the Senior Inspector shall submit the case to the Sanitary Engineer. The Inspector shall, however, still comply with section 6 of the Act and shall inform the owner of the boiler that the case has been referred to the Sanitary Engineer for consideration.

11. The Inspector should take care that boilers, the outside of which cannot be seen, are cleared of all covering and fittings for inspection whenever the Inspector considers it necessary. It will often be found necessary to reduce the pressure, unless the boilers are partially cleared from their seats to enable the Inspector to judge of their condition. If the owners in any special case have any good reasons for not wishing to clear them when the Inspector requires it, the Inspector should submit the whole case in detail to the Sanitary Engineer for his consideration. The Inspector must recollect that he is not to certify as sufficient any boiler respecting which he cannot thoroughly satisfy himself.

The Inspector should record in his inspection book the dates on which boilers are inspected, when and to what extent cleared from brickwork and whether the boilers were set or not when examined, and if not set, where they were examined. Boilers which have been cleared should in all cases be subjected to the hydraulic test before the brickwork is rebuilt.

12. Small boilers must be surveyed and fitted the same way as the main boilers, and have a water and steam gauge, and all other fittings complete, and as regards safety valves, must comply with the same regulations as the main boilers.

13. On every inspection of a steam-boiler, the Inspector shall, if the boiler is large enough, go inside it, and make a thorough examination of it. If insufficient means exist for thorough internal examination, the Inspector shall require the owner concerned to have the necessary openings made.

Whenever it is only removable stays that prevent getting in, he must order their removal, and he must see them properly replaced before granting his declaration.

If any part of a main boiler near the uptake fire-boxes or furnaces is so constructed that the Inspector cannot examine it, he is not to give a declaration, but shall report the case to the Sanitary Engineer. If, for special reasons, and for special reasons only, the Inspector cannot go inside a small boiler, he must distinctly state on the face of his declaration his reasons for not being able to do so.

14. If the boiler is too hot for the Inspector to examine the inside efficiently, and with safety and convenience, he should decline to examine the boiler and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate, until he can make an efficient internal examination. Inspectors who have to enter a boiler which it is possible to connect with another boiler containing steam should, before doing so, take all reasonable precautions to secure immunity from the danger of steam being turned into the boiler, which they enter, during the time they are inside it.

15. Cast iron may not be used when it will be subjected to a pressure of steam or water greater than 100 pounds per square inch and its use should not be permitted at all in the case of superheated steam. Cast iron must not be used for stays or doors.

16. A pressure once allowed on a boiler is not, under any circumstances whatever, to be increased unless the Inspector has previously written for and obtained the sanction of the Sanitary Engineer. In case the Inspector is of opinion that an increased pressure may with safety be allowed, he shall communicate with the Inspector who last inspected the boiler; and if on learning the reasons why the existing pressure was formerly allowed, the Inspector is still of opinion that it may be increased, he should communicate all the facts of the case to the Sanitary Engineer; but, as above stated, the pressure shall not in any case be increased until the question has been decided by him.

Inspection of and Regulations regarding Fittings.

The requisite fittings

17. Each boiler must be fitted with a glass water-gauge provided with a suitable protector, at least two test cocks, and steam gauge, that is to say, each boiler must be fitted with all fittings as complete as if there were only one boiler. When a factory has more than one boiler, and these boilers are fitted with stop-valves, each boiler must be treated as a separate one, and have all the requisite fittings.

18. No boiler or steam chamber is to be so constructed, fitted or arranged as that the escape of steam from it through the safety valve can be wholly or partially intercepted by the action of any other valve.

A stop valve must always be fitted between the boiler and the steam pipe, and where two or more boilers are connected with a steam receiver or superheater, between each boiler and the superheater or steam receiver. The object of this is obvious, viz, to avoid the failure of all the boilers through the failure of one. The necks of stop-valves should be as short as practicable.

Safety valves.

19. The Inspector in his examination of the boilers and appurtenances is particularly to direct his attention to the safety valves, and whenever he considers it necessary, he is to satisfy himself as to the pressure on the boiler by actual trial.

The Inspector is to fix the limit of the weights to be placed on the safety valves, and the responsibility of issuing a certificate before he is fully satisfied on the point is very grave. The Inspector is to examine the whole of the valves, weights, and springs at every inspection.

The responsibility of seeing to the efficiency of the mode by which the valves are fitted so as to be as much as practicable under the control of the Engineer, when steam is up, rests with the Inspector.

The safety valves should be fitted with lifting gear, which should in all cases be arranged so that it can be worked by hand. Care should be taken that the safety valves have a lift equal to at least one-fourth their diameter; that the openings for the passage of steam to and from the valves, including the waste steam pipe, should each have an area not less than the area of the valves required, and that each valve box has a drain pipe fitted at its lower part. In the case of lever valves, if the lever is not bushed with brass, the pins must be of brass; iron and iron working together must not be passed. Too much care cannot be devoted to seeing that there is proper lift and free means of escape of waste steam as it is obvious that unless the lift and means for escape of waste steam are ample, the effect is the same as reducing the area of the valve or putting on an extra load. The valve seats should be secured by studs and nuts.

The Inspector shall, as far as is in his power, make those points generally known to the owners of steam-boilers.

Safety valves that are spring loaded.

The size of the steel of which the springs are made must be in accordance with that found by the following formula:—

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{8 \times D}{C}} = d$$

S = the load on the spring in pounds

D = the diameter of the spring (from centre to centre of wire) in inches.

d = the diameter, or side of square of the wire in inches.

C = 8,000 for round steel.

C = 11,000 for square steel.

The springs shall be protected from the steam and impurities issuing from the valves. When valves are loaded by direct springs, the compressing screws shall abut against metal stops or washers when the loads sanctioned by the Inspector are on the valves.

The springs shall have a sufficient number of coils to allow a compression under the working load of at least one-quarter the diameter of the valve.

The size of steel of springs of safety valves should not, as a rule, be less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

20. When the Inspector has determined the amount of pressure, he is to see the valves weighted accordingly and the weights or springs fixed in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of their shifting or in any way increasing the pressure. The limit of the weights on the valves is to be inserted in the declaration, and should it at any time come to the Inspector's knowledge that the weights or the loading of the valves have been shifted, or otherwise altered, or that the valves have in any way been interfered with, so as to increase the pressure without the sanction of the Sanitary Engineer, he is at once to report the facts.

21. The Inspector is instructed that in all new boilers and whenever alterations can be easily made, the safety valve and stop valve should be placed directly on the boiler; and the neck or part between the valve and the flange which is bolted on to the boiler should be as short as possible. The Inspector should note that it is not intended by this instruction that old boilers which have been previously passed with such an arrangement should be thrown out of work for the alterations to be carried out. Of course in any case in which the Inspector is of opinion that it is positively dangerous to have a length of pipe between the boiler and safety valve, it is his duty at once to insist on the requisite alterations being made before granting a declaration.

The Inspector shall declare, amongst other things, the limit of the weights to be placed on the safety valves, and that the safety valves are such and in such condition as the circumstances of the case demand.

22. The area of safety valves per square foot of fire grate surface or (when there is more than one safety valve on the boiler) the combined area of the safety valves should be not less than that given in the following tables opposite the boiler pressure intended, provided the valves are not less than two inches in diameter. This applies to new boilers which have not received a working certificate. In ascertaining the fire grate area, the length of the grate should be measured from the inner edge of the dead-plate to the front of the bridge, and the width from

side to side of the furnace on the top of the bars at the middle of their length. All boilers with a fire-grate area of more than 14 square feet are to be fitted with two safety valves. Superheaters that can be shut off from the main boilers should be fitted with a safety valve of sufficient size.

No safety valves fitted to a boiler or superheater shall be less than two inches in diameter.

Safety valve areas—natural draught.

Boiler pressure.	Area of valve per square foot of fire-grate. Acs.	Boiler pressure	Area of valve per square foot of fire-grate. Acs.
15	1·250	73	·426
16	1 209	74	·421
17	1·171	75	·416
18	1·136	76	412
19	1·102	77	·407
20	1·071	78	·403
21	1·041	79	·398
22	1 013	80	·394
23	·986	81	·390
24	·961	82	·386
25	·937	83	·382
26	·914	84	·378
27	·892	85	·375
28	·872	86	·371
29	·852	87	·367
30	·833	88	·364
31	·815	89	·360
32	·797	90	·357
33	·781	91	·353
34	765	92	350
35	·750	93	·347
36	·735	94	·344
37	·721	95	·340
38	·707	96	·337
39	·694	97	·334
40	·681	98	·331
41	·669	99	·328
42	·657	100	·326
43	·646	101	·323
44	·635	102	·320
45	·625	103	·317
46	·614	104	·315
47	·604	105	·312
48	595	106	·309
49	·585	107	·307
50	·576	108	·304
51	·568	109	·302
52	·559	110	·300
53	·551	111	·297
54	·543	112	·295
55	·535	113	·292
56	·528	114	·290
57	·520	115	·288
58	·513	116	·286
59	·506	117	·284
60	·500	118	·281
61	·493	119	·279
62	·487	120	·277
63	·480	121	·275
64	·474	122	·273
65	·468	123	·271
66	·462	124	·269
67	·457	125	·267
68	·451	126	·265
69	·446	127	·264
70	441	128	·262
71	·436	129	·260
72	·431	130	·258

Safety valve areas—natural draught—coal.

Boiler pressure.	Area of valve per square foot of fire-grate.	Boiler pressure.	Area of valve per square foot of fire-grate.
	ACS.		ACS.
131	·256	176	·196
132	·255	177	·195
133	·253	178	·194
134	·251	179	·193
135	·250	180	·192
136	·248	181	·191
137	·246	182	·190
138	·245	183	·189
139	·243	184	·188
140	·241	185	·187
141	·240	186	·186
142	·238	187	·185
143	·237	188	·184
144	·235	189	·183
145	·234	190	·182
146	·232	191	·181
147	·231	192	·181
148	·230	193	·180
149	·228	194	·179
150	·227	195	·178
151	·226	196	·177
152	·224	197	·176
153	·224	198	·176
154	·221	199	·175
155	·220	200	·174
156	·219	201	·173
157	·218	202	·173
158	·216	203	·172
159	215	204	·171
160	·214	205	·170
161	·213	206	·169
162	·211	207	·169
163	·210	208	·168
164	209	209	167
165	·208	210	166
166	207	211	·166
167	·206	212	·165
168	·204	213	·164
169	·203	214	·164
170	·202	215	·163
171	201	216	·162
172	200	217	·161
173	·199	218	·161
174	·198	219	·160
175	·197	220	·159

In calculating the area of the safety valves when forced draught is used, the following formula should be adopted:—

$$\frac{A \times \text{Estimated consumption of coal per square foot of grate in pounds per hour.}}{20}$$

= Area of valves required.

A = Area of valves as found from the table.

Manholes, other openings, flat surfaces, uptakes, superheaters, etc.

24. All manholes and openings must be stiffened with compensating rings of at least the same effective sectional area as the plates cut out, and in no case should the plate rings be less in thickness than the plates to which they are attached. The openings in the shells of cylindrical boilers should have their shorter axis placed longitudinally. It is very desirable that the compensating rings round openings in flat surfaces be made of L or T iron. Cast iron doors are not to be passed—*vide* rule 15.

The neutral part of boiler shells under steam domes must be efficiently stiffened and stayed as serious accidents have arisen from the want of such precautions. The flat ends, etc., of all

boilers as far as the steam space extends and the ends of the superheaters should be fitted with shield or baffle plates where exposed to the hot gases in the uptake.

Superheaters should, as regards survey, be deemed to be the most important part of the boilers and must be inspected inside and outside; those that cannot be entered on account of their size or arrangement, must have a sufficient number of doors through which a thorough inspection of the whole of the interior can be made. Special attention should be paid to the survey of superheaters, as with high pressures the plates may become dangerously weak and not give any sound to indicate their state when tested with a hammer; the plates should therefore be occasionally drilled. Drilling of furnace and the lower parts of combustion box plates, shell plates, etc., should of course be done when considered necessary in order to ascertain their actual thickness. If flaming is found to be of frequent occurrence in any boiler, extra care must be taken in the survey and in fixing the pressure to be allowed, as the tensile strength of plate when heated is often reduced to about 4 tons per square inch. Drain pipes must in all cases be fitted to superheaters in which a collection of water in the bottom is possible.

Steam pipes and economisers.

24. Inspectors should, when they deem it necessary, examine and test steam pipes and economisers

(1) The working pressure of well-made copper pipes when the joints are brazed is found by the following formula :—

$$\frac{8000 \times (T-1/16)}{D} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

T = thickness in inches.

D = inside diameter in inches.

When the pipes are solid drawn and not over 10 inches diameter, substitute in the foregoing formula 1/32″ for 1/16″.

(2) The internal pressure on wrought iron pipes made of good material and lap welded, may be determined by the following formula, provided that the thickness is not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and the workmanship by hydraulic test, etc., satisfactory :—

$$\frac{6000 \times T}{D} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

T = thickness in inches.

D = inside diameter in inches.

Feed-pipes should be made sufficient for a pressure 20 per cent. in excess of boiler pressure. In all cases in which a socket expansion joint is fitted to a bent steam pipe, the Inspector should require a fixed gland and bolts to be fitted, in order to prevent the end of the pipe being forced out of the socket. This regulation should be complied with in all cases of bent pipes fitted with socket expansion joints. Fixed glands and bolts should be fitted to the expansion joints of straight steam pipe, as cases have occurred particularly with small straight pipes, in which the ends of the pipes have been forced out of the sockets.

Regulations for testing boilers.

25. New boilers, other than those exempted by the Senior Inspector under rule 10 (5), are to be tested to $1\frac{1}{4}$ times the intended safety valve load. In the case of old boilers, the Inspector must use his own judgment as to the necessary pressure to be applied. The pressure should be steadily applied, and when the test pressure is reached, it should be steadily maintained for not less than 15 minutes.

When carrying out hydraulic tests, Inspectors are to use pressure gauges similar to those supplied for the same purpose by the Board of Trade in England. These tests should be accompanied by careful sets of gaugings and measurements taken before, during and after the test to ascertain the amount of bulging and also the permanent set, if any.

26. The Inspector shall see all new boilers, and boilers that have been cleaned for a thorough repair, tested by hydraulic pressure, unless authorised by the Senior Inspector to omit the test in accordance with rule 10 (5), in accordance with rule 25 previous to the boilers being set and before they are covered in, to test the workmanship, etc., but the working pressure is to be determined by the strength of stays, thickness of plates, and strength of riveting, etc. and not by the hydraulic test.

The hydraulic test should in no case exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ times the calculated working pressure of the boiler, and it is never to be applied until the boiler has been examined and until the strength has been calculated from the necessary measurements taken, from the boiler itself. When the

boilers are set, the Inspector may, at any time he thinks it necessary, before he gives a certificate, unless a reference to the Senior Inspector is required under rule 10 (5), have them tested by hydraulic pressure to satisfy himself as to any doubtful part or places not easy of access, care being taken in the case of old boilers not to overstrain them; but the test must always exceed the working pressure.

When the boilers are not large enough for the Inspector to get into, he should see them tested by hydraulic pressure at every annual inspection at least. The hydraulic test should also be applied at every inspection, if the Inspector considers it necessary. The hydraulic test should, before a certificate is granted, be applied to all boilers that have not previously had a working certificate. When a boiler is partially inspected by one Inspector and the inspection is completed and a certificate granted by another, if the Inspector who witnesses the test of the boiler by hydraulic pressure, has an opportunity of examining it inside and outside, after the test, such Inspector should determine the pressure to be allowed on the boiler in question, taking care to inform the makers, owners, or agents, and the Inspector who is ultimately to grant a certificate, what pressure should, in his opinion, be allowed on it. In the event of the original Inspector having no opportunity to examine the boiler inside and outside after the hydrostatic test, the Inspector must re-test the boiler by water and examine the boiler inside and out before determining the working pressure and granting a certificate.

The amount of the hydraulic pressure test and the date on which it was last applied to the boiler should be inserted in the Inspector's certificate and recorded in the dimension sheet of that boiler.

27. Before testing a boiler the Inspector shall examine it, take the necessary measurements, and calculate what the working pressure should be in accordance with the regulations, and only test it with reference to that pressure in accordance with rule 26. If the test is not satisfactory, the pressure must be proportionately reduced. This course will enable any necessary alterations to be made by the owners and prevent delay or disappointment. The Inspector who grants the certificate should not increase the working pressure without first consulting the Sanitary Engineer. The Inspector who grants the certificate must examine the boilers thoroughly, and, in the absence of special instructions from the Sanitary Engineer, will be held responsible for the pressure allowed.

FORMULÆ, FACTORS, AND CONSTANTS FOR CALCULATIONS.

Shell Plates and Joints.

28. *Factors of safety for shell plates and rivet section.*—Boilers well constructed, well designed and made of good material should have an advantage in the matter of working pressure over boilers inferior in any of the above respects, as, unless this is done, the superior boiler is placed at a disadvantage and good workmanship and material will be discouraged.

The following rules are therefore prescribed:—

When cylindrical boilers are made of the best material with all the rivet holes drilled in place and all the seams fitted with double butt straps (see rule 38) and at least double riveted with rivets having an allowance of not more than 75 per cent. over the single shear and provided that the boilers have been open to inspection during the whole period of construction, then five may be used as the factor of safety in the calculations of shell plate strength of iron boilers and in calculating strength of iron rivet sections, and 4·5 in the case of steel boiler shells and steel rivet sections. The tensile strength of the iron is to be taken as equal to 47,000 pounds per square inch with the grain, and 40,000 pounds across the grain. But when the above conditions are not complied with, the additions in the following table must be added to the standard factors (5 or 4·5 as the case may be).

Working stress.	Addenda.	Instructions.
Rivet holes in longitudinal seams.	A * ·15	To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams but drilled out of place after bending.
	B * ·3	To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams but drilled out of place before bending.
	C ·3	To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams but punched after bending instead of drilled.
	D ·5	To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams but punched before bending.
	E † ·75	To be added when all the holes are not fair and good in the longitudinal seams.

Weakening cause.		Addenda.	Instructions.
Rivet holes in circumferential seams.	F ·1	.. ..	To be added if the holes are all fair and good in the circumferential seams but drilled out of place after bending.
	G * ·15	.. ..	To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams but drilled before bending.
	H ·15	.. ..	To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams but punched after bending.
	I * ·2	.. ..	To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams but punched before bending.
	J † ·2	.. ..	To be added if the holes are not fair and good in the circumferential seams.
Riveting or joints in longitudinal seams.	K ·2	.. ..	To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams and the said seams are lap and double rivoted.
	L ·1	.. ..	To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams and the said seams are lap and treble rivoted.
	M ·3	.. ..	To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams and the said seams are double rivoted.
	N ·15	.. ..	To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams and the said seams are treble riveted.
	O 1·0	.. ..	To be added when any description of joint in the longitudinal seams is single rivoted.
Riveting or joints in circumferential seams.	P ·1	.. ..	To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are double rivoted.
	Q ·2	.. ..	To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are single riveted.
	R ·1	.. ..	To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with double butt straps and are single riveted.
	S ·1	.. ..	To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are double rivoted.
	T ·2	.. ..	To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are single riveted.
	U ·25	.. ..	To be added when the circumferential seams are lap and the strakes of plates are not entirely under or over.
Unusually long boilers (riveting or joints in circumferential seams).	V ·3	.. ..	To be added when the boiler is of such a length as to fire from both ends, or is of unusual length as in the case of flue boilers; and the circumferential seams fitted as described opposite P. R. and S., but of course when the circumferential seams are as described opposite Q and T, V ·3 will become V ·4. but when the circumferential seams are double strapped and double riveted or lapped and treble riveted and the calculated strength not less than 65 per cent. of the solid plate, V ·3 may be omitted as heretofore.

* When the holes are to be rimared or bored out on plate, the case should be submitted to the Inspecting Engineer as to the reduction or omission of A, B, C and L as heretofore.

† When marked †, the factor of safety should be increased still further if the workmanship or material is very doubtful or very unsatisfactory.

Weakening cause.	Addends	Instructions.
Improperly crossed seams	W * ·4	To be added if the longitudinal seams are not properly crossed.
Workmanship and material.	X * ·4	To be added when the material is in any way doubtful, and the Inspector is not satisfied that it is of the best quality.
Non-production of certificate.	Y † 1·65	To be added if a certificate in accordance with rule 10 (5) is not produced.

Plates that are drilled in place must have been taken apart and the burr taken off and the holes slightly countersunk from the outside.

Butt straps must have been cut from plates and not from bars and must be of as good a quality as the shell plates, and for the longitudinal seams must be cut across the fibre. When the straps are drilled in place, they shall be taken apart and the burr taken off and slightly countersunk from the outside.

When single butt straps are used, they must be one-eighth thicker than the plates they cover. The diameter of the rivets must not be less than the thickness of the plates of which the shell is made, but it will be found when the plates are thin, or when lap joints or single butt straps are adopted, that the diameter of the rivets should be in excess of the thickness of the plates.

For the maximum pitch of rivets, see Appendix.

In the case of ordinary zig-zag riveting the strength through the plate diagonally between the rivets, when diagonal pitch = 0/10 horizontal (×) 4/10 diameter of rivet.

Formulæ for calculation of shell strength and the ultimate tensile or breaking strength of shell plates.

(Iron Boilers.)

29. The strength of ordinary joints is found by the following method :—

$$\frac{(\text{Pitch} - \text{diameter of rivet}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch}} = \text{Percentage of strength of plate at joint as compared with the solid plate.}$$

$$\frac{(\text{Area of rivet} \times \text{number of rows of rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch} \times \text{thickness of plate}} = \ddagger \text{Percentage of strength of rivet as compared with the solid plate.}$$

Then take iron as equal to 47,000 lb. per square inch or the minimum tensile strength if it has been tested and use the smaller of the two percentages as the strength of the joint and adopt the factor of safety as found from the preceding table

$$\text{N. } \frac{47{,}000 \times \text{percentage of strength of joint} \times \text{twice the thickness of the plate in inches}}{\text{Inside diameter of boiler in inches} \times \text{factor of safety} \times 100} =$$

Pressure to be allowed per square inch on the safety valves

N. or the minimum tensile strength if it has been tested.

Note.—If the iron be tested and the elongation measured in a length of 10 inches is not less than 14 per cent. with and 8 per cent across the grain and the Inspector is otherwise satisfied as to the quality of the plate and rivets, then 4·5 may be used instead of 5, in which case the minimum actual tensile strength of the plates shall be used in calculating the working pressure.

Welded seams in shells, receivers or domes of iron boilers shall be considered as having a strength not exceeding 70 per cent. of the solid plate.

FLAT SURFACES, CURVED ENDS, STAYS AND TUBE PLATES.

Formulæ for calculations for flat surfaces, curved ends and stays.

30. *Flat surfaces* (iron).—The pressure on plates forming flat surfaces is found by the following formulæ :—

$$\frac{C \times (T+1)^2}{S-6} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

T = Thickness of plate in sixteenths of an inch.

S = Surface supported in square inches

C = Constant according to the following circumstances.

C = 192 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame and the stays are fitted with nuts on both sides of the plates and doubling strips, not less in width than two-thirds the pitch of the stays and of the thickness of the plates, are securely riveted to the outside of the plates they cover

* When marked *, the factor of safety should be increased still further if the workmanship or material is very doubtful or is very unsatisfactory.

† The recognition of a certificate under this rule is limited to new boilers when first licensed and to boilers not more than 10 years old, provided they have not shown any defect during that period; should the plates of a boiler have become pitted or unduly scaled when exposed to the impact of flame or should the material have become deteriorated or should the boiler be one which was not subject to periodical inspection or cannot be efficiently examined internally, it will be in the discretion of the Inspector to increase the factor of safety as above

‡ If the rivets are exposed to double shear multiplying the percentage as found by 1·75.

C = 168 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame and the stays are fitted with nuts on both sides of the plates and with washers, not less in diameter than two-thirds the pitch of the stays and of the same thickness as the plates securely riveted to the outside of the plates they cover.

C = 132 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame and the stays are fitted with nuts on both sides of the plates and with washers outside the plates at least three times the diameter of the stay and two-thirds the thickness of the plates they cover.

C = 120 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame and the stays are fitted with nuts on both sides of the plates.

C = 90 when tube plates are not exposed to the direct impact of heat or flame and the stays are fitted with nuts.

C = 70 when tube plates are not exposed to the direct impact of heat or flame and the stay tubes are screwed and expanded.

C = 70 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame and the stays are screwed into the plates and riveted over.

C = 66 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame with steam in contact with the plates, and the stays fitted with nuts and washers, the latter being at least three times the diameter of the stay and two-thirds the thickness of the plates they cover.

C = 54 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame with steam in contact with the plates, and the stays fitted with nuts only.

C = 80 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame with water in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates and fitted with nuts.

C = 60 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame with water in contact with phase, and the stays screwed into the plates and having the ends riveted over to form substantial heads.

C = 36 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame with steam in contact with the plates, with the stays screwed into the plates, and having the ends rivated over to form substantial heads.

(1) When the riveted ends of screwed stays are much worn or when the nuts are burned, the constants should be reduced, but the Inspector must act according to the circumstances that present themselves at the time of inspection, and it is expected that, in cases where the riveted ends of screwed stays in the combustion boxes and furnaces are found in this state, it will be often necessary to reduce the constant 80 to about 36.

(2) When the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame and doubling plates covering the whole of the flat surface are riveted to the plates, the working pressure may be found by the following formula :—

$$\frac{C(T+1)^2}{S-6} + \frac{C(T_1+1)^2}{S-6} = \text{Working pressure}$$

T = Thickness of the plate in sixteenths of an inch.

T_1 = Thickness of the doubling plate in sixteenths of an inch.

S = Surface supported in square inches.

C = Constant applicable to the case as given above.

When doubling plates do not cover the whole of the flat surfaces but are fitted between the rows of supporting stays the strength allowed for them should be two-thirds only of that which would be allowed for similar doubling plates extending beyond and embracing the supporting stays.

In calculating the working pressure of the portion of the tube plates between the bores of tubes, the value of S in the above formula should be found as follows :—

$$\frac{D^2 + d^2}{2} = S.$$

Where

D = Horizontal pitch of the stay tubes in inches.

d = The vertical pitch of the stay tube in inches.

The pitches should be measured from centre to centre of the stay tubes and no deduction should be made for any tubes in the contained surface.

When a circular flat end is bolted or rivated to an outside ring or flange of a cylindrical shell, S in the formula may be taken as the area of the square inscribed in the circle passing through the centres of the bolts or rivets securing the end, provided the ring or flange is of sufficient thickness.

Stays (iron).—In the case of new boilers the Inspector may allow a stress not exceeding 7,000 lb per square inch of net section on solid iron screwed stays supporting flat surfaces, but the stress should not exceed 5,000 lb. when the stays have been welded or worked in the fire.

The areas of diagonal stays are found in the following way.—Find the area of a direct stay needed to support the surface, multiply this area by the length of the diagonal stay and divide the product by the length of a line drawn at right angles to the surface supported to the end of the diagonal stay; the quotient will be the area of the diagonal stay required. A stress of 6,000 lb. may be allowed on the net section of iron stay tubes, provided that the nut thickness is in no case less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. When screwed stays are used and the threads are fine, the depth of the nuts should be at least $1\frac{1}{4}$ times the diameter of the stay.

Gusset stays.—The working pressure for steel gusset plates double angles to shell and end to be found as follows:—

$$\text{Working pressure} = \frac{K \times T^2}{S}.$$

T = Thickness of plate in sixteenths of an inch.

S = Area of largest circle which can be inscribed within an unstayed area of the end, the circumference passing through the centre of rivets of gusset or other support.

K = Constant according to the following circumstances.

K = Two hundred and forty for Lancashire and Cornish boilers for spaces between two gussets.

K = Two hundred and ninety for Lancashire boilers for spaces outside wing gussets.

K = Two hundred and seventy for Cornish boilers for spaces outside wing gussets, or, if a steel stiffener be used, placed tangential to the breathing circle, K may be increased to 380.

Gusset plates.—If, owing to the nearness of a manhole to the end plate, any gusset has to be shortened so that the angle between the end plate and the line joining the bottom rivet to end plate and the furthest rivet to shell is less than 60 degrees, the adjoining gussets must be stronger to compensate for the weakness of the centre gusset. All gussets plates should be straight, of exceptionally good material, and rivet holes in gusset angles should be drilled and not punched.

Gusset connections.—The working pressure for gusset plates attached to shell or end by double angles, plates, rivets and angles of mild steel to be found as follows:—

Let S = Area of front end which is supported by gusset.

a = Area of one rivet.

N^s = Total number of rivets connecting two angles of one gusset to shell.

N^e = Total number of rivets connecting two angles of one gusset to end.

F = Shearing stress in rivets = 9,000 lb. per square inch.

t = Tensile stress in rivets = 8,000 lb. per square inch.

Gusset connection to the shell.—Working pressure $= \frac{F \times a \times N^s}{S}$.

Gusset connection to end.—Working pressure $= \frac{t \times a \times N^e}{S}$.

Curved ends.—Dished ends, unless of the thickness required for a flat end, must be stayed as flat surfaces, but when they are theoretically equal to the pressure needed, when considered as portions of spheres the stays when solid may have a stress of 14,000 lb. per square inch of net section, but the stress should not exceed 10,000 lb. when the stays have been welded. If dished ends are not equal to the pressure needed, when considered as portions of spheres, they should be stayed as flat surfaces and such stays should be properly distributed.

Truly hemispherical ends subjected to internal pressure may be allowed double the pressure, that is, suitable for a cylinder of the same diameter and thickness. The ends should be formed of not less than four pieces.

31. *Formula for calculation of tube plates—(Iron).*—The Inspector should not in any case allow a greater compressive stress on the edge of the tube plates than 11,000 lb. per square inch, which is that used in the following formula:—

$$\frac{(D-d)\,T \times 22{,}000}{W \times D} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

D = Least horizontal distance, between centres of tubes, in inches.

d = Inside diameter of ordinary tubes in inches.

T = Thickness of tube plate in inches.

W = Extreme width of combustion-box, in inches, from front of tube plate to back of fire-box, or, distance between combustion-box tube plates when boiler is double-ended and the box common to the furnaces of both ends.

Girder Supports.

32. *Formula for calculation of supporting girders*—*(Iron)*.—When the tops combustion-boxes or other parts of a boiler are supported by solid rectangular girders, the following formula should be used for finding the working pressure to be allowed on the girders, assuming that they are not subjected to a greater temperature than the ordinary heat of steam, and in the case of combustion chambers that the ends are fitted to the edges of the tube plate and the back of the combustion box

$$\frac{C \times d^2 \times T}{(W-P)\ D \times L} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

W = Width of combustion box in inches.

P = Pitch of supporting bolts in inches.

D = Distance between the girders from centre to centre in inches.

L = Length of girder in feet.

d = Depth of girder in inches.

T = Thickness of girder in inches

N = Number of supporting bolts.

$C = \frac{N \times 1,200}{N+1}$ when the number of bolts is odd.

$C = \frac{(N+1)\ 1,200}{N+2}$ when the number of bolts is even

The working pressure for the supporting bolts and for the plate between them should be determined by the rule for ordinary stays.

Circular Furnaces.

33. *Plain Furnaces*—*(Iron)*.—Circular furnaces with the longitudinal joints welded or made with a butt strap double riveted or double butt straps single riveted.

$$\frac{60,000 \times \text{The square of the thickness of the plate in inches}}{(\text{Length in feet}+1) \times \text{diameter in inches.}} = \text{Working pressure per}$$

square inch, provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula :—

$$\frac{9,000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

The second formula limits the crushing stress on the material to 4,500 lb. per square inch. The length is to be measured between rings if the furnace is made with rings.

If the longitudinal joints instead of being butted are lap-jointed in the ordinary way, then 75,000 is to be used instead of 90,000 excepting only where the lap is bevelled and so made as to give the flues the form of a true circle, when 80,000 may be used.

When the material or the workmanship is not of the best quality the constants given above must be reduced, that is to say, the 90,000 will become 80,000, the 80,000 will become 70,000, the 70,000 will become 60,000; when neither the material nor the workmanship is of the best quality, such constants will require to be further reduced, according to circumstances and the judgment of the Inspector, as in the case of old boilers. One of the conditions of best workmanship is that the joints are double riveted with double butt straps, or single riveted with double butt straps and the holes drilled after the banding is done and when in place and the plates afterwards taken apart, the burr on the holes taken off, and the holes slightly counter-sunk from the outside. The following examples will serve to show the application of the constants for the different cases that may arise :—

Furnaces with butt joints and drilled rivet-holes.	90,000	where the longitudinal seams are welded.
	90,000	where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps.
	80,000	where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps.
	90,000	where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
Furnaces with butt joints and punched rivet-holes.	85,000	where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps.
	75,000	where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps.
	85,000	where the longitudinal joints are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.

Furnaces with lapped joints and drilled rivet-holes.	80,000	where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled.
	75,000	where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled.
	70,000	where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled.
	65,000	where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.
Furnaces with lapped joints and punched rivet-holes.	75,000	where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled.
	70,000	where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled.
	65,000	where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled.
	60,000	where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.

In the case of upright fire-boxes of donkey or similar boilers 10 per cent. should be deducted from the constants given above, applicable to the respective classes of work.

34. *Corrugated furnaces*—(*Iron*).—The working pressure for corrugated furnaces, practically circular and machine made, provided the plain parts at the ends do not exceed 6 inches in length, and the plates are not less than 5/16ths of an inch thick, should not be greater than found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{9{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

35. *Superheaters and uptakes of vertical boilers*—(*Iron*).—The strength of the joints of cylindrical superheaters and the factor of safety are found in a similar manner as for cylindrical boilers and steam receivers, but instead of using 47,000 lb. as the tensile strength of iron 30,000 lb. is adopted, unless where the heat or flame impinges at or nearly at right-angles to the plate, then 23,400 lb. is substituted.

When a superheater is constructed with a tube, subjected to external pressure, the working pressure should be ascertained by the rules given for circular furnaces, but the constants should be reduced as 30 to 47.

In all cases the internal steam pipes should be so fitted that the steam in flowing to them will pass over all the plates which have steam in contact with them, and are exposed to the impact of the heat or flame.

As the uptakes of haystack boilers and others of similar type are especially liable to injury from overheating unless careful precautions are taken while steam is being raised, the Inspector must in all cases persuade makers and owners of such boilers to make the strength of uptakes considerably in excess of that required for ordinary superheaters subject to external pressures.

The employment of Bowling rings is beneficial by adding to the strength as well as allowing for expansion, but if there is a difficulty in getting these fitted, hoops riveted round, although not so desirable as Bowling rings, can be employed to increase the resistance of the tubes against collapse. The use of Bowling rings with a moderate thickness of plate is better than very thick plating. This applies to the uptakes of all boilers of this type including ordinary vertical donkey boilers. Bowling rings fitted to all such uptakes would be a decided advantage in allowing for expansion. When flaming-coal is used extra care is required, and extra strength absolutely necessary.

36. *Steel Boilers.*—For steel boilers the rules for iron boilers may be varied as follows:—

Flat surfaces.—The constants for flat surfaces when they are supported by stays screwed into the plate and riveted may be increased by 10 per cent. The constants for flat surfaces, when they are supported by stays screwed into the plate and nutted, or when the stays are nutted in the steam space, may be increased by 25 per cent. This is also applicable to the constants for flat surfaces stiffened by riveted washers or doubling strips, and supported by nutted stays.

Girder supports.—The constants for combustion-box girders, 10 per cent.

Plain furnaces.—The constants for plain furnaces, 10 per cent.

Stays.—Solid steel screwed stays which have not been welded or otherwise worked after heating may be allowed a working stress of 9,000 lbs. per square inch of net section. Steel stays which have been welded or worked in the fire have been found to be unreliable; therefore they should not be passed.

Solid steel stays for supporting dished ends which are found to be equal in the pressure needed when considered as portions of spheres may have a nominal stress of 18,000 lbs. per square inch of net section. Stay tubes made of steel may be allowed a stress not exceeding 7,500 lbs. per square inch of net section, provided their net thickness is in no case less than one quarter of an inch.

37. *Ultimate tensile or breaking strength of shell plates*.—In cases where the Inspector is satisfied from tests made on the steel from which the boiler has been constructed that it is of a certain tensile strength per square inch, that strength may be substituted for the 47,000 lbs. (allowed for iron plates) in the formula given in rule 29 but in no case is a greater strength than 32 tons (71,680 lbs.) to be allowed; nor should steel of less than 27 tons (say 60,500 lbs.) per square inch tensile strength be allowed in boiler work. In other cases, provided there is sufficient proof that the boiler is of steel, a minimum of 27 tons may be used. Plates exposed to flame and plates for flanging not to be less than 24 tons or to exceed 30 tons.

Before however, accepting, as the result of tests the ultimate tensile strength of any steel plates, the Inspector must also satisfy himself as regards the general quality of the steel from tests for elongation, bending and tempering. The test strips should be 2 inches wide and 10 inches long, and when practicable they should be cut from the plate by a planing or shaping machine. The elongation should be about 25 per cent., and not less than 18 per cent. when the strips are tested in the normal condition, but if the plates are annealed by heating to a red heat in a plate furnace and then cooled on the mill floor, the elongation should not be less than 20 per cent. Bending tests should be done cold.

38. *Ultimate or breaking strength of rivets*.—As with boiler plates, so with rivets if the Inspector is satisfied from the tests made on the material of which the rivets are made that it is of a certain ultimate strength, that strength may be adopted in his calculations. If only tensile tests are available, the shearing strength may be taken as four-fifths of the tensile strength. The tensile strength of the rivets should be from 27 to 32 tons per square inch and the contraction of area about 50 per cent., provided the Inspector is satisfied that the rivets are of good ordinary rivet materials. A shearing strength of 24 tons (say 54,000 lbs.) per square inch for steel rivets, may be adopted.

When the minimum tensile strength is 8 tons, and full allowance is wished, the rivet section, if iron, in the longitudinal seams of cylindrical shells should, when those seams are lapped be at least 8·175 times the net plate section, and if steel rivets are used their section should be at least 8·23 of the net section of the plate, if the tensile stress of the rivets is not less than 27 tons and not more than 32 tons per square inch. In calculating the working pressure, the percentage strength of the rivets may be found in the usual way by the rules, but in the case of iron rivets the percentages found should be divided by 8/17·5, and in the case of steel rivets by 8·23, the results being the percentages required. If the percentage strength of the rivets by calculation is less than the calculated percentage strength of the plate, calculate the working pressure by both percentages. When using the percentage strength of the plate 4·5 "plus" the addition suitable for the method of construction as per rule 28 for iron boilers, may be used as the nominal factor of safety, but when using the percentage strength of the rivets 4·5 may be used as the factor of safety. The less of the two pressures so found is the working pressure to be allowed for the cylindrical portion of the shell. See formulæ in appendix.

39. *Formula for calculation of tube plates (Steel)—Compressive stress on tube plates*.—A greater compressive stress should not be allowed on tube plates than 14,000 lbs. which is that used in the following formula:—

$$\frac{(D-d) \times T \times 28{,}000}{W \times D} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

Where,

D = Least horizontal distance between centres of tubes in inches.
d = Inside diameter of ordinary tubes in inches.
T = Thickness of tube plate in inches.
W = Extreme width of combustion-box in inches from front of tube plate to back of fire box, or distance between combustion-box tube plates when boiler is double-ended and the box common to the furnaces at both ends.

40. *Circular Furnaces (Steel)—Furnaces made up of flanged rings*.—When horizontal furnaces of ordinary diameter are constructed of a series of rings welded longitudinally and the ends of each ring flanged and the rings riveted together, and so forming the furnace, the working pressure is found by the following formula, provided the length in inches between the centres of the flanges of the rings is not greater than (120 T—12), and the flanging is performed at one heat by a suitable flanging machine, and also the conditions which follow the formula are complied with:—

$$\frac{9{,}000 \times T}{S \times D}\left\{5 - \frac{l + 12}{60 \times T}\right\}$$

= Working pressure.
T = Thickness of plate in inches.
l = Length between centre of flanges in inches.
D = Outside diameter of furnace in inches.

The radii of the flanges on the fire side should be about 1½ inches. The depth of the flanges from the fire side should be three times the diameter of the rivet "plus" 1½ inches, and the thickness of the flanges should be as near the thickness of the body of the plate as practicable.

The distance from the edge of the rivet holes to the edge of the flange should not be less than the diameter of the rivet, and the diameter of the rivets at least $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch greater than the thickness of the plate. The depth of the ring between the flanges should be not less than three times the diameter of the rivets, the fire edge of the ring should be about the termination of the curve of flange, and the thickness not less than half the thickness of the furnace plate. Turned rings are such as may be considered a first-class method of construction.

The holes in the flanges and rings should be drilled in place if practicable, but if not drilled in place they should be drilled sufficiently small, and afterwards when in place reamed out until the holes are quite fair, the holes should be slightly tapered and the heads of the rivets of moderate size.

After all the welding, flanging and heating is completed, each ring should be efficiently annealed in one operation.

41. *Corrugated Furnaces (Steel).*—Machine made furnaces of the Fox, Morrison or Deighton corrugated types manufactured by the Leeds Forge Company, John Brown & Co., Sheffield, the Deighton Patent Flue and Tube Company, Leeds, William Beadmore & Co., Glasgow, of the Purves ribbed and grooved type or Brown's cambered type manufactured by John Brown & Co., Sheffield, and of the Fox or Morrison corrugated type manufactured by Thomas Piggot & Co., Birmingham, provided they are practically true circles and the plates are not less than $\frac{7}{16}$ inch thick, may be allowed the working pressure found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{C \times T}{D} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

C = 14,000

T = Thickness in inches measured at the bottom of the corrugation or camber.

D = Outside diameter in inches measured at the bottom of the corrugations or cambers when the furnace is of the corrugated or cambered type, or over the plain parts when it is of the ribbed and grooved description.

NOTE.—This constant only applies to furnaces of the types named when made by the firms given in the preceding part of this rule. Furnaces of any of these types if made by other makers should be reported to the Sanitary Engineer for orders.

In the Fox furnace, the pitch of the corrugations should not exceed 6 inches, and in the Morrison and Deighton furnaces, the pitch should not exceed 8 inches. In these descriptions of furnaces, the depth from the top of corrugations outside to bottom of corrugations inside should not be less than 2 inches. The ribs of the ribbed and grooved furnaces should not be less than $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches above the plain parts, the depths of the grooves not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch and the length between the centres of the ribs not over 9 inches. In Brown's cambered furnace, the thickness of metal at the centre of the ribs should be at least $\frac{1}{16}$ inch greater than the thickness at the bottom of the camber, the tops of the ribs should be curved to a radius of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the grooves beneath the ribs to a radius of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the height of the ribs above the bottom of the camber should be not less than $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and the pitch of the ribs should not be more than 9 inches.

Machine made furnaces of the bulb type manufactured by the Leeds Forge Company may be allowed the working pressure found by the following formula, provided they are practically true circles, that the pitch of the bulbs does not exceed 8 inches, that the depth from the top of the bulbs to the plain parts at the centre of the pitch is not less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, that the plates are not less than $\frac{7}{16}$ inch thick, and the plain parts between the bulbs are fairly uniform in thickness:—

$$\frac{15{,}000 \times T}{D} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

T = Thickness of the plain parts between the bulbs in inches.

D = Outside diameter at the middle of the plain parts between the bulbs in inches.

In each of these descriptions of furnace the plain parts at the back ends should be so made that the length measured from the water side of the back tube plate to the centre of the back end corrugation or rib does not exceed 9 inches. The plain parts at the front ends should also be so made that the length of the flat measured from the centre of the rivets by which the furnace is secured to the front end plate does not exceed 9 inches. When the plain parts at the back ends are made conical and the flange by which the attachment is made to the back tube plate is continuous a length of $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches may be allowed between the waterside of the back tube plate and the centre of the first corrugation or rib. When this method of construction is adopted, the vertical section through the neck piece should be kept as circular as is practicable, the set up at the bottom should not exceed 8 inches, measured over the plates, and in no case should the vertical axis exceed the horizontal one by more than $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The plates at the ends should not be unduly thinned in the flanging.

42. *Vertical furnaces.*—The minimum thickness of plates for vertical furnaces to be $\frac{7}{16}$ inch when screw stays pitched not more than 7 inches apart, fixed to a ring, are used to stiffen them by connecting them to the shells, as an angle hoop or strengthening ring is used to stiffen horizontal furnaces. If used in this way as a rule, the stays should be from $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 inch diameter, fine thread tightly screwed in, ends riveted over to form substantial heads, and the middle part of the screw stay turned down to the bottom of the thread.

If screwed stays are used, distributed about vertical furnaces to stay them as in Locomotive fireboxes, they should be designed both as regards pitch and strength as if the plates were flat. The deflection of the furnaces circumferentially and that of the stays under pressure differ so much that the stress is thrown on the stays, and consequently the Inspector should see that these are made sufficiently strong.

APPENDIX.

CYLINDRICAL BOILER SHELLS.

Joints with Drilled Holes.

Formulæ for ordinary chain-riveted and ordinary zigzag-riveted joints, and for joints of these descriptions, when every alternate rivet in the outer or in the outer and inner rows has been omitted—

Let E = distance from edge of plate to centre of rivet in inches.
V = distance between rows of rivets in inches
V_1 = distance between inner and middle row of rivets in inches for joints J and K (Figs. 18 and 19).
P = boiler pressure in lb. per square inch.
C = 1 for lap or single butt joints.
C = 1·75 for double butt joints.
d = diameter of rivets in inches.
D = inside diameter of boiler in inches.
F = factor of safety for shell plates, as by rules 28 and 38.
n = number rivets in one pitch.
p_s = diagonal pitch in inches
P_s = diagonal pitch in inches between inner and middle rows of rivets in inches for joint J.
p = greatest pitch of rivets in inches.
r = percentage of plate left between holes in greatest pitch.
R = percentage value of rivet section.
R_1 = percentage of combined plate and rivet section.
S = tensile strength of material in lbs. per sq. inch of section.
S_1 = tensile strength of plates in tons.
T = thickness of plate in inches.
T_1 = thickness of each butt-strap in inches.
Z = least value of r, R, and R_1, as the case may be divided by 100.
Rivets may not be pitched less than two diameters apart.

Ordinary Chain and Zigzag Riveted Joints.

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets.

$$\frac{100\,(p - d)}{p} = r.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets:

$$\frac{100 \times d^2 \times \cdot7854 \times n \times C}{p \times T} = R.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:

$$\frac{100 \times 23 \times d^2 \times \cdot7854 \times n \times C \times F}{4·5 \times S_1 \times p \times T} = R.$$

Given C, d, F, n, T, to find p, so that r and R are equal.

Iron plates and iron rivets:

$$\frac{d^2 \times \cdot7854 \times n \times C}{T} + d = p$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:

$$\frac{23 \times d^2 \times \cdot7854 \times n \times C \times F}{4·5 \times S^1 \times T} + d = p.$$

Given C, F, n, T, r, to find p and d

Iron plates and iron rivets:

$$\frac{r \times T}{(100 - r) \times \cdot7854 \times n \times C} = d.$$

$$\frac{100 \times r \times T}{(100 - r)^1 \times \cdot7854 \times n \times C} = p.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets.

$$\frac{4{\cdot}5 \times S_1 \times r \times T}{23 \times (100 - r) \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C \times F} = d.$$

$$\frac{100 \times 4{\cdot}5 \times S_1 \times r \times T}{23 \times (100 - r)^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C \times F} = p.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets when d is found first then:

$$\frac{100\,d}{100 - r} = p.$$

Butt-straps.

Iron plates and iron butt-straps or steel plates and steel butt-straps:
Double butt-straps:

$$\frac{5 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

Single butt-straps:

$$\frac{9 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

For Distance between Rows of Rivets, etc.

Iron and steel:

$$\frac{3 \times d}{2} = E.$$

Chain-riveted joints (Figs. 2, 4, 6, 9, 11), not less than:

$$2 \times d = V.$$

See note at the end.

Zigzag riveted joints (Figs. 3, 5, 7, 10, 12).

$$\frac{\sqrt{(11p + 4d)(p + 4d)}}{10} = V.$$

Diagonal pitch (Figs. 3, 5, 7, 10, 12):

$$\frac{6p + 4d}{10} = p_2.$$

To determine the Working Pressure.

$$\frac{S \times \frac{7}{8} \times 2\,T}{F \times D} = B.$$

Chain and Zigzag Riveted Joints in which every Alternate Rivet has been omitted in the Outer Row, or in the Outer and the Inner Rows such as are shown by the following Sketches:—

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets:

$$\frac{100\,(p - d)}{p} = r.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets:

$$\frac{100 \times d^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C}{p \times T} = B.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:

$$\frac{100 \times 23 \times d^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C \times F}{4{\cdot}5 \times 28 \times p \times T} = B$$

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets:

$$\frac{100\,(p - 2d)}{p} + \frac{R}{n} = R_1.$$

Butt-straps.

Where the number of rivets in the inner row is double the number in the outer row—
Iron plates and iron butt-straps or steel plates and steel butt-straps—
Double butt-straps:

$$\frac{5 \times T\,(p - d)}{8 \times (p - 2d)} = T_2.$$

Single butt-straps:

$$\frac{9 \times T\,(p - d)}{8 \times (p - 2d)} = T_2.$$

When the number of rivets in the inner row is the same as in the outer row—

Double butt-straps:

$$\frac{5 \times T}{8} = T_2$$

Single butt-straps:

$$\frac{9 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

For Distance between Rows of Rivets, etc.

Iron and steel:

$$\frac{3 \times d}{2} = E$$

Chain-riveted joints (Figs. 13, 14, 15, 19):

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \frac{\sqrt{(11p + 4d)(p + 4d)}}{10} = V \\ \text{or} \\ 2 \times d = V. \end{array}\right\}$$ The greater of these two values of V to be used. See note at the end.

For joint K (Fig. 15):

$2 \times d = V_1$. See note at the end.

Zigzag riveted joints (Figs. 16, 17, 18, 20):

$$\sqrt{(\tfrac{11}{14}p + d)(\tfrac{3}{14}p + d)} = V.$$

Diagonal pitch (Figs. 16, 17, 18, 20):

$$\tfrac{3}{14}p + d = p_D.$$

For joint J (Fig. 18):

$$\frac{\sqrt{(11p + 8d)(p + 8d)}}{20} = V_2.$$

Diagonal pitch (Fig. 18):

$$\frac{3p + 4d}{10} = P.$$

To determine the Working Pressure.

$$\frac{S \times \frac{V}{D} \times 2T}{F \times D} = B$$

Note.—The minimum value of V or V_1 for chain riveted joints is given as 2d, but $\frac{4d + 1}{3}$ is more desirable.

Maximum Pitches for Riveted Joints.

T = Thickness of plate in inches.

p = Maximum pitch of rivets in inches, provided it does not exceed 10 inches.

C = Constant applicable from the following table:—

Number of rivets in one pitch.	Constants for lap joints.	Constants for double butt-strap joints.
1	1·31	1·75
2	2·62	3·50
3	3·47	4·65
4	4·14	5·52
5	——	6·00

$$(C \times T) + 1\tfrac{1}{4} = p.$$

When the work is first class, such pitches may be adopted so far as safety is concerned, yet in some cases it may be well not to adopt the greatest pitch found by the formula. The maximum pitch should not, however, exceed 10 inches with the thickest plates for boiler shells.

Fig. 1

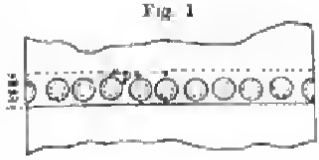


Fig. 2

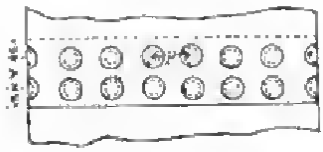


Fig. 3

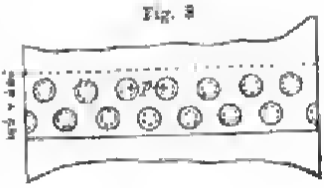


Fig. 4

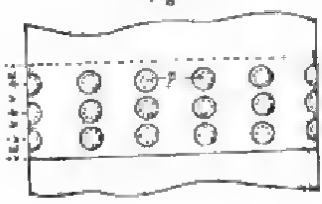


Fig. 5

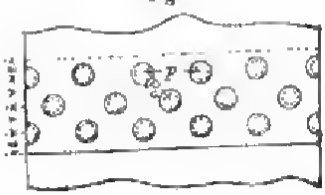


Fig. 6

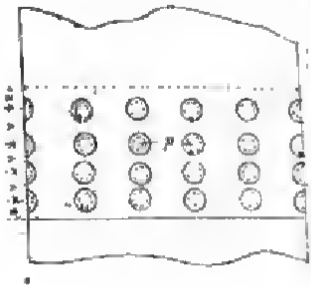


Fig. 7

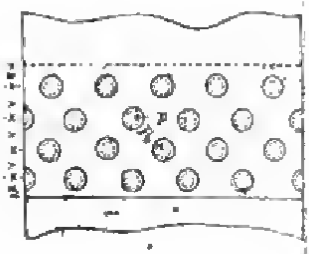


Fig. 8

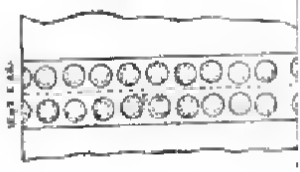


Fig. 9

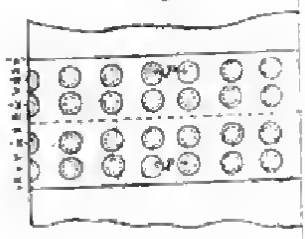


Fig. 10

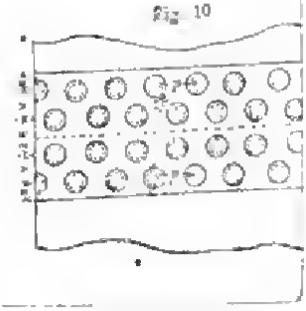


Fig. 11

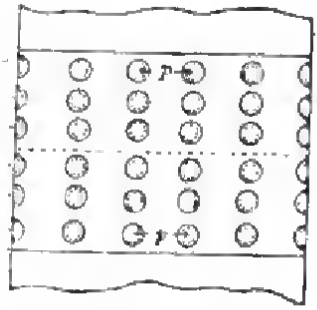


Fig. 12

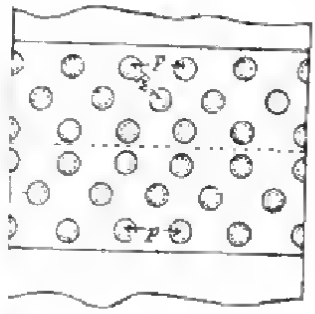


Fig. 13

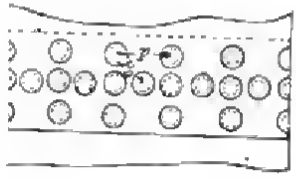


Fig. 14

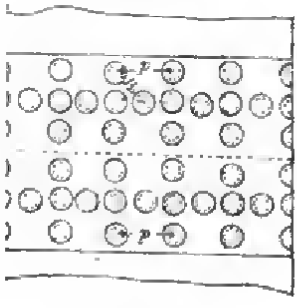


Fig. 15

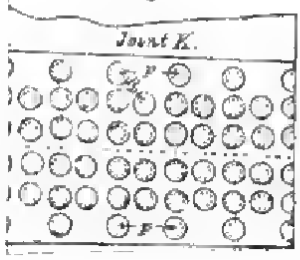


Fig. 16

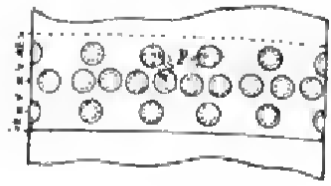


Fig. 17

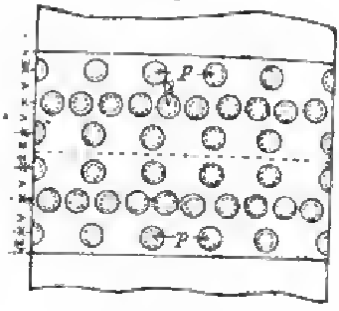


Fig. 18

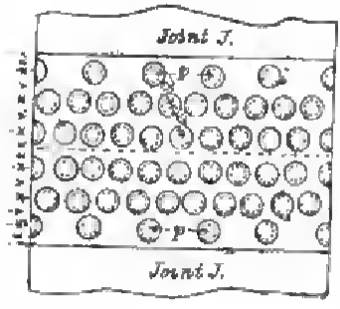


Fig. 19

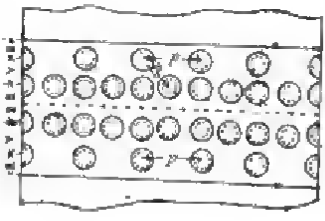
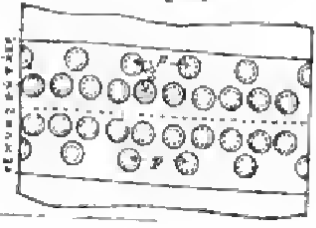


Fig. 20



ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 506.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·3031 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvement of the sanitation of the Palni town; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Divisional Officer, Dindigul, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Dindigul, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or permash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
		Madura District, Palni Taluk, Palni village	A. P. C.
Tank pramboke town S. No. 787, Rev. S. No. 786.	Kannayan	North, but No. 2, east, south and west, vacant site	209 or 40
Do.	Thirumoorthi	North and east, vacant site; south, but No. 3; west, vacant site.	121 or 20
Do.	Perumal	North, east, south and west, vacant site	308 or 76
Do.	Nadhi, wife of Sengalam	North vacant site, east, but No. 4; south, vacant site and No. 3; west, vacant site.	202 or 50
Do.	Marudai	North, vacant site, east, but No. 7, south and west, vacant site.	284 or ·60
Do.	Sinna Sengalam	North vacant site, east, but No. 7; south, vacant site, west, but No. 4	344 or 85
Do.	Thaiagi, brother of Annapatti Sambath	North, vacant site, east, but No. 8; south, vacant site and No. 5, west, huts Nos. 5 and 6.	323 or ·74
Do.	Angammal, wife of Lakshmanan	North vacant site, east, Sivagiripatti boundary, south, vacant site, and No. 9; west, hut No. 7.	436 or 1 00
Do.	Thaiagi	North huts Nos. 7 and 8, east, Sivagiripatti boundary; south, vacant site and No. 10, west, but No. 5 and vacant site.	198 or ·40
Do.	Kannan Sambun	North, but No. 8 and vacant site; east, Sivagiripatti boundary, south, vacant site and No. 11; west vacant site	300 or 69
Do.	Ganapathi Sambun	North, but No. 10; east, Sivagiripatti boundary; south, vacant site No. 12, west, vacant site	300 or 69
Do.	Muri Sambun	North, but No. 11; east, Sivagiripatti boundary; south, vacant site and Nos. 13 and 14, west, vacant site.	240 or ·56
Do.	Athanarthan	North, but No. 12; east, Sivagiripatti boundary; south, vacant site; west, but No. 11	192 or ·44
Do.	Do.	North, but No. 13, west, but No. 10, south and west, vacant site.	384 or 88
Do.	Subramanian	North, east, south and west, vacant site	288 or 66
Do.	Palni Sambun	North and east, vacant site, south, but No. 29; west, but and Nos. 17 and 29	330 or 76
Do.	Valli, wife of Alagan Sambun	North, vacant site, east, vacant site and but No. 16; south, vacant site and but No. 28, west, vacant site.	408 or 93
Do.	Palaniyayee, wife of Mahalingam	North, but No. 16, east, vacant site; south, but No. 27; west vacant site	320 or 73
Do.	Do. do.	North, vacant site, east, vacant site and but No. 17, south, but No. 18, west, vacant site.	264 or ·60
Do.	Arumugam	North and east, vacant site; south, but No. 21; west, vacant site	276 or ·61
Do.	Perumal Sambun	North but No. 20 east vacant site, south but No. 22, west, vacant site	228 or 54
Do.	Kanni, wife of Murugan	North, but No. 21, east vacant site; south, but No. 23, west, vacant site.	210 or ·45
Do.	Palni Sambun	North, but No. 22, east, south and west, vacant site	336 or ·80
Do.	Alagi, wife of Mandalathi	North east, south and west, vacant site	300 or 69
Do.	Palni	North, but No. 25, east, vacant site, south, but No. 24; west, vacant site.	480 or 1 10
Do.	Perumal	North but, No. 27, east, vacant site; south, but No. 25, west, vacant site	336 or ·77
Do.	Kolandai	North, but No. 18, east, vacant site; south, but No. 26, west, vacant site.	300 or 69
Do.	Nagappan	North, but No. 29, east, south and west, vacant site	220 or ·50
Do.	Palni Sambun	North and east, vacant site; south, but No. 28; west, vacant site.	320 or ·73
Do.	Perumboke		
Do.	Pattan Muthan	North vacant site; east, but No. 32; south, vacant site; west, No. 30, Perumboke.	234 or ·53
Do.	Kalandai	North, vacant site; east, Sivagiripatti boundary, south, vacant site; west, but No. 31.	260 or ·59
Do.	Suppan Muttari	North, vacant site and but No. 32; east, Sivagiripatti boundary; south, vacant site and but No. 43; west, but No. 34.	260 or ·59
Do	Palni Muttari	North, vacant site, east, but No. 33, south, vacant site and but No. 42; west, but No. 35.	806 or 1·38
Do.	Palaniyayee	North, vacant site, east, but No. 34, south, vacant site and huts Nos. 36 and 39, west, but No. 37	340 or ·78

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormabolo, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Palni taluk, Palni village—cont.			
			ac. rt. cts.
Tank poramboke, Town S. No. 787; Rev. S. No. 780.	Pappakalathan	North, hut No. 35; east, vacant site, south, vacant site and hut No. 38; west, vacant site	180 or ·42
Do.	Nagan	North, vacant site; east, hut No. 36; south, vacant site and hut No. 37; west, vacant site	306 or ·62
Do.	Karuthee	North, hut No. 33; east, south and west, vacant site.	140 or ·32
Do.	Segatha Sappan ..	North, hut No. 34; east, vacant site; south, hut No. 40, west, vacant site	100 or ·23
Do.	Alagiri	North, hut No. 39, east, south and west, vacant site.	130 or ·30
Do.	Vagathu Samiar	North, hut No. 42, east, Sivagiripatti boundary; south, vacant site and huts Nos. 43 and 47, west, vacant site.	132 or ·30
Do.	Karuthi Mattori ..	North, vacant site and huts Nos. 33 and 34; east, Sivagiripatti boundary; south, hut No. 41; west, vacant site	480 or 1·10
Do.	Rowan	North, vacant site and hut No. 40; east, vacant site and hut No. 44, south and west, vacant site.	165 or ·37
Do.	Palani	North, vacant site and huts Nos. 43 and 47; east, Sivagiripatti boundary; south, hut No. 46; west, vacant site	276 or ·63
Do.	Kavandan	North, hut No. 46; east, Sivagiripatti boundary; south and west, Adivaram road	200 or ·46
Do.	Tulsi	North, huts Nos. 44 and 47, east, Sivagiripatti boundary; south, vacant site; west, Adivaram road	200 or ·46
Do.	Kali Mattori ..	North, vacant site; east, Sivagiripatti boundary; south, hut No. 46; west, vacant site	250 or ·58
Do.	Soppi, wife of Karuppan ..	North, hut No. 41; east, Sivagiripatti boundary; south, vacant site; west, hut No. 40	320 or ·73
Do.	Nallan Mattori ..	North, vacant site, east, hut No. 46, south, vacant site; west, vacant site and hut No. 43	120 or ·28
		Total ..	13,262 sq. ft. or 2031 acre

No. 507.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·05 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Udipi Local Fund Hospital compound; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Divisional Officer, Coondapoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coondapoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormabolo, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Udipi taluk, No. 62, Mudunidambur village.			acs.
Garden, S. No. 123-2	Channamma Shetty (Mulgar) and Putta Shetty (Mulgar)	North, No. 123-4 A & 6 A; east, No. 110-3 of Shivalli; south, No. 130 road, west, Nos. 124 and 125	·72
Dry, No. 123-4 A ..	Subbaya Shetty and Mathaya Shetty (Mulgars), Manjunatha, Lakshminarayana, Shivarama and Raghavendra Rao (Mulgars).	North, No. 123-4 B, east, No. 123-5 A; south, No. 123-2, west, No. 124	20
Garden, No. 123-3 A	Umesh Saiba (Mulgar), Manjunatha, Lakshminarayana, Shivarama and Raghavendra Rao (Mulgars).	North, No. 123-5 B, east, No. 110-3 of Shivalli; south, No. 123-2, west, No. 123-4 A	·14
		Total ..	1·05

No. 508.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·66 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a cart-track; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur Division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Chingleput district, Poonori taluk, No 203, Old Gummudipundi village.	ACRE.
Aya dry, part of S. No. 592 A-1.	Kanniappa Reddi and Muniappa Reddi.	North, S Nos. 590 and 592 C-1; east, Railway land; south, S. Nos 592 B-1 and 593 C-1, west, part of S. No. 592 A-1	·04
Do S. No. 592 B-1	S. Eguppa Reddi ..	North, S No 592 A-1; east, Railway land; south, S No 592 E., west, S. No. 592 A-1.	·09
Do. part of S No 592 C-1.	Kanniappa Reddi and Muniappa Reddi	North, S. No. 592 A-1, east, Railway land; south and west, S. No 592 A-1	·04
Do. part of S No. 595 E.	T Perumal Reddi, T. Parumal Reddi and T. Rathna Reddi	North, S No 592 B-1; east and south, S. No 595 E-1; west, S. No. 595 E	·01
Do. part of S. No 595 E-1	T. Nettai Reddi alias Eguppa Reddi	North, S No 595 E; east, S. No 592 E-1, south, S No 595 D; west, S No. 595 E	·05
Do. part of S. No. 595 D.	P Duraisiva Reddi and P. Palaveta Reddi.	North, S. No. 595 E-1, east, S. No. 595 D; south, Shrotriem Palaveram Kandigai, west, S. No. 595 D.	·05
		No. 196 Shrotriem Palaveram Kandigai village	
Inam, dry (patnash number not known).	Sri Paleswaraswamiar Devasthanam; Trustee, Apinayee Chettiyar.	North, Old Gummudipundi, east, Paleswaram Kandigai part, south and west, part of Paleswaram Kandigai	36
		Total ..	·66

No. 509.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·12 of an acre be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for digging a channel from the hills west of the Fort ditch to Ganpati Vidyadhara cheruvu at Kondapalli; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bezwada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Bezwada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
		Kistna district, Bezwada taluk, Kondapalli village	ACRE.
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 369	Purvala Acantha Lakshmi ..	North, No. 366, east, No 370, south and west, No. 430 G.	·10
Do. No. 370.	Kayalaveyi Seetharah ..	North, No 368, east, No 372; south, No 371; west No. 369	·56
Do. No. 385	Kanaberla Ranganayakulu .	North, No 372; east and south, No. 384; west, No 430 G.	·28
Do. No. 387.	Dodda Nagamma	North, No 386; east, No. 384, south, No. 388, west, No. 430 G	·18
		Total ..	1 12

No. 510.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4·01 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for acquisition of lands for closing the breaches in the Avanigadda-Tadagadadivi road in Kottapalem; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector, Divi Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is available for inspection in the office of the Special Deputy Collector during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puinash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Kistna district, Divi taluk, Kattapalem village.		
			ACS.
Seri dry, No 402-4 A	Talasila Venkataswami, Talasila Pitchamma and Rammoni Venkataswami.	North, No 404-3 B-1; east, No. 402-4 B; south, No 402-3 B-1; west, No. 404	·07
Do No 402-3 B-1.	Do.	North, Nos 404 and 402; east, No. 402-3 B-2; south, No 402-2 B-1; west, No. 402-3 A	·32
Do. No 402-2 B-1.	Uppala Adeenu having died Uppala Venkamma.	North, No 402-3 B-1; east, No 402-2 B-2; south, No. 402-1 A; west, No. 403-1 B.	·47
Do. No 402-1 A	Uppala Nagayya	North, No. 402-2 B-1; east and south, No. 402-1 B; west, No 403-2 B-1	·14
Do. No. 403-1 B	Uppala Ramaswami, son of Ammanna, Uppala Talayya and Uppala Ramaswami.	North, No. 402-1 A; east, No 402-2 B-1; south, No 403-2 B-1; west, No 403-3 B-1	·05
Do No. 402-2 B-1	Uppala Ramaswami, Uppala Nagayya having died his widow Ankamma, Uppala Venkayya being minor his brother and guardian Ramaswami and Uppala Krishtayya	North, No. 403-2 A; east, Nos. 402-1 B and 402-1 A; south, No. 402-2 B-2; west, No. 403-2 B-1.	·65
Do No. 403-2 B-1	Uppala Venkataswami and Narsaiya	North, No 403-2 A; east, No 403-2 B-1; south, No. 403-3 B-2; west, No 403-3 A	·04
Inam, dry, No 395-1 B-1	Talagadathivi Subbamyudu and Talagadathivi Jagannatham.	North, Nos 397 and 398; east, No 395-1 B-2; south, No. 363; west, No. 395-1 A.	1·87
		Total ..	4·01

No. 511.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·42 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for housing the pariahs in the Palni Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Divisional Officer, Dindigul, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Dindigul, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puinash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Palni taluk, Sivagiripatti village.		
			ACS.
Dry, Revenue Survey No 79 C Town Survey No. 1010.	Pensioner Savuga Sappa Pillai of Palni.	North, S. No. 80, tamarind tope of Sinna Perumal Thevan; east and south, S. No. 79, C. Sappa Pillai's dry land; west, S. No. 81, path perambulable.	1·42

No. 512.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·33 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Local Fund Dispensary at Saidapet, and under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Saidapet Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Saidapet Division, at Guindy and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry inam or peramboke, with survey or puinash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Chingleput district, Saidapet taluk, No. 179, Saidapet village.		
			ACS.
Ryotwari S. No 23..	Rukhunnisa Begum Sahiba, wife of Mahammad Munawari Khan Sahib.	North, the Saidapet club; east, Jones Road; south, Armenian road and part of S No. 23; west, patta land of Ponnusami.	1·33

No. 513.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a road metal quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tindivanam division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional office, Tindivanam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or panmah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot District, Tindivanam taluk, Vadakatti village			
Kaithadith inam, dry, S. No. 79	Setha Asari	North, No. 80; east, No. 80; south, Nos. 66, 74, 76 and 77; west, No. 80.	acre. 2

No. 514.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 79 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a cart-stand at Hosur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or panmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Hosur taluk, Chennattur village.			
Dry, S. No. 877-1 ..	Patladar, Kotta Govinda Chetti, Owners, Kottasampangi Rama Chetti, Kottamani Ramaiya Chetti and Kotta Krishna Chetti (minor).	North, S. No. 2 of Hosur, east, S. No. 877-2 of Chennattur, south, S. No. 715-1 of Chennattur, west S. No. 876 of Chennattur.	ACRE. ·79

No. 515.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·0009 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Tattampadagai street in the Kumbakonam Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Kumbakonam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the Kumbakonam Taluk office and it will be available for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or panmah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 77 Kumbakonam princam.			
Natham, T.S. No. 630	Sesha Aiyangar	North, T.S. No. 629; east, T.S. No. 630; south, T.S. No. 631; west, street.	ACRE ·0009

No. 516.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·38 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Pennagaram-Perumbalai road; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Dharmapuri taluk, Pennagaram village.			
			ACRE
Dry, S. No. 122 B ..	Muhi-ud-din Sahib and Nafiad Sahib.	North and east, R.S. No 32-1, south, R.S. No. 32-2; west, R.S. No. 122 A	·22
Do. S. No. 32-2 B.	Kalliyar and Narasimma Aiyar.	North, Parvatanahalli; east, R.S No. 32-2 A; south, R.S No. 32-1; west, R.S. No 32-2 C.	·16
		Total ..	0 38

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, April 8, 1910

No. 105-P.—In modification of notification No. 101-P, published on pages 208—210 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th March 1910, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published:

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Anuppanpalaiyam. Coimbatore. Ganapati. Mettupalaiyam. Vellalkinar.	Coimbatore —*cont.*	Kollegal	Alahalli. Madavanalli Timmarajapuram.
				Palladam ..	Tirappur.
	Dharapuram	Dharapuram.	South Canara	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.
	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole Province.	II. Bombay —*cont.*	1. *Northern Division*—*cont.*
II. Bombay	1. *Northern Division*—		(b) Towns—*cont.*
	(a) Districts—		Bassein port.
	Ahmedabad.		Bhiwudi port.
	Kaira.		Bombay City.
	Surat.		Bulsar port.
	Thana.		Thana port.
	(b) Towns—		Vesava port.
	Agashi port		(c) States and Agencies—
	Ahmedabad Town.		Mahi Kantha Agency.
	Bandra port.		Palanpur Agency.

Presidency or Province	Infected localities: Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants
II. Bombay —*cont.*	2. *Central Division*— (*a*) Districts— Ahmednagar. East Khandesh. Nasik. Poona. Satara. West Khandesh. 3. *Southern Division*— (*a*) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur. Dharwar. Kolaba. Ratnagiri. (*b*) Towns— Ahmednagar. Hubli Town. Panvel port. (*c*) States and Agencies— Savantvadi State. 4. *Sindh*— District— Karachi. Towns— Karachi town and port. 5. *Political Charge*— (*a*) States and Agencies— Baroda State. Cutch State. Kathiawar Agency. Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country. Poona Agency. Satara Agency. Surat Agency. (*b*) Towns— Jamnagar Town and port. Kolhapur. Mandvi port.
III. Bengal.	(*a*) Districts— Bhagalpur. Champaran. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna. Saran. Shahabad. 24 Parganas. (*b*) Towns— Bhagalpur Town. Calcutta City. Howrah Town. Monghyr Town.
IV. The Punjab.	(*a*) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar. Delhi. Ferozepur. Gujranwala. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jullundur. Kangra. Karnal. Lahore.
IV. The Punjab —*cont.*	(*a*) Districts—*cont.* Ludhiana. Lyallpur. Montgomery. Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot. (*b*) Towns— Amritsar City. Jullundur City. Lahore City. Patiala City. (*c*) States— Faridkot State. Jind State. Kalsia State. Kapurthala State. Malerkotla State. Nabha State. Nalagarh State. Patiala State.
V. Burma ..	(*a*) Districts— Amherst (Moulmein). Bassein. Bhamo. Henzada. Katha. Lower Chindwin. Mandalay. Maubin. Meiktila. Myaungmya. Pegu. Prome. Pyapon. Sagaing. Shwebo. Thayetmyo. Toungoo. Yamethin. (*b*) Towns— Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon (Port).
VI. The Central Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Akola. Amraoti. Buldana. Chindwara. Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore. Nagpur. Nimar. Narsinghpur. Yeotmal. Wardha. (*b*) Towns— Akola Town. Bhandara Town. Chindwara Town. Jubbulpore Town. Jubbulpore Cantonment. Kamptee Town. Kamptee Cantonment. Nagpur City. Narsinghpur Town. Wardha Town.
VII. Rajputana.	Ajmer City. Ajmer-Marwara District. Alwar State. Bharatpur State. Bharatpur City.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VII. Rajputana—*cont*	Bikaner State.	VIII. The United Provinces—*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.*
	Dooli.		Mainpuri.
	Jaipur City.		Meerut.
	Jaipur State.		Mirzapur.
	Kishangarh State.		Moradabad.
	Marwar State.		Mathra.
	Mewar State.		Muzaffarnagar.
	Sirohi State.		Partabgarh.
	Tonk State.		Pilibhit.
	Udaipur City.		Rae Bareli.
VIII. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts—		Saharanpur.
	Agra.		Shajahanpur.
	Ahgarh.		Sultanpur.
	Allahabad		Unao.
	Azamgarh		(b) Towns—
	Bahraich.		Agra City.
	Ballia.		Bareilly City.
	Banda		Benares City.
	Bara Banki.		Cawnpur City.
	Bareilly.		Gorakhpur City.
	Basti District.		Hathras City.
	Benares.		Meerut City.
	Budaun		Moradabad City.
	Bulandshahr		Shajahanpur City.
	Cawnpur.	IX. Central India.	Dewas State.
	Etah		Indore Residency.
	Etawah.		Indore State.
	Farrukhabad.		Jaora State.
	Fatehpur.		Malwa State.
	Fyzabad.		Manpur Town
	Ghazipur.		Mhow Cantonment.
	Gonda.		Rewa State.
	Gorakhpur.	X. Hyderabad State.	Aurangabad District
	Hardoi		Raichur District.
	Jalaun.		Usmanabad District.
	Jaunpur.	XI. Kashmir.	Jammu District.

B.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway

Kulipalaiyam.	Sulur.	Coimbatore.	Mangalore.
Tiruppur.	Singanallur.	Todiyalur.	
Mangalam.	Podanur.	Mettupalaiyam.	

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway

Gudupalli	Koppam.	Mulakur.	Patchur.

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instructions contained in G.O., No. 832 P., dated 31st May 1909.

Fort St. George, March 29, 1910.

No. 106-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Pennahobalam in the Gooty taluq of the Anantapur district, if persons from areas declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Narasimhaswami Car festival;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 17th to the 30th May 1910, inclusive, of persons from the said areas.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 107-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Tanjore, if persons from the infected portions of the Coimbatore, Malabar and South Canara districts, the Mysore State, the Bombay Presidency and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit Tanjore on the occasion of the ensuing Dwadasa Garudotsavam festival;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 25th May to the 1st June 1910, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, March 28, 1910.

No. 108-*P.*—STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1896 to 26th March 1910.

Districts.	First period (August 1896 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to 30th June 1901).		Fifth period (July 1901 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (1st July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (1st July 1909 to 26th March 1910).		Grand Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.		
Anantapur	736	664	2	2	1	1	31	30	140	100	1,001	1,006	1,731	1,344	1	2	13	7	203	199	34	30	1	1	4,001	3,856
Bellary	55	377	115	95	4	1	1,206	2,338	6,365	4,468	9,690	7,024	30,271	6,303	2,360	2,150	308	307	6,704	2,405	618	167	4	4	59,849	32,309
Chingleput	6	1	6	4	2	2	7	6	11	9	18	13	8	6	5	1	7	6	76	18	4	5	1	1	191	88
Coimbatore	6	1	48	38	...	...	206	200	716	699	6,577	3,278	3,073	1,111	319	266	6	3	1,000	168	2,114	1,330	2,001	2,001	14,719	10,884
Cuddapah	6	6	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	2	307	274	96	76	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	409	364
Ganjam	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	60	4	6	6	6	1	6	6	1	1	44	18
Gódavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	4	3	6	6	1	1	1	1	...	...	13	4
Guntúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Kurnool	173	148	...	...	...	...	18	6	615	603	971	323	213	173	3	6	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	1,836	962
Madras City	13	13	3	3	11	7	7	1	14	6	13	14	23	13	24	17	6	6	6	6	3	3	1	1	121	77
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	4	5	27	26	3	3	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	45	39
Malabar	1	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	6	6	1	1	11	6	47	11	60	60	760	611	92	78	316	302	1,300	1,006
Nellore	4	4	6	...	4	4	6	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	1	13	6
Nilgiris, The	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	60	60	300	211	130	90	964	230	38	18	148	91	308	146	174	114	2,825	1,381
North Arcot	630	611	14	11	68	56	1,619	1,569	3,130	900	1,900	1,450	773	640	61	48	13	6	46	31	11	11	6	6	6,996	1,907
Salem	401	406	611	609	1,406	1,116	1,964	1,901	6,966	4,339	1,206	115	2,304	1,400	196	54	207	201	1,276	971	464	361	140	106	19,461	12,359
South Arcot	...	...	6	4	4	6	1	...	6	4	4	1	1	...	16	10	...	...	4	1	1	...	4	1	43	27
South Canara	1	1	1	1	6	6	46	46	1,116	964	960	470	130	100	202	166	126	116	196	164	106	102	146	124	6,200	4,006
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	6	1	1	3	...	4	6	3	3	6	6	...	...	26	11
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	6	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Trichinopoly	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	2	22	10
Trivandrum	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	9
Cochin State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	10	7
Sandur State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	6
Total	1,996	2,466	1,110	930	1,566	1,114	6,966	6,116	7,210	16,006	19,911	15,510	10,976	14,946	3,270	2,901	961	979	3,272	4,660	3,810	2,406	4,905	3,196	91,310	70,469

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 26th March 1910.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 12th March 1910.						Reported during the week ending 19th March 1910.						Reported during the week ending 26th March 1910.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Bellary district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	1
Coimbatore district—																		
Coimbatore	...	...	12	10	12	10	...	...	11	9	11	9	...	...	3	4	3	4
Other places	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura district	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris, The	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara district—																		
Mangalore	...	...	7	6	7	6	...	...	15	9	15	9	...	1	1	...	1	1
Other places	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	2	19	16	20	18	...	1	26	14	26	15	1	2	4	5	5	7

Fort St. George, April 1, 1910

No. 108-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Talli in the Hosur taluq of the Salem district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Ratotsavam festival of Sri Venugopalaswami:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits pilgrimage to the said festival from the 16th to the 27th May 1910, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 110-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Aruppalli in the Hosur taluq of the Salem district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Ratotsavam festival of Sri Adinarayanaswami:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits pilgrimage to the said festival from the 13th to the 23rd April 1910, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 111-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Bagalur in the Hosur taluq of the Salem district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival of Chudeswaraswami:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits pilgrimage to the said festival from the 10th to the 26th April 1910, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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Part I-B.—Educational Department.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St George, April 5, 1910.

No. 44.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for despatch should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the cases or parcels

Fort St. George, March 30, 1910.

No. 45.—Under section 25, sub-section (1) of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following Regulations framed by the Senate of the University of Madras for the institution of an Examination for Titles in Oriental Learning :—

REGULATIONS FOR THE INSTITUTION OF AN EXAMINATION FOR TITLES IN ORIENTAL LEARNING.

1. There shall be an examination for titles in oriental learning.

2. The titles shall be as follow :—

Shromani added to *Veda, Vedanta, Nyaya* or *Vyakarana* according to the special branch of study elected by the candidate who has chosen for his examination Sanskrit alone;

Madavi-i-Faẓil in the case of a candidate who has chosen for his examination Arabic alone;

Fāzil in the case of a candidate who has chosen for his examination any two languages from Group I; and

Munshi-i-Faẓil in the case of a candidate who has chosen for his examination Persian as the principal language, and Urdu as the subsidiary language, and also possesses an elementary knowledge of Arabic Grammar.

3 Every candidate who desires to present himself for the Oriental Title examination shall be required to choose for his examination either Sanskrit or Arabic alone, or any two languages in Group I, or the two languages in Group II.

GROUP I.	GROUP II.
Tamil	Persian.
Telugu.	Urdu.
Kanarese	
Malayalam	
Sanskrit	

4 When a candidate happens to choose two languages in Group I for the examination, one of them shall be the principal language in which a higher standard of proficiency will be required, while the other shall be the subsidiary language, in which the standard of proficiency required will be comparatively lower.

5 The course of studies for this examination shall extend over four years and shall be in an institution or institutions approved by the Syndicate.

6. The following shall be the course of studies in Sanskrit, when it is chosen as the sole language brought up by the candidate:—

I. The course of studies shall consist of *one part* fitted to equip the student with a general knowledge of the History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature, and with such general knowledge of certain specified subjects as is necessary for the proper understanding of the advanced special course, and also of *another part* fitted to enable him to acquire a special knowledge of a specified Branch or Branches of that Literature as prescribed from time to time.

II. The course in the general part shall comprise—

(*a*) The History of the Language;
(*b*) The History of the Literature in the Language;
(*c*) Prescribed Text-books relating to the Elements of Tarka, Mīmāmsa and Vyākarana.
(*d*) Prescribed Text-books chosen from among the Mantras, the Brahmanas, the Upanishads, the Grihya and Dharma Sūtras and the Smṛtis.

III. The course in the special part shall consist of one of the following branches of study, taken up by the candidate.—

Branch I—Vēdic Group—

Vēda, Śrauta, Dharma-Sūtras and Mīmāmsa.

N B.—Students taking up this group are expected to pay particular attention to—

(*a*) The application of Mīmāmsa to Vēdic Exegesis and to the proper comprehension of the social and the legal aspects of the Dharma Sūtras.
(*b*) Sanskrit Philology treated with reference to Indo-Germanic Comparative Grammar or Elements of Comparative Mythology and Comparative Religion as worked out by Western Scholars.
(*c*) Ancient History of the Aryans as based on Vēdic literature.

Branch II—Vēdānta Group—

(*a*) Yōga, Sānkhya and an elementary knowledge of the three South Indian Schools of Vēdānta.
(*b*) A special and advanced knowledge of one of the three South Indian Schools of Vēdānta, viz.—

1. Adwaita
2. Visishtadwaita.
3 Dwaita.

N B.—Students taking up this group are expected to pay particular attention to the Ethics and the Metaphysics of the Vēdānta and the Psychology of Yōga, considered in the light of European thought.

Branch III—Nyāya Group—

A special and advanced knowledge of Nyāya, Vaiśēshika and Mīmāmsa.

N B.—Students taking up this group are expected to pay particular attention to—

(*a*) The study of Indian Logic as compared with the outlines of Modern European Logic.
(*b*) The Logic of Vyāpattivāda as a part of the Science of Language.

Branch IV—Vyakarana Group—

Advanced Literature, Criticism and Vyākarana.

B.—Students taking up this group are expected to pay particular attention to—

(*c*) Sanskrit Philology treated with reference to Indo-Germanic Comparative Grammar.

(b) Contributions made by Pāṇini, Patañjali and Bhartṛihari towards the elucidation of the Science of Language and the Logic of Grammar.

(c) The principles and methods of literary criticism.

IV. Candidates will be required to write an essay on a subject chosen by the University, with particular reference to the group of special subjects chosen by them.

7. The following shall be the course of studies in Arabic, when it is chosen as the sole language brought up by the candidate :—

Arabic—

The course shall comprise—

i. Tafsir, Hadith and 'Ilmu'l-Hadith.
ii. Fiqh, Usūlu'l-Fiqh and Mantiq.
iii. History.
iv. Literature.
v. History of Language and of Literature of Language.
vi. Translation.
vii. Composition.

For i, ii, iii no special text-books are prescribed, but the candidate is recommended to gain some acquaintance with the following :—

1. (1) Tafsir—
Tafsīr-i-Jalālain ; Tafsīr-i-Kashshāf ; Tafsīr-i-Ahmadi ; Itqān by Syūti.

(2) Hadith and 'Ilmu'l-Hadith—
Sahīh-i-Bukhāri ; Mishkātu'l-Masābīh ; Introduction to Sahīh-i-Muslim ; Nukhbatu'l Fikr.

2. Fiqh, Usūlu'l-Fiqh and Mantiq—

(1) Fiqh—
Hidāya with its commentary ; Fathu'l-Qadīr ; Raddu'l-Muhtar ; al-Mujallah; Sirājiya ; Shafiya.

(2) Usūlu'l-Fiqh—
Tauzih ; Talwih ; Nūru'l-Anwār.

(3) Mantiq—
Sallamu'l-'Ulūm.

3. History—
Prolegomena of Ibn Khaldūn ; Tārikhu'l-Fakhri ; Maghāzi by Wāqidi ; Tārikhu'l-Khulafā by Jalālu'd-dīn Syūti ; al-Milal wa'n-Nihal by Shahrastāni.

4. Under Literature (4) the following text-books are prescribed :—
Maqāmat-i-Hariri (First 20 Maqāmats) ; Diwān-i-Hamasa ; Saba'-i-Mu'allaqāt.

The candidate's knowledge of Grammar, Rhetoric and Prosody will be tested by questions in the various papers. No text-books are prescribed in these subjects.

5. History of the Arabic language and of Arabic literature.

6. Translation from Arabic into English and from English into Arabic.

7. Original Composition on a subject named.

8. The following shall be the course of studies in each of the several languages named in Regulation 3 when offered as the principal language :—

GROUP I.

Sanskrit—

The course shall comprise—

i. Grammar.
ii. Prosody and Poetics.
iii. Kāvyas and Nātakas.
iv. The History of the Language and Literature.
v. Composition.
vi. Translation from Sanskrit into the Subsidiary Language and from the Subsidiary Language into Sanskrit.

A Dravidian Language—

The course shall comprise—

i. Advanced Grammar including the Historical and Comparative aspects thereof.
ii. Prosody and Poetics.
iii. Prescribed Text-books in Poetry and Prose.
iv. History of the Language and its Literature.
v. Composition in Prose and Verse.

GROUP II.

Persian—

The course shall comprise—

i. Text-books.
ii. Translation.
iii. History of the Language and of its Literature.
iv. Composition.

The following are the text-books prescribed :—

Inshā-i-Abu'l-Fazl ; Si Nasr-i-Zuhūri ; Āthār-i-'Ajam ; Akhlāq-i-Jalāli ; Qasā id-i-'Urfi ; Dewān-i-Andalīb ; Masnawi-i-Rūmi (1st Daftar) ; Dewān-i-Hafiz to end of Radīf-i-Shīn

9 The following shall be the course of studies in each of the several languages named in Regulation 3 when offered as the subsidiary language :—

GROUP I.

Sanskrit—

The course shall comprise—

i. Elementary Grammar.
ii. Prosody and Poetics.
iii. Kávyas and Nátakás.
iv. History of the Language and Literature.
v. Translation from Sanskrit into the Principal Language.

A Dravidian Language—

The course shall comprise—

i. Grammar
ii. Elements of Prosody and Poetics.
iii. Prescribed Text-books in Prose and Verse.
iv. Composition in Prose only.
v. History of the Literature.

GROUP II.

Urdu—

The course shall comprise—

i. Text-books.
ii. Translation.
iii. Composition

The prescribed Text-books are :—

Life of Sir Syed Ahmad by Hálí; al-Fáriq by Shibli; Musaddas-i-Hali; Dewán-i-Ghalib; Áb-i-Hyat; Dewán-i-Zauq.

The candidate should have, at least, an elementary knowledge of Arabic. Questions on Grammar, Rhetoric and Prosody will be set in the papers on the Text-books.

10. No person shall be permitted to enter upon any of the foregoing courses of study unless he has passed a preliminary examination in the language or languages he proposes to take up and obtained a certificate of fitness from the head of the approved institution which he proposes to enter.—

11. The said examination shall be conducted by the institution itself and shall test the candidate's knowledge of the grammar of the language or languages chosen by him, as also his ability to construe passages of ordinary difficulty and to compose in the language or languages.

12. Every candidate for the Oriental Title examination shall have, previously to entering upon the course prescribed, passed the English division of the Matriculation examination of the Madras University, or an examination which, in the opinion of the Syndicate, is equivalent thereto.

13. Applications for admission to the English division of the Matriculation examination in the form hereinafter prescribed shall reach the Registrar not later than the 20th December preceding the examination. The form of application shall contain a declaration to be signed by the applicant that he intends, in the event of passing the examination, to qualify himself as a candidate for the Oriental Title examination.

14. No candidate shall be admitted to the English division of the Matriculation examination till he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered till he has paid a fee of three rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

15. No such candidate for the English division of the Matriculation examination shall be declared to have passed unless he obtains not less than 40 per cent. of the total number of marks. Successful candidates who obtain not less than 60 per cent. of the total marks shall be placed in the first class in the order of the marks obtained by them. All other successful candidates shall be placed in the second class and arranged in alphabetical order.

16. A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each such successful candidate setting forth the date of the examination and the class in which he was placed.

17. Applications for certificates shall reach the Registrar not later than the 1st September succeeding the examination. A fee of three rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after that date.

18. The examination for titles in oriental learning shall be held once a year in Madras or at any centres appointed by the Syndicate and shall commence on the third Monday in April.

19. Applications for admission to the Oriental Title examination in the form hereinafter prescribed shall reach the Registrar not later than the 20th December preceding the examination.

20. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination till he has been registered. No candidate shall be registered till he has paid a fee of ten rupees. A candidate shall be registered afresh on each occasion on which he presents himself for examination.

21. Every candidate for the Oriental Title Examination shall submit with his application—

(1) A certificate that he has passed the English division of the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or an examination which, in the opinion of the Syndicate, is equivalent thereto;

(2) A certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed from the head of an approved institution that he has attended such institution for at least four years, and has received adequate instruction, in the language or languages offered for the examination, and that his progress and conduct have been satisfactory.

(3) A certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed that he has duly attended such special courses of lectures as the Syndicate may institute for the purposes of this examination.

22. The Syndicate shall be empowered to approve, for the purposes of this examination, such institutions as in its opinion are duly qualified to provide efficient instruction in one or more of the courses prescribed, and also to withdraw such approval if at any time it thinks it fit to do so.

23. It shall be competent to the Syndicate to recommend to the Senate for exemption from the production of either or both of the certificates numbered (2) and (3) in Regulation 21 such candidates as, having passed the examination in English prescribed in Regulation 12, are at the time of the examination above 25 years of age, and are certified by the head of an approved institution to be qualified by their attainments to appear for the examination. Applications for exemption under this Regulation must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar before the 1st October preceding the examination.

24. No candidate shall be declared to have passed the Oriental Title Examination unless he obtains not less than 40 per cent. of the total marks.

Forms of statement to be submitted by the Tabulators.

ORIENTAL TITLE EXAMINATION.

VEDA, VEDANTA, NYAYA, OR VYAKARANA SIROMANI.

Register number.	Special Branch of study chosen by the candidate.	Number of marks obtained										Whether passed or not passed.	Remarks.
		General part.			Special Branch								
					Part A				Part B				
		History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature.	Prescribed Text-books: General (i)	Prescribed Text-books: General (ii)	Prescribed Text-books: Special (i).	Prescribed Text-books: Special (ii).	Prescribed Text-books: Special (iii).	Prescribed Text-books: Special (iv).	General paper relating to the Special Branch.	Essay.	Total.		
		200	150	150	150	150	150	150	200	200	1,000		

MAULAVI-I-FAZIL.

Register number.	Number of marks obtained.				Whether passed or not passed.	Remarks.
	Prescribed Texts, Courses i, ii, iii, and iv.	Translation.	History of Literature and Composition.	Total		
	200	100	100	400		

VIDVAN.

A.—Where Sanskrit is taken.

Register number.	The two languages chosen from Group I	Number of marks obtained.											Whether passed or not passed.	Remarks.
		Principal Language.						Subsidiary Language.						
		Part A.		Part B.										
		Grammar, Prosody and Poetics (when Sanskrit is the Principal Language) or Prosody and Poetics (when any Dravidian Language is the Principal Language).	Prescribed Text-books (i).	Prescribed Text-books (ii)	History of the Language and of the Literature in the Language.	Composition.	Translation (when Sanskrit is the Principal Language) or Advanced Grammar, Historical and Comparative (when any Dravidian Language is the Principal Language)	Prescribed Text-books.	Translation (when Sanskrit is the Subsidiary Language) or Composition (when any Dravidian Language is the Subsidiary Language).	Elementary Grammar, Prosody and Poetics.	History of the Language and of the Literature in the Language.	Total.		
		150	150	150	200	200	150	150	150	150	150	1,000		

B.—Where Sanskrit is not taken.

Register number	Number of marks obtained.					Whether passed or not passed	Remarks.
	Prescribed Text-books	Advanced Grammar, Prosody and Poetics and History of the Language and its Literature.	Composition.	All papers in the Subsidiary language.	Total.		
	300	300	100	500	1,200		

MUNSHI-I-FĀZIL.

Register number	Number of marks obtained.						Whether passed or not passed.	Remarks.
	Persian Texts.	Translation (Persian).	History of Literature and Composition.	Urdu Texts.	Translation (Urdu) and Composition.	Total.		
	200	100	100	100	150	650		

25. A diploma signed by the Chancellor and by the Registrar shall be presented to each successful candidate, at a convocation of the Senate

26. The Oriental Title Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following tables, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified.

27. Notwithstanding anything contained in Regulation 18, it shall be competent to the Syndicate, by previous notice in the *Fort St George Gazette* to suspend in any year or for any number of years the examinations for titles in Oriental Learning in all or any of the languages named in Regulation 3.

28. In the case of any candidates for the Oriental Title Examination the Syndicate may, notwithstanding anything contained in Regulation 12, dispense with his passing the English division of the Matriculation Examination or any examination equivalent thereto before entering upon the course prescribed, or postpone the passing of such examination for any length of time before the grant of the diploma under Regulation 25.

29. In the case of any candidate for the Oriental Title Examination, it shall be competent to the Syndicate to dispense with the production of the certificate referred to in Regulation 21 (1). Applications for exemption under this Regulation must be forwarded so as to reach the Registrar before the 1st October preceding the examination

VĒDA, VĒDANTA, NYĀYA OR VYĀKARANA SIROMANI.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
First day	10—1	History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature	200
	2—5	Prescribed Text-books. General (i)	150
Second day	10—1	Prescribed Text-books: General (ii)	150
Third day	10—1	* General paper relating to the Special Branch	200
	2—5	Prescribed Text-books: Special (i)	150
Fourth day	10—1	Essay	200
Fifth day	10—1	Prescribed Text-books: Special (ii)	150
Sixth day	10—1	Prescribed Text-books: Special (iii)	150
	2—5	Prescribed Text-books: Special (iv)	150
		Total	1,500

* *N.B.—General paper relating to the Special Branch.*—This paper shall be chiefly designed to test the candidate's acquaintance with the subjects noted under the Special Branches of study, as requiring particular attention. (*Vide* Rule 5 IV, Draft Regulations)

MAULAVI-FAZIL.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks
First day ..	10—1 2—5	Tafsir, Hadith and 'Ilmu'l-Hadith .. .. Fiqh, Usulu'l-Fiqh and Mantiq	50 50
Second day ..	10—1 2—5	History .. .. Literature	50 50
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	Translation from Arabic into English .. .. .. Translation from English into Arabic	50 50
Fourth day ..	10—1 2—5	History of the Arabic language and History of Arabic literature. Original Composition	50 50
		Total .	400

VIDVAN.

A.—Where Sanskrit is taken.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks	Remarks.
		Principal Language.		
First day ..	10—1 2—5	History of the Language and of the Literature in the Language. Grammar, Prosody and Poetics (when Sanskrit is the Principal Language). or Prosody and Poetics (when any Dravidian Language is the Principal Language)	200 150	
Second day ..	10—1	Prescribed Text-books (i)	150	
Third day ..	10—1 2—5	Prescribed Text-books (ii) .. .. .. Composition	150 200	
Fourth day ..	10—1	Translation (when Sanskrit is chosen as the Principal Language) or Advanced Grammar, Historical and Comparative (when any Dravidian Language is chosen as the Principal Language)	150	
		Subsidiary Language.		
Fifth day ..	10—1 2—3-30	Prescribed Text-books .. .. .. Translation (when Sanskrit is the Subsidiary Language) or Composition (when any Dravidian Language is the Subsidiary Language).	150 300	
Sixth day ..	10—1 2—3-30	Elementary Grammar, Prosody and Poetics .. History of the Language and of the Literature in the Language	150 100	
		Total ..	1,000	

B.—Where Sanskrit is not taken.

	Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks
Principal Language.	First day ..	10—1 2—5	Advanced Grammar .. .. Text-books (i)	100 100
	Second day ..	10—1 2—5	Prosody and Poetics .. .. Text-books (ii)	100 100
	Third day ..	10—1 2—5	Composition .. .. Text-books (iii)	100 100
	Fourth day ..	10—1	History of the Language and its Literature	100

VIDWAN—*cont.*

B.—Where Sanskrit is not taken—cont.

	Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Subsidiary Language	Fourth day	2—5	Text-books	100
	Fifth day ..	10—1	Grammar	100
		2—5	History of the Literature	100
	Sixth day ..	10—1	Elements of Prosody and Poetics	100
		2—5	Composition	100
			Total .	1,200

MUNSHI-I-FAZIL.

Days	Hours	Subjects.	Marks.
First day	10—1	Persian Texts	50
	2—5	Persian Texts	50
Second day ..	10—1	Persian Texts	50
	2—5	Persian Texts	50
Third day	10—1	Translation from Persian into English	50
	2—5	Translation from English into Persian	50
Fourth day ..	10—1	History of Persian Literature	50
	2—5	Composition in Persian	50
Fifth day	10—1	Urdu Text-book	50
	2—5	Urdu Text-book	50
Sixth day	10—1	Translation from English into Urdu	50
	2—5	Translation from Urdu into English	50
Seventh day	10—1	Composition in Urdu	50
		Total .	650

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE ENGLISH DIVISION OF THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION OF APRIL 19 .

Name of candidate	English.	
	Vernacular.	
Age and date of birth.		
Name and occupation of father or guardian.		
Race (i.e., native, Eurasian, etc.)		
Religion.		
Address		
Where to be examined		
Year or years, if any, in which, and place or places at which, candidate has already appeared for the examination		

Declaration.—I hereby declare that I intend, in the event of my passing this examination, to qualify myself as a candidate for the Oriental Title Examination.

STATION

Date

Signature of Applicant.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE ORIENTAL TITLE EXAMINATION OF APRIL 19 .

Name of candidate	English.	
	Vernacular	
Age and date of birth.		
Name and occupation of father or guardian		
Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc.).		
Religion.		
Address.		
Approved institution from which candidate appears.		
Where is he examined.		
Year or years, if any, and place or places at which candidate has already appeared for the examination.		
Language or Languages.	Sole Language.	
	Group I. Principal.	
	Group I. Subsidiary.	
	Group II. Principal.	
	Group II. Subsidiary	
Special branch of Study, if any.		
Signature of Principal / Head Master of approved Institution.		

STATION
Date *Signature of Applicant.*

CERTIFICATE UNDER REGULATION 21 (2).

I hereby certify that has attended for four years, that he has received adequate instruction in and that his conduct and progress have been satisfactory.

STATION
Date *Principal or Head Master.*

CERTIFICATE UNDER REGULATION 21 (3).

I hereby certify that has attended the special course of lectures delivered by me under orders of the Syndicate between and for the benefit of candidates appearing for the Title Examination in

STATION
Date *Professor or Lecturer.*

CERTIFICATE FOR EXEMPTION UNDER REGULATION 23.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, will have completed his 25th year before the date of the next Oriental Title Examination, and that he is qualified by his attainments to appear for the examination.

STATION
Date *Principal or Head Master.*

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments :—

M.R.Ry. P. Krishna Aiyar, sub. *pro tem.* Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Perungulam, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools; Nanguneri Range, in the probationary class *vice* M.R.Ry. M. H. Venkateswara Aiyar on other duty or until further orders—to join as soon as possible.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 4th April 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

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1. Miss M. F. Prager, sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Tinnevelly Girls' Range, to be sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspectress, North Arcot-Salem Girls' Range, in the third class, *vice* Miss Mergler, who has resigned her appointment. To join expeditiously handing over charge to her head clerk.

2. Miss M. A. Jupe, Sub-Assistant, Trichinopoly-Madura Girls' Range and Acting Assistant Inspectress, West Coast Girls' Range, to be Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Tinnevelly Girls' Range, *vice* No. 1 without prejudice to her present acting appointment.

3. Mrs. Englar, Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Ceded Districts Girls' Range, now acting in the Trichinopoly-Madura Girls' Range, to be Sub-Assistant Inspectress of the latter range, *vice* No. 2.

4. Miss Th. Lazarus, Acting Sub-Assistant, Ceded Districts Girls' Range, to be sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspectress of the same range in the third class, *vice* No. 3.

5. M.R.Ry. M. H. Venkateswara Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nanguneri Range, to act for the Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Tinnevelly Girls' Range in the third class, *vice* Miss Jupe on other duty or until further orders. To join as soon as possible handing over charge to the Supervisor at the head-quarters.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 4th April 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. A. Viswanatha Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor Range, and Acting Sub-Assistant, North Arcot-Salem Girls' Range, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Conjeeveram Range, *vice* M.R.Ry. S. Venkatasubba Aiyar on leave or until further orders. To join expeditiously on relief.

2. This cancels the posting of M.R.Ry. K. Amirta Rau to the Conjeeveram Range made in the notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th March 1910.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 4th April 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1910.

Candidates for the ensuing Government Technical Examinations are informed that they must bring their drawing instruments with them for those subjects which require plans to be copied, or scales and diagrams to be drawn. The drawing paper required will be supplied to them at the examination.

Candidates in *Surveying and Levelling* (*Advanced grade only*) will be allowed to bring with them their mathematical tables for use in the examination.

Candidates in Carpentry, Fitter's Work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., must bring their own tools, etc., with them.

Candidates in Book-keeping, Commercial Geography, Shorthand and Typewriting will be expected to bring with them, for use in the examination hall, their own rulers, erasers, knives, pencils and pens.

Candidates for examination in the subjects under "Commerce" will be allowed also to bring with them ink of two or more colours (other than black ink) for map-drawing, drawing lines in Book-keeping, etc.

Candidates in Shorthand will be allowed to transcribe their shorthand notes with a typewriter. They will not be supplied with any "thick" paper for the purpose, but will be allowed to bring with them their own "thick" paper, if they wish to use such paper. If the machine used by a candidate, however, goes out of order, no extra time will be given to him to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

Candidates in Typewriting will have to bring their own type-writers also and the necessary carbon paper with them and must specify clearly on their answer papers the particular kind of machine used by them as, otherwise, their answer-papers will not be valued.

TABLE SHOWING THE ORDER OF TIME AND SUBJECTS ACCORDING TO WHICH THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION WILL BE CONDUCTED

N.B.—The examination will begin each day, in the forenoon at 10 A.M., and in the afternoon at 2 P.M., except in the case of Type-writing for which the arrangement is different as shown in the time-table. The examination in this subject will commence at 7 o'clock in the morning, if the candidates have to be examined in batches.

[The figures under the letters E, I, S and A in the fourth column show the duration of the question-papers for the respective grades.]

Place of examination at Madras.	Days.	Time.	Subjects
Senate House, Chepauk	1910. Monday, 18th April	Forenoon ..	Surveying and Levelling (E 1 A.) 3 3 1
		10–15 A.M. (a)	Typewriting (E.) 1+1
		Afternoon ..	Surveying and Levelling (A.) 1
Do.	Tuesday, 19th April	Forenoon ..	Applied Mechanics (E.). 3
		10–15 A.M. (a)	Typewriting (I.) 1+1
		10 A.M. (a) ..	Typewriting (A.) 1+1
		Afternoon ..	Applied Mechanics (E.). 2
Do.	Wednesday, 20th April	Forenoon ..	Agriculture (I.); Building Materials and Construction (E. I. A.*); Machine Construction (E I.), Hygiene (E); Book-keeping (I A.). 3 1 3+3 5 5 2 2
		Afternoon ..	Agriculture (E); Building Materials and Construction (I A.†), Machine Construction (E.I.), Book-keeping (E I.A.); Materia Medica (I.) 1 2 2 3 3 5 1
Do.	Thursday, 21st April	Forenoon ..	Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (E.I.A.); Building Materials and Construction (A I); Steam and the Steam-engine (E.I.A.*); General Biology (I S); Theory and Practice of Commerce (E I A.) 2 3 3 3 4 2 2 3 4
		Afternoon ..	Practical Plane and Solid Geometry (A I), Botany (E I S); Horticulture (I.); Tobacco (I.); Building-Drawing and Estimating (E I.*A *), Steam and the Steam-engine (E.I A.†); Theory and Practice of Commerce (I.A.); Animal Physiology (E). 4 3 2 2 3 3 3 3 2
Do.	Friday, 22nd April.	Forenoon ..	Inorganic Chemistry (E.I.S A.); Building-Drawing and Estimating (E I.*A.†); Heat (I.); Annuities and Life Insurance (I.); Steam and the Steam-engine (A I); Commercial Geography (A.). 1 2 2 3 3 3 3

SHORTHAND EXAMINATIONS (Place of examination *at Madras*—Harris High School, Royapettah).

Hour	Grade.	Paper.	Subject.
Monday, 25th April 1910.			
10-30 A.M. to 10-50 A.M.	Intermediate	First paper	Dictation.
10-50 A.M. to 12-15 P.M.	Do.	Do.	Transcription of the same.
10-50 A.M. to 11 A.M.	Advanced	Do.	Dictation.
11 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.	Do.	Do.	Transcription of the same.
2 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Intermediate	Second paper	Dictation and Elaboration of notes.
2-30 P.M. to 2-45 P.M.	Elementary	First paper	Dictation.
2-45 P.M. to 4 P.M.	Do.	Do.	Transcription of the same.
4-5 P.M. to 5-5 P.M.	Do.	Second paper	Paper on principles.
4-5 P.M. to 5-5 P.M.	Intermediate	Third paper	Paper on principles.
Tuesday, 26th April 1910			
10-45 A.M. to 1-45 P.M.	Advanced	Second paper	Dictation and Elaboration of notes.
2-45 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Do.	Third paper	Dictation.
2 P.M. to 5 P.M.	Do.	Do.	Condensation of the same.

Attention is drawn to the following rules :—

1. No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and—in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

2. No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

3. No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer-papers.

4. Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner.

5. Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit, or, *if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of his results*, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.

6 *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room, ink, slates, books, ruled sheets, manuscripts or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner. The use of mathematical instruments for drawing figures or ruling lines will, however, be allowed.

7. Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer-papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

8. Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued or their results published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

9. A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer-papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

10. Any answer-papers, or any work in Carpentry, Fitter's Work, etc., sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued. The answer-papers and drawings should be stitched or pinned together at the upper left-hand corner, and the whole folded *in two*, lengthwise (not crosswise into four). The place of examination and the name and number should be written out clearly by the candidate on the top right-hand side of the first page of the answer-paper, as well as on the top of the paper after it is folded.

11. Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question-papers, out of the examination room.

12 Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoilt copies, etc.," should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 21st March 1910.

G MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1910

Oral and Practical Examinations.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, from time to time, the subjects, centres, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Gazette, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written Examination concerned.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Oral and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered first against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for their examination. The particular subjects and grades for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for Carpentry, Fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below :—

[*N.B.*—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.]

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

(1) FOR BELLARY, TIRUPATI AND MADURA CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

1910							
Tuesday,	4th	Building Materials and Construction	Elementary..	6-45 A.M.	26	College of Engineering, Chepauk, Madras.	Mr. R. V. Argyle (*a*) and Mr. R. F. Stoney.
April.		Do.	Intermediate.	6-45 A.M.	8	Do.	Mr. R. F. Stoney (*b*) and Mr. R. V. Argyle.
		Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	Elementary .	8-45 A.M.	3	Do.	
		Do.	Intermediate	6-45 A.M.	3	Do.	Mr. R. F. Stoney (*b*)
Wednesday,	5th	Bridge work .	Elementary.	6-45 A.M.	7	Do.	
April.		Do .	Intermediate	6-45 A.M.	3	Do.	
		Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary	6-45 A.M.	23	Do.	Mr. R. V. Argyle (*a*) and Mr. H. B. Pearce.
Thursday,	7th						
April		Do.	Intermediate	6-45 A.M.	3	Do.	Mr. H. B. Pearce (*c*) and Mr. R. V. Argyle.
		Mensuration ..	Elementary	6-45 A.M.	22	Do.	Mr. R. V. Argyle (*a*) and Mr. H. B. Pearce
Friday,	8th April.						
		Do ..	Intermediate.	6-45 A.M.	2	Do	Mr. H. B. Pearce (*c*) and Mr. R. V. Argyle.
		Surveying and Levelling	Elementary	6-45 A.M.	13	Do.	Mr. R. V. Argyle (*a*) and Mr. R. F. Stoney.
Saturday,	9th						
April.		Do.	Intermediate.	6-45 A.M.	24	Do.	Mr. R. F. Stoney (*b*) and Mr. R. V. Argyle
		Machine Construction.	Elementary.	6-45 A.M.	18	Do.	Mr. R. V. Argyle (*a*) and Mr. H. B. Pearce.
Wednesday,	27th						
April		Do	Intermediate.	6-45 A.M.	13	Do.	Mr. H. B. Pearce (*c*) and Mr. R. V. Argyle.
		Applied Mechanics	Elementary	6-45 A.M.	16	Do	Mr. R. V. Argyle (*a*) and Mr. H. B. Pearce
Thursday,	28th	Do. ..	Intermediate.	6-45 A.M.	2	Do.	
April.		Steam and the Steam-engine .	Elementary	6-45 A.M.	24	Public Works Workshops, Seven Wells, Madras	Mr. H. B. Pearce (*c*) and Mr. R. V. Argyle
Friday,	29th						
April,		Do.	Intermediate	6-45 A.M.	14	Do.	
...		Carpentry ..	Elementary		1	...	...
...		Fitter's work	Elementary..	....	29	....	..
....		Do. ..	Intermediate.	....	13	....	

(*a*) Club Chambers, Royapettah, Madras.

(*b*) Kodambakkam High Road, Madras.

(*c*) Kilpauk, Madras.

Days with dates	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.	Examiners.

I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—*contd.*

(2) FOR MYSORE CANDIDATES,

At Mysore.

1916						
Thursday, 29th April.	Building Materials and Construction.	Intermediate	7-30 A.M.	3	Government Normal School, Mysore.	Mr. J. E. A. D'Cruz (a).
Do.	Do.	Elementary	2 P.M.	6	Do.	Do
Friday, 30th April	Hydraulics and Irrigation works	Do.	7-30 A.M.	7	Do	Do
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	2 P.M.	6	Do	Do.
Saturday, 30th April	Bridgework	Elementary	7-30 A.M.	5	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	2 P.M.	1	Do	Do.
Monday, 2nd May.	Applied Mechanics	Elementary	7-30 A.M.	1	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	2 P.M.	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, 3rd May.	Mensuration	Elementary.	7-30 A.M.	21	Do.	M. K. Ry. S. Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal (b)
Wednesday, 4th May.	Surveying and Levelling.	Intermediate.	7-30 A.M.	22	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Advanced ..	7-30 A.M.	7	Do	Do
Thursday, 5th May.						
Friday, 6th May ..	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary.	7-30 A.M.	18	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 7th May.	Do	Intermediate.	7-30 A.M.	6	Do	....
	Fitter's work ..	Do.	....	1		

(a) Executive Engineer, Mysore City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore.
(b) Sub-Assistant Engineer, Palace Division Mysore.

(3) FOR BANGALORE CANDIDATES,

At Bangalore.

Monday, 2nd May.	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	7-30 A.M.	25	The Extension ..	Mr. J. H. Stephens (c)
Tuesday, 3rd May.	Do	Intermediate.	7-30 A.M.	19	Do. ..	Do.
Wednesday, 4th May	Hydraulics and Irrigation works	Elementary.	7-30 A.M.	27	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do	Intermediate.	7-30 A.M.	5	Do. .	Do.
Thursday, 5th May.	Earthwork and Road-making.	Elementary.	7-30 A.M.	31	Do ..	Do.
Friday, 6th May ..	Do.	Intermediate.	7-30 A.M.	14	Municipal Engineer's Office, Mayo Hall, Bangalore	Do
Saturday, 7th May	Bridge work	Elementary.	7-30 A.M.	29	Shooley Tank bund at the junction of Commissariat Road and Magrath Road.	Do
Do.	Do.	Intermediate.	7-30 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, 9th May	Surveying and Levelling	Intermediate.	7-30 A.M.	47	The Extension .	Do
Tuesday, 10th May.	Do	Advanced .	7-30 A.M.	1	Do .	Do.
Wednesday, 11th May.	Mensuration ..	Elementary.	7-30 A.M.	29	Do .	Do.
Do.	Do .	Intermediate.	7-30 A.M.	9	Do	Do
Thursday, 12th May	Applied Mechanics	Elementary.	7-30 A.M.	22	Municipal Engineer's Office, Mayo Hall, Bangalore	Do.
	Carpentry ..	Elementary.	.	4	..	. .

(c) Executive Engineer, C and M Station Municipality, Bangalore

(4) FOR ERNAKULAM, TRICHUR, LOVEDALE, SALEM, CALICUT AND COIMBATORE CANDIDATES,

At Coimbatore.

Monday, 2nd May.	Building Materials and Construction	Elementary.	7-30 A.M.	2	Office of the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, Coimbatore.	Mr. F. E. Morgan (d)
Do	Do	Intermediate	7-30 A.M.	3	Do.	Do.
Tuesday 3rd May	Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	Elementary	8-30 A.M	2	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	Intermediate	8-30 A.M.	1	Do.	Do.
	Earth work and Road-making	Elementary	7-30 A.M	4	Do.	Do
	Bridge work ..	Elementary.	7 30 A.M.	2	Do.	Do.
	Applied Mechanics	Elementary	8-30 A.M	3	Do	Do.
	Surveying and Levelling.	Elementary	7 A.M. .	5	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, 4th May.	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M. ..	5	Do	Do.
	Mensuration .	Elementary.	10 A.M. .	10	Do	Do.
	Do. ..	Intermediate	10 A.M ..	3	Do	Do

(d) Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division, Coimbatore.

FOR KUMBAKONAM AND TANJORE CANDIDATES—*Vide infra.*

Days with dates	Subjects	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination	Approximate number of candidates to be examined	Place of examination	Examiners

II.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

FOR BELLARY, RAJAHMUNDRY AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,

At Madras.

1910. Friday, 8th April.	Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power	Intermediate.	12 noon ..	1	Government House Lighting Station, Madras	Mr. R. Littlehailes (a) and Mr. J. H. Cardew.
Tuesday, 12th April, and Thursday, 14th April, and following days.	Practical Telegraphy.	Elementary	7 A.M.	42	"Shamrock House", Randall's Road, Vepery.	Mr. R. Littlehailes (a) and M.R.Ry. P. Narayanamurti Rao Avargal
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M.	5	Do	Do.

(a) Professor, Presidency College, Madras.

III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

(1) FOR BELLARY, TIRUPATI, SALEM AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,

At Madras

Saturday, 9th April	Inorganic Chemistry	Intermediate	11 A.M.	1	Presidency College, Chepauk.	Mr. R. Littlehailes (b) and M.R.Ry. M. C. Nanjunda Rao Avargal.
Tuesday, 12th April.	Physiography	Do.	11 A.M.	5	Do	Do
	Electricity and Magnetism	Elementary	11 A.M.	3	Do.	Do.

(b) Professor, Presidency College, Madras.

(2) FOR TRIVANDRUM, TANJORE, KUMBAKONAM, MADURA AND TRICHINOPOLY CANDIDATES,

At Trichinopoly.

Wednesday, 4th May	Electricity and Magnetism.	Elementary.	10 A.M.	11	S.P.G. College, (Senate room), Trichinopoly.	M.R.Ry. B. Ramayya Avargal (c).
	Do	Intermediate.	2 P.M.	5	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 5th May	Inorganic Chemistry	Elementary	10 A.M.	3	Do.	M.R.Ry. R. S. Vyasa Rao Avargal (c)
	Do	Intermediate	2 P.M.	1	Do.	Do
Friday, 6th May	Physiography	Do.	10 A.M.	4	Do	Do.

(c) Professor, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.

IV.—BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY AND BOTANY.

FOR TRIVANDRUM AND KUMBAKONAM CANDIDATES,

At Trichinopoly.

Friday, 29th April	Botany ..	Elementary.	9 A.M. ..	1	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly	The Rev. J. Castets (d)
Saturday, 7th May.	Animal Physiology ..	Do.	10 A.M. ..	2	S.P.G. College, (Library room), Trichinopoly	M.R.Ry. S. S. Panapathi Ayyar Avargal (e).

(d) Professor, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
(e) Professor, S.P.G. College Trichinopoly

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

FOR KURNOOL, TIRUPATI AND MADRAS CANDIDATES,

At Madras.

Friday, 29th April.	Animal Physiology ..	Elementary.	4-15 P.M.	2	Christian College, Madras	Dr. J. R. Henderson (f) and M.R.Ry. M. C. Kesava Avargal.

(f) The Museum, Madras.

BOTANY.

FOR SALEM CANDIDATES,

At Madras.

Friday, 29th April	Botany ..	Elementary.	4 P.M. ..	1	Christian College, Madras	Dr. J. R. Henderson (g) and M.R.Ry. M. C. Kesava Avargal

(g) The Museum, Madras

Days with dates	Subjects	Grade of examination	Hour of commencement of examination	Approximate number of candidates to be examined	Place of examination	Examiners

IV.—BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE—*contd.*

AGRICULTURE AND BOTANY.

FOR AMALAPURAM CANDIDATES.

At Amalapuram.

1910 Friday, 22nd April	Agriculture	Elementary.	7 A.M. ..	37	Board High School, Amalapuram	M R Ry S. Ekambara Aiyangar Avergal (*a*)
Saturday, 23rd April	Botany	Intermediate	4 P.M. ..	3	Do	Do
	Do.	Elementary.	7 A.M.	30	Do.	Do.

FOR KUMBAKONAM CANDIDATES (ENGINEERING).

At Kumbakonam.

Thursday, 14th April	Building Materials and Construction	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	1	Government College Kumbakonam	Mr W. G. Molesworth. (*b*)
	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary	7 A.M. ..	1	Do	Do.
	Surveying and Levelling	Elementary.	7 A.M ..	1	Do.	Do.
	Do	Intermediate	7 A.M ..	1	Do	Do
	Mensuration ..	Elementary.	7 A.M ..	8	Do.	Do.

FOR TANJORE CANDIDATES (ENGINEERING).

At Tanjore

Friday, April. 15th	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary	7 A.M. .	2	Executive Engineer's (Cauvery Division) bungalow, Tanjore.	Mr W G Molesworth (*b*)
	Hydraulics and Irrigation Works	Intermediate	7 A.M ..	1	Do	Do
	Earthwork and Road-making	Elementary	7 A.M.	1	Do	Do
	Do	Intermediate	7 A.M	1	Do.	Do.
	Surveying and Levelling	Elementary.	7 A.M ..	1	Do	Do.
	Do.	Intermediate	7 A.M .	3	Do.	Do.
Saturday, 16th April.	Mensuration ..	Elementary.	7 A.M ..	8	Do.	Do.

(*a*) Agricultural Assistant, Government Training College, Rajahmundry.
(*b*) Executive Engineer Cauvery Division, Tanjore.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt Examinations,
Madras, 30th March 1910.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1910.

I.—NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL CANDIDATES.

Candidates in the Mofussil are informed that a copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall at each station three days before the examination and that they will be expected to learn their general numbers from the list. For any further information regarding the examination, they should apply to the Chief Superintendents of the Written examination. The addresses of the Chief Superintendents at the various mofussil stations are given below :—

Stations.	Chief Superintendents.
Amalapuram ..	Headmaster, Board High School, Amalapuram
Bangalore ..	Headmaster, B B A M's High School, Bangalore.
Bellary ..	Headmaster, Municipal High School, Bellary
Bezwada ..	Headmaster, C.M.S High Schol, Bezwada.
Calicut ..	Headmaster, School of Commerce, Calicut.
Chicacole ..	Headmaster, Municipal High School, Chicacole.
Coimbatore ..	Headmaster, Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore.
Ernakulam ..	Headmaster, High School Department, Ernakulam College, Ernakulam.
Kumbakonam ..	Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam
Kurnool ..	Headmaster, Government Training School, Kurnool

Stations.	Chief Superintendents.
Lovedale (Ootacamund).	Principal, Lawrence Asylum, Lovedale, the Nilgiris.
Madura	Superintendent, Technical Institute, Madura.
Mangalore	Principal, Government College, Mangalore.
Masulipatam	Headmaster, Hindu High School, Masulipatam
Mysore	Headmaster, Government Engineering School, Mysore.
[*N.B.*—The examinations at Mysore will be held in the Government Normal School, Mysore.]	
Nazareth	Manager, Art Industrial School, Nazareth.
Rajahmundry	Vice-Principal, Government Training College, Rajahmundry.
Salem	Headmaster, Government Training School, Salem.
Tanjore	Headmaster, Government Training School, Tanjore.
Tinnevelly	Principal, Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
Tirupati	Headmaster, H.E.L. Mission High School, Tirupati.
Trichinopoly	Principal, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly
Trichur	Headmaster, District High School, Trichur
Trivandrum	Mr. H. W. Green, Instructor in Manual Training, Trivandrum.
Vizagapatam	Principal, Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rau College, Vizagapatam.

II.—NOTICE TO MADRAS CANDIDATES

Candidates who have applied to be examined at Madras are informed that the examinations in the subjects put down for the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd April in the time-table now appearing in the *Fort St. George Gazette* will be held at the Senate House, Chepauk, and those in the subjects put down for the remaining two days, viz., *25th and 26th April*, in the same time-table will be held at the *Harris High School, Royapettah*.

No hall-tickets will be issued, but a copy of the nominal list will be posted on the notice board at the entrance to the Senate House and the Harris High School, on the 14th April, and all the candidates to be examined at Madras are expected to learn their general numbers from this list.

III.—NOTICE REGARDING THE EXAMINATION IN TYPE-WRITING.

Both at Madras and in the Mofussil.

Candidates coming up in Typewriting must bring with them their own type-writers—the Remington, Yost, New Century, Smith Premier, Densmore, Empire, Underwood, Oliver, Armstrong or L. C. Smith & Brothers machine. The candidates will, if necessary, be examined *in batches*, but at least *every five* candidates for the *Elementary* grade, at least *every four* candidates for the *Intermediate* grade and at least *every three* candidates for the *Advanced* grade must have one machine among them.

In the mofussil, heads of institutions who are desirous that their pupils should be examined in batches and private candidates who desire to be similarly examined should make the necessary arrangements with the Chief Superintendent concerned *three* days before the examination and furnish him with all necessary information as to the number of candidates and machines and the time at which each batch should attend on the day fixed for the examination.

At Madras, heads of institutions and private candidates should make similar arrangements with the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, at 11 A.M., on Thursday the 14th April, at the Old College, Nungambakkam.

The examination in Typewriting (Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Grades) will be held, as usual, at the *Senate House, Chepauk*.

The examination in Typewriting will, wherever the candidates have to be examined in batches, be conducted as in the following time-table.—

Batch.	Elementary examination.	Intermediate examination.	Advanced examination.
	18th April.	*19th April.*	*19th April.*
First batch	7 A.M. to 9 A.M. ..	7 A.M. to 9-30 A.M. ..	7 A.M. to 10 A.M.
Second batch	9-15 A.M. to 11-15 A.M. ..	9-45 A.M. to 12-15 P.M. ..	10-15 A.M. to 1-15 P.M.
Third batch	11-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M. ..	12-30 P.M. to 3 P.M. ..	1-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.
Fourth batch	1-45 P.M. to 3-45 P.M. ..	3-15 P.M. to 5-45 P.M. ..	.. ..
Fifth batch	4 P.M. to 6 P.M. ..	.. ..	.. ..

In the case of the *Elementary* examination, candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 11-15 A.M., and no candidate for the third, fourth and fifth batches coming after this hour will be admitted to the examination. Similarly in the case of the *Intermediate* examination, candidates of the first and second batches will not be allowed to leave until 12-15 P.M., and no candidate for the third and fourth batches coming after this hour will be admitted. For the *Advanced* examination, candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave until 10 A.M., and no candidate for the second and third batches coming after this hour will be admitted. Candidates that have each a separate machine and that do not want to be examined in batches are expected to appear for their examination with the third batch for the Elementary and Intermediate examinations, and with the second batch for the Advanced examination.

Managers and instructors of institutions concerned will be allowed into the examination rooms *in the intervals between the examinations of the various batches* to inspect the machines and to remedy any defects.

If a candidate reports to the Superintendent that his machine has gone out of order, the Superintendent will intimate this to the manager or instructor if he is waiting outside on the premises, and will permit such manager or instructor to enter the hall or room (though the candidates may be at work) to inspect the machine and to remedy the defect or to supply another machine. It must

however, be clearly understood that the Superintendent incurs no responsibility in this matter, his action will be purely *ex gratia*, the whole responsibility resting on the candidate and the manager or instructor.

A similar concession will be allowed in the case of a private candidate if he has some one outside who is willing to inspect the machine and put it right, etc.

No extra time will be given to a candidate to compensate for loss of time while the machine is out of order and being put right.

(By order)

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 17th March 1910.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

CORRIGENDUM.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1911.

In the list of text-books in Sanskrit prescribed for the above Examination and published in Volume I of the University Calendar for 1910 at page 278—

Omit

Tarka-Kaumudi by Laugakshi-bhaskara (Nirnaya Sagar Edition.)

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 29th March 1910.

CORRIGENDUM.

In the list of candidates who passed the Matriculation examination held in December 1909, published in Supplement to Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd March 1910, on page 10, between register Nos. 5048 and 4789 :—

For "7255 Satyanarayana, Proto, Mrs. A.V.N. College, Visagapatam" *read* "7255 Satyanarayana Proto, L.M. High School, Visagapatam."

(By order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 4th April 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

With reference to the foot-note to the list of candidates who qualified for the Degree of Licentiate in Teaching published in the supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th March 1910, add the following names to the list :—

Rank.	Register number.	Names	Where educated.
		First class.	
4	117	Venkataraman, Anapattur V. ..	Private Study.
		Second class.	
..	118	Venkataramaiya, A.	Teachers' College, Saidapet.

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 4th April 1910.

The Intermediate Examination in Arts will be held at the following places in March 1911 :—

Madras.	Jaffna.	Rajahmundry.
Bangalore.	Kumbakonam.	Tinnevelly.
Calicut.	Madura.	Trichinopoly.
Coimbatore.	Mangalore.	Trivandram.
Kottayam.	Masulipatam.	Vizianagram.
Ernakulam.	Mysore.	
Hyderabad (Deccan).	Palghat.	

The Matriculation Examination will be held at the following places in March 1911 :—

Madras.	Jaffna.	Rajahmundry.
Bangalore.	Kumbakonam.	Tanjore.
Bellary.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
Calicut.	Mangalore.	Trichinopoly.
Coimbatore.	Masulipatam.	Trivandram.
Kottayam.	Marcara.	Vizianagram.
Ernakulam.	Mysore.	
Hyderabad (Deccan).	Palghat.	

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, Madras,
6th April 1910.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ABKÁRI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, JULY 1910.

Candidates who have applied for the ensuing "Salt, Abkári and Customs Tests" to be held on the 4th July 1910 and succeeding days are hereby informed that the Examination at the *Trichinopoly centre* will be held in the "Office of the Assistant-Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, Trichinopoly Sub-division" located in the E.I. Rifle Proof Barracks, Trichinopoly Cantonment, close to the Trichinopoly Junction Railway station.

Trichinopoly Sub-division,
23rd March 1910.

A. KRISHNASAMI AIYANGAR,
Assistant Commissioner.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1910–1911.

Circle	Centre	Time of Examination.
Seventh Circle	Periyakulam	Second week of June 1910
	Palamcottah	Second week of July 1910
	Nazareth	Second week of August 1910
	Madura	Second week of September 1910
	Srivilliputtur	Second week of November 1910.
	Tuticorin	Third week of November 1910
	Ramnad	Second week of March 1911
	Dindigal	Third week of March 1911.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Training Schools, Madras, S.W., at least a month before the date of the examination. Forms can be obtained from this office.

Office of the Inspector of European & Training Schools,
Madras, 31st March 1910.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST, M.A.,
Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

SESSION 1910–1911.

The Autumn Session of the Madras Medical College will commence on Friday the 1st July 1910.

Graduates, F.A.'s of the Madras University and candidates who have passed an examination accepted by the Syndicate of the University as equivalent thereto, or have passed an examination recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain as a sufficient test for the commencement of medical study, are eligible for admission into the M.B. & C.M. or L.M. & S. classes.

Women candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, the late Higher Examination for Women, or the High School Examination, are eligible for admission to the Apothecary Department. This department is closed to male private candidates.

Matriculates of the Madras University can also join the Chemist and Druggist Department.

Applications from intending candidates must be made to the Principal on printed forms which can be had from the Senior Assistant, Medical College, on sending a half-anna postage stamp. The applications with the following documents (in original) attached thereto will be received by the Principal from the 1st April to 15th May next:—

1. Qualification certificate.
2. Conduct certificate.
3. Transfer (or leaving) certificate.
4. Vaccination certificate.
5. Permission from the superior officer (if in public service).

Applications defective in any way or which have not been received on the 15th May will be rejected. No name will be registered *pending production* of any of the required certificates.

Intimation of selection for admission will be sent to the applicants after the 1st June. The prescribed fee should then be paid into the nearest Government Treasury to the credit of "Medical College Fees," and the Treasury receipt sent to this office before the 15th June. On no account will the Principal receive the fees. The applications of candidates not selected will be returned.

In the event of a selected candidate not sending the Treasury receipt before the 15th June, his name will be removed from the list.

Applications for Government free scholarship must be submitted separately, before the 15th April, supported by a certificate from a responsible person showing the applicant's pecuniary circumstances.

Medical College, Madras,
17th March 1910.

C. M. THOMPSON, M.B., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Ag. Principal.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from certificated Matriculates for the post of the Headmaster of the Board Hindu School at Manapparai. The salary is Rs. 20 per mensem.

Taluk Board's Office, Musiri,
25th March 1910.

A. VEDACHALAM AIYAR,
President.

WANTED a Drawing Master. To act for six months from June 6th. Pay Rs. 20. Apply to the undersigned.

Government College, Mangalore,
29th March 1910.

H. MALIM,
Principal.

WANTED for the Government College, Kumbakonam, a skilled Mechanic on a salary of Rs 30-2-40 per mensem.

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate or Advanced Technical Examinations in Freehand Outline Drawing and Cabinet-making, and who possess workshop experience, especially in the working of a screw cutting lathe, will be preferred.

Applications giving the following particulars together with copies of testimonials should be sent through their present employer, if any, not later than the 15th April 1910 :—

1. Name in full
2. Age and date of birth.
3. Last previous employment with salary.
4. Whether vaccinated or re-vaccinated after the age of ten years or has had small-pox
5. Highest qualifications both general and technical.
6. Vernacular.

The selected candidates must be prepared, if required, to undergo a practical examination.

Kumbakonam College,
21st March 1910.

T. C. HODGES,
Principal.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified trained Matriculates whose optional language is Telugu for the posts of Headmasters in the Board Elementary Schools at Rajampet and Kamalapuram on a salary of Rs. 20 *per mensem*.

Applications showing the following particulars should be submitted so as to reach this office before the 15th April 1910 :—

(1) Name in full; (2) caste or race; (3) age, (4) qualifications; (5) service as a teacher; (6) previous appointment with salary, if any.

Office of the Dt. Asst. Inspr. of Schools, Cuddapah,
Camp Badvel, 17th March 1910.

C. KODANDARAMA NAYUDU,
Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddapah District.

WANTED at once a candidate qualified under the Public Service Notification for the post of Head Clerk of this office; salary Rs 30 per mensem. The vacancy will last till the end of December 1910. One who has had experience in office work will be preferred.

The following information should be furnished with copies of educational and character certificates held by him :—

(1) Name in full; (2) age; (3) caste; (4) last previous appointment with salary; (5) highest examination passed with class and year; (6) vernacular; (7) whether vaccinated.

No person whose age exceeds 25 years need apply.

Camp Nidadavole, 23rd March 1910.

M. A. SHREENIVASSA,
Asst. Inspectress of Schools, Kistna-Guntur Girls' Range.

WANTED immediately a qualified woman Teacher of the Secondary Grade or Elementary Higher Grade for the Head Teacher's post in the Board Girls' School, Alwarthirunagari.

Salary Rs 15 per mensem.

Preference will be given to caste Hindu women teachers.

Office of the Sub-Asst Inspectress of Schools,
Palamcottah, 29th March 1910.

M. F. PRAGER,
Sub-Asst Inspectress of Schools, Tinnevelly Girls' Range.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Clerk in the Medical School, Vizagapatam, on a salary of Rs. 20—1—25. None but passed candidates with a certain amount of experience in office work need apply. Copies of testimonials should be attached.

Medical School, Vizagapatam,
31st March 1910.

T. H. FOULKES, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 14.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1910. [PRICE, 1 anna.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, DECEMBER 1909.

The following is the list of candidates who have been declared, by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to have passed the PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in December 1909.

2. They should apply after the 15th May 1910 for Probationary Certificates to the Heads of the Training Institution in which they have been trained.

3. A list of candidates who failed to pass the examination will be published in the Gazette later.

Arrangement list.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Language.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Caste.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training.	General educational qualification.	Percentage of marks obtained.	Centre of examination.
						SECONDARY GRADE					
1	1640	S. J. Navamani	English.	F.	Nov. 1888 ..	Native Christian.	Sarah Tucker Training School, Palamcottah.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Matriculation.	68	Palamcottah.
2	719	T. R. Krishnan	Do.	M.	July 1891 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Do.	F.A. ..	66	Rajahmundry.
3	1816	Juliana Pais ..	Do.	F.	Mar. 1889 ..	Native Christian.	St Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	June 1908 to Sept. 1909	Matriculation.	66	Mangalore.
4	202	J. Venkata Jagannada Rau	Do.	M.	July 1887 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	F.A. ..	64	Rajahmundry.
5	1688	J. Grace Albert	Do.	F.	May 1891 ..	Native Christian.	Sarah Tucker Training School, Palamcottah.	Feb. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Matriculation.	64	Palamcottah.
6	1817	Jane de Santos.	Do	F.	Do. ..	Eurasian.	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore	Mar. 1908 to Sept. 1908.	Do.	63	Mangalore.
7	1663	A. Narasappayya.	Do.	M.	Mar. 1889 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Mangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	62	Do.
8	1699	Jayamani Taylor.	Do.	F.	Nov. 1887 ..	Native Christian.	Sarah Tucker Training School, Palamcottah.	Do	F.A. ..	62	Palamcottah.
9	938	K. S. Serangapani Ayyangar.	Do.	M.	Feb. 1888 ..	Hindu ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet.	Do.	F.A. ..	61	Saidapet.
10	162	B. Nagesa Rau.	Do.	M.	Sept. 1890 ..	Do. ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Do.	F.A. ..	61	Rajahmundry.
11	1781	Marie Taylor..	Do.	F.	June 1892 ..	Eurasian	Training Class attached to the Sacred Heart College, Bangalore.	Feb. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Matriculation.	61	Bangalore
12	181	P. Venkataramana Rau.	Do.	M	Feb. 1883	Hindu ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	61	Rajahmundry.

Serial number	Register number	Name of candidate	Language	Sex	Date of birth.	Caste.	Institution in which trained	Period of training.	General educational qualification	Percentage of marks obtained.	Centre of examination.
							SECONDARY GRADE—cont				
13	944	P. S. Madhava Rao.	English	M.	Feb 1883	Hindu	Teachers' College, Saidapet.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	F.A.	81	Saidapet.
14	1254	P. S. Sridharan	Do.	M	July 1887	Do.	Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore	Do.	F.A.	61	Salem.
15	185	J. Sambasiva Rao.	Do.	M.	Nov 1888	Do.	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	Do.	Matriculation.	60	Rajahmundry
16	1630	G. D. Devadason.	Do.	M	Dec 1884	Native Christian	A.M. Training Institution, Pasumalai	Do	Do	60	Pasumalai.
17	1903	P. G. Ramaswami Ayyar	Do.	M	Oct. 1885	Hindu	Government Training School, Calicut.	Do.	Do	60	Calicut
18	842	Lilian Holcombe.	Do.	F	April 1889	Eurasian.	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore	Do	Do	60	Madras.
19	1819	Gertrude Moore	Do	F.	Aug. 1881	Do	St. Anne's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore	Do	Do.	60	Mangalore
20	212	K. V. Subrahmanyam.	Do.	M	Jan. 1884	Hindu	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Do.	F.A.	60	Rajahmundry.
21	836	Mabel Cumming	Do.	F.	July 1889	European	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	Mar. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	High School Examination (Allahabad)	60	Madras
22	1812	Matilda Newman	Do	F.	May 1882	Eurasian.	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	Feb 1909 to Dec 1909.	F.A.	60	Mangalore
23	1157	P. S. Annaswami Ayyar	Do.	M	Mar. 1886	Hindu	Government Training School, Tanjore.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Matriculation.	59	Tanjore.
24	1256	C. V. Guru Rau	Do.	M.	Mar 1886	Do	Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore.	Do	F.A.	59	Salem.
25	187	G. Sivanandam	Do.	M.	Aug 1883	Do	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Do.	Matriculation	58	Rajahmundry.
26	1180	K. Panchapakesan.	Do.	M.	Jan. 1885	Do	Government Training School, Tanjore	Feb 1909 to Dec 1909.	Do.	58	Tanjore.
27	1801	S. Ganapathi Rau	Do	M.	Dec 1883	Do.	Government Training School, Mangalore.	Do.	F.A.	58	Mangalore
28	1819	Rosie Gonsalves	Do.	F.	Oct. 1890	Native Christian	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Matriculation	58	Do.
29	1899	M. Narayanan Nambiyar.	Do.	M.	April 1889	Hindu	Government Training School, Calicut	Do.	Do.	58	Calicut.
30	193	P. Adinarayana	Do.	M.	Sept. 1885	Do	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Feb 1909 to Dec 1909.	F.A.	58	Rajahmundry.
31	208	D. Kanakam.	Do.	M.	Nov 1883	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1909 to Dec 1909	F.A.	58	Do.
32	1902	K. A. Viswanada Ayyar	Do.	M.	April 1888	Do	Government Training School, Calicut	Do.	Matriculation.	58	Calicut.
33	226	G. Venkatasubbamayudu.	Do.	M.	Dec. 1887	Do.	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Do.	Do.	58	Rajahmundry.
34	840	Bertha Saunders	Do.	F.	Mar. 1891	European	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore	Feb. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	58	Madras.
35	1159	A. Vaidyanadan	Do.	M	Sept. 1883	Hindu	Government Training School, Tanjore	Do	Do	58	Tanjore
36	214	M. Suryanarayana	Do.	M.	July 1886	Do	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	Jan 1909 to Dec 1909	Do.	57	Rajahmundry.
37	1857	P. D. Duraiswami Pillai	Do.	M.	July 1883	Native Christian	Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore.	Do.	F.A.	57	Salem.
38	1887	Monica Durai Raj	Do.	F.	Sept. 1884	Do.	Sarah Tucker Training School, Palamcottah.	Do	Matriculation.	57	Palamcottah.

Serial number.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Language.	Sex	Date of birth	Caste.	Institution in which trained	Period of training	General educational qualification.	Percentage of marks obtained.	Centre of examination.
						SECONDARY GRADE—*contd*					
39	1803	K. Sitamma Rau.	English	M.	Oct. 1883	Hindu	Government Training School, Mangalore.	Jan. 1908 to Dec 1909	Matriculation.	67	Mangalore
40	197	B Viraraghavan	Do.	M	July 1888	Do.	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Do.	Do	67	Rajahmundry
41	1811	Evelyn Pereira.	Do.	F.	Oct. 1885	Eurasian.	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore	June 1908 to Dec 1909	Do.	67	Mangalore
42	1906	M Lakshmi Ammal.	Do.	F.	Oct. 1889	Hindu	Government Mopla Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	Jan 1909 to Dec. 1909	Do.	67	Calicut.
43	805	T Venkataramanna.	Do	M	Nov. 1885	Do.	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Do	Do.	67	Rajahmundry.
44	838	K. Seeta Aiyangar.	Do	M	Sept. 1886	Do.	Teachers' College, Saidapet.	Do.	F A	67	Saidapet.
45	1161	M S. Ramasudar.	Do.	M	Jan 1885	Do.	Government Training School, Tanjore	Do.	Matriculation	58	Tanjore
46	1650	C. S. Ramanada Aiyar	Do.	M	April 1874	Do.	A M. Training Institution, Pasumalai.	Feb, 1909 to Dec. 1909	Do.	66	Pasumalai
47	1804	P. S Kamt ..	Do.	M	Feb. 1887	Native Christian.	Government Training School, Mangalore	Jan 1909 to Dec 1909.	Do.	66	Mangalore
48	206	V Chinna Subba Rau.	Do	M.	Nov 1883	Hindu	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Do	F A.	66	Rajahmundry.
49	204	B. Sitammayya	Do.	M	July 1885	Do	Do.	Do.	Matriculation	66	Do.
50	907	M K Ranganada Chetti	Do.	M.	Sept. 1878	Do.	Teachers' College, Saidapet.	Do	Do	65	Saidapet.
51	1263	T. Balakrishnan	Do.	M.	Dec. 1885	Do.	Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore	Do	Do	66	Salem.
52	1896	V. Patu Pai	Do.	M	Feb. 1892	Do.	Government Training School, Calicut.	Do.	Do.	66	Calicut.
53	184	T Venugopala Charyulu.	Do.	M	July 1889	Do	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	Do.	F A.	64	Rajahmundry,
54	220	K Subbarama Sastri.	Do.	M	June 1886	Do	Do	Do.	Matriculation	64	Do.
55	1163	T. K. Ranganayaki.	Do.	M	Jan 1890	Do.	Government Training School, Tanjore	Do.	Do	63	Tanjore.
56	1250	P. S Anantasubrahmanya Aiyar.	Do.	M	Mar 1880	Do.	Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore	Do.	Do.	56	Salem
57	203	B R Krishna Rau	Do.	M	July 1881	Do	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Do.	Do.	65	Rajahmundry,
58	936	A. K Padmanabha Char	Do.	M	Sept 1884	Do.	Teachers' College Saidapet.	Do.	F A	65	Saidapet.
59	1526	S Muthuswami Aiyar	Do.	M	June 1875	Do.	A M Training Institution, Pasumalai	Do.	F.A.	63	Pasumalai.
60	183	Y. Sivayya Sastri.	Do.	M	Nov 1880	Do.	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	Feb 1909 to Dec 1909	Matriculation.	64	Rajahmundry,
61	881	S Lakshmunarayana Rau.	Do.	M	Aug 1886	Do.	Teachers' College, Saidapet.	Jan 1909 to Dec 1909	Do.	64	Saidapet.
62	1809	H Manu Kamath	Do.	M	June 1878	Do	Government Training School, Mangalore	Do	Do.	64	Mangalore
63	1894	Edward Ernest Elias	Do.	M.	May 1881	Native Christian	Government Training School, Calicut	Do.	Do.	64	Calicut.
64	1907	C. Chinnammah Ammal	Do.	F.	Dec 1891	Hindu	Government Mopla Training School for Mistresses, Calicut	Do.	Do.	64	Do.
65	201	K. V Rajeswara Rau	Do.	M	Jan. 1883	Do.	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	Feb. 1906 to April 1906 and July 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	64	Rajahmundry.
66	218	M Subrahmanyam	Do.	M	Oct. 1880	Do	Do	Jan 1909 to Dec 1909	Do	64	Do.
67	156	N C. Venkatasinga Charyulu.	Do.	M	July 1885	Do.	Do.	Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1907	Do	64	Do.

Serial number.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Language.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Caste.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training.	General educational qualification.	Percentage of marks obtained.	Centre of examination.
						SECONDARY GRADE—*cont*					
68	987	M A Rama Aiyar.	English	M.	April 1882.	Hindu ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	F A .	54	Saidapet.
69	943	R. G Ramaswami Aiyangar	Do.	M.	July 1889	Do ..	Do.	Do.	Matriculation	54	Do.
70	1479	J Soundarajulu.	Do.	F	May 1883	Native Christian	A M. Training School for Mistresses, Madura.	Jan. 1907 to Dec 1907	Do.	54	Madura.
71	1223	V. Savarimuthu.	Do.	M	Aug 1881.	Do	A M Training Institution, Pasumalai.	Jan. 1909 to Dec 1909.	F A	54	Pasumalai.
72	1158	S. Sitarama Aiyar.	Do.	M.	Jan. 1887 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Tanjore	Do.	Matriculation.	53	Tanjore.
73	1407	Moses Ezra ..	Do	M	April 1884.	Native Christian	Government Training School, Mangalore.	Do.	Do.	53	Mangalore.
74	1892	Govindan Nambiyar, Kiyatil	Do.	M	Nov 1886.	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Calicut.	Do.	F A ..	53	Calicut.
75	1900	M. Sankaran Ezhuthachan.	Do	M	Dec 1888 ..	Do .	Do.	Do.	Matriculation.	53	Do.
76	945	R Sivananda Aiyar.	Do.	M	Dec. 1886 ..	Do ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet	Jan 1908 to Dec 1908.	F A ..	53	Saidapet.
77	229	P. G Srinivasa Rau	Do	M.	Aug. 1885.	Do. ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	Feb 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Matriculation.	53	Rajahmundry.
78	956	C. Ranga Chari	Do.	M.	Sep 1887	Do. ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet,	Jan. 1909 to Dec 1909	Do	53	Saidapet.
79	1477	P S Krishnaswami Aiyar	Do.	M.	Sep 1884 ..	Do. .	" Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	F A. .	52	Tinnevelly.
80	1822	M Narayana Bhatt	Do	M.	June 1886	Do.	Government Training School, Calicut	Do.	Matriculation.	52	Mangalore.
81	1845	K R. Krishna Aiyar	Do.	M.	Oct. 1888 ..	Do ..	Do	Feb. 1908 to Dec 1909	Do.	52	Calicut.
82	1188	T. Vedantaramanujam.	Do	M	May 1887 ..	Do .	Government Training School, Tanjore.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Do.	52	Tanjore
83	1213	C Nagaraja Sarma	Do	M.	Jan. 1884 ..	Do ..	Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore	Do.	F.A. ..	52	Salem.
84	1820	P G. Soma ..	Do	M	Mar. 1883	Native Christian.	Government Training School, Calicut.	Feb 1908 to Dec 1908.	Matriculation	52	Mangalore.
85	1901	A. Venkateswara Prabhu.	Do.	M.	Aug 1885 ..	Hindu .	Do	Jan 1908 to Dec 1909.	Do	52	Calicut.
86	1259	K A Venkataramana Aiyar	Do.	M.	July 1885 ..	Do ..	Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore	Do.	Do.	52	Salem.
87	1879	R. S. Prabhu .	Do	M.	Aug 1883..	Do ..	Government Training School, Calicut.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Do.	52	Mangalore.
88	1155	C A. Janakiramma Aiyar	Do.	.	July 1882 ..	Do. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore	Jan. 1909 to Dec 1909	F.A. .	52	Tanjore.
89	1515	Samuel V. Ambayyan	Do	M.	Sept 1881..	Native Christian.	A.M Training Institution, Pasumalai.	Do.	Matriculation.	52	Pasumalai.
90	1905	G. Vittal Rau	Do.	M	Oct 1885 ..	Hindu .	Government Training School, Mangalore	Do.	Do.	52	Mangalore.
91	1844	K R Seshu Aiyar.	Do.	M	Sept 1881..	Do. ..	Government Training School, Calicut	Feb 1908 to Dec 1908	F A. ..	52	Calicut.
92	110	S Venkata Ajya Rao	Do.	M	July 1883 .	Do.	Government Training College Rajahmundry	Jan 1908 to Dec. 1908	Matriculation	51	Vizagapatam.
93	219	N J Samuel..	Do.	M	Jan 1887	Native Christian	Do.	Jan 1909 to Dec 1909	Do. ..	51	Rajahmundry.
94	637	D F Todman	Do.	F	Feb. 1888 ..	European	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore	Feb. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Do (Bombay)	51	Madras.
95	1164	S K. Panchapakesa Aiyar	Do.	M	July 1880 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Tanjore	Do.	F A ..	51	Tanjore.
96	1736	b Viswanada Aiyar	Do	M	Jan 1891 ..	Do ..	Art Industrial Training School, Nasik.	Mar. 1909 to Dec 1909.	Matriculation	51	Nasik.
97	941	M S Ganesa Sastri.	Do.	M.	Aug 1887.	Do ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet.	Jan 1909 to Dec 1909.	F A .	51	Saidapet.

Serial number.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Language.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Caste.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training.	General educational qualification.	Percentage of marks obtained.	Centre of examination.
						SECONDARY GRADE—*contd.*					
98	1282	L. Krishnamani Aiyangar.	English.	M.	Aug. 1884 ..	Hindu .	Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore.	Jan. 1909 to Dec 1909.	Matriculation.	61	Salem
99	1339	Y D Raja Rau	Do.	M.	Sept. 1886 .	Native Christian.	A.M. Training Institution, Pasumalai	April 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	61	Pasumalai.
100	119	K Subrahmanyam	Do.	M.	Sept. 1887	Hindu	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	Jan 1908 to Dec 1908	Do.	61	Rajahmundry.
101	218	P. Sambu Krishna Rau	Do.	M.	July 1887 .	Do ..	Do.	Jan. 1909 to Dec 1909.	Do	61	Do.
102	857	A. M Bicknell.	Do.	F.	April 1891 .	European.	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore	Do	Do	61	Madras.
103	1521	U N Sundaram Aiyar.	Do.	M	July 1891	Hindu ..	A.M. Training Institution Pasumalai	Do.	Do	61	Pasumalai.
104	943	B B. Iswaran.	Do.	M.	Aug. 1885	Do.	Teachers' College, Saidapet.	Do.	F A. ..	60	Saidapet.
105	1163	S. Chandrasekharam Pillai.	Do.	M	Jan. 1890 .	Do. .	Government Training School, Tanjore.	Feb 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Matriculation.	60	Tanjore.
106	227	K Subbayya ..	Do.	M	Dec 1887 .	Do. .	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1909 to Dec 1909	Do	60	Rajahmundry
107	462	C. Solomon .	Do.	M	Oct 1883 .	Native Christian.	Do.	Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1907.	Do	60	Ongole.
108	[illegible]	J Muthiniayya Aiyar	Do	M.	Jan. 1893 .	Hindu ..	Teachers' College Saidapet.	Jan. 1909 to Dec 1909	Do	60	Saidapet.
109	[illegible]	S. Lobo	Do.	M.	Jan 1882	Native Christian.	Do	Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1907	Do	60	Bangalore.
110	821	K. Sesamma	Do	M	Oct. 1885 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	Jan 1909 to Dec. 1909	Do.	60	Rajahmundry
111	[illegible]	A. De Costa ..	Do	F	Oct. 1887	European	Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	Feb. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Do (Bombay).	60	Madras.
112	1184	P K Sambasiva Sastri.	Do	M	Sept. 1884	Hindu	Government Training School, Tanjore.	Do	Matriculation	60	Tanjore.
113	639	B A. Subrahmanya Aiyar.	Do.	M	Apr 1887 .	Do. .	A.M Training Institution, Pasumalai	Jan. 1909 to Dec 1909.	Do.	59	Pasumalai
114	[illegible]	K. Muttusundaram Aiyar	Do	M.	July 1887	Do. .	Do	Jan 1907 to Dec 1907.	Do.	59	Do
115	104	K Kulliswara Rau	Do.	M.	Jan. 1885	Do. ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1909 to Dec 1909.	Do	49	Rajahmundry.
116	[illegible]	S. Varahalu ..	Do.	M	Oct. 1888 .	Do. ..	Do	Do.	Do.	49	Do
117	1280	E. V. Srikantayya.	Do.	M	Sept 1878	Do	Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore	Jan. 1908 to Dec 1908.	Do	49	Salem
118	1619	C Krishnan ..	Do.	M	Jan 1889 ..	Do. ..	A M Training Institution, Pasumalai.	Jan 1909 to Dec 1909.	Do.	49	Pasumalai
119	190	A. Sriramulu ..	Do.	M	July 1886 .	Do.	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Do.	Do.	49	Rajahmundry
120	954	G. Subrahmanyam.	Do.	M	Nov. 1884 .	Do. .	Teachers' College, Saidapet.	Do.	Do.	49	Saidapet.
121	1722	D. Subrahmanya Pillai.	Do.	M	Sept. 1884 ..	Do. ..	Art Industrial Training School, Nasareth	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908	Do.	48	Nazareth.
122	1610	Th. Sumangala.	Do.	F	Oct. 1886 ..	Native Christian	St Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalam.	Mar. 1909 to Dec 1909.	Do	49	Mangalore.
123	1627	A. S. Dorasinayam.	Do	M.	Dec. 1888 ..	Do.	A.M Training Institution, Pasumalai	Jan 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	48	Pasumalai.
124	1604	M. V. Muta Sastri.	Do	M.	Nov 1883 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Mangalore	Do.	Do.	48	Mangalore.
125	1906	May Pacheco	Do	F.	May 1887	Eurasian	St Ann s Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore	Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1907.	Do.	48	Calicut.
126	211	V. Bhimasankaram.	Do.	M.	July 1882 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1909 to Dec 1909.	F A. ..	48	Rajahmundry.

Serial number.	Register number.	Name of candidates.	Language.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Caste.	Institution in which trained.	Period of training.	General educational qualifications.	Percentage of marks obtained.	Centre of examination.
						SECONDARY GRADE—cont.					
127	331	D. Suryanarayana.	English	M.	July 1875	Hindu ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	Mar. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Entrance Examination (Calcutta)	48	Rajahmundry.
128	845	A. Samadanam	Do.	F	Jan. 1881 ..	Native Christian	South Tucker Training School, Pulicat(sic)	Jan. 1905 to Dec. 1905.	Matriculation.	48	Madras.
129	1158	M. S. Rajagopala Ayyangar.	Do	M	Nov. 1877 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Tanjore	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908	Do.	48	Tanjore
130	1726	S. Fakyam ..	Do.	F	Aug. 1889 ..	Native Christian.	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth	Feb. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	48	Nazareth.
131	2	C. Narasinga Rau.	Do	M.	Mar. 1882 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1907.	Do	48	Russellkonda
132	330	S. Subrahmanyam	Do.	M.	Sept. 1882 ..	Do. ..	Do	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	48	Rajahmundry.
133	940	N. Parameswara Aiyar	Do	M.	April 1887.	Do ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet	Jan. 1909 to Dec.	F A ..	48	Saidapet.
134	949	V. Krishnama Chari.	Do	M	Mar. 1888 ..	Do ..	Do	Feb. 1909 to Dec 1909	Matriculation.	48	Do.
135	1322	G. R. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do	M.	Sept. 1881	Do .	A.M. Training Institution, Panrutiati.	Jan. 1902 to Dec 1909.	Do.	48	Panrutiati.
136	1627	J. Vedahkan ..	Do.	M	July 1868 ..	Native Christian.	S.P.G. Normal School, Tuticorin.	Jan. 1896 to Dec. 1896	Do.	48	Tinnevelly
137	1725	S. Gnanapragasam.	Do	M.	July 1882 ..	Do.	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth	Jan. 1902 to Dec 1902.	Do.	48	Nazareth
138	1810	M. Fernandez	Do.	F.	Feb. 1892 ..	Do.	St. Ann's Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore	Do.	Do.	48	Mangalore
139	1814	C. Gonsalves.	Do.	F	July 1887 ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	48	Do.
140	206	M. Alfred ..	Do.	M.	July 1884	Do.	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Do.	Do.	47	Rajahmundry.
141	1727	J. Samuel .	Do.	M	Dec. 1888 .	Do.	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth	Mar. 1908 to Dec 1909.	Do	47	Nazareth.
142	787	Ghulam Rasul	Do.	M	July 1884	Muhammadan	Teachers' College, Saidapet.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	F.A. ..	47	Madras.
143	1158	K. S. Gopala Aiyar.	Do.	M.	Nov. 1885 .	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Tanjore	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Matriculation	47	Tanjore.
144	1803	K. Shiva Rau.	Do	M.	July 1880 .	Do ..	Government Training School, Mangalore	Mar. 1902 to Dec 1909.	Do.	47	Mangalore.
145	844	Grace Michael.	Do	F	June 1883 .	Native Christian.	U F C M Training School, Royapuram.	Do.	Do.	47	Madras
146	1555	R. Srinivasaswami Aiyar.	Do.	M	Dec. 1879 ..	Hindu .	A M. Training Institution, Panrutiati	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Do.	47	Panrutiati
147	1903	A. K. Subrahmanya Aiyar	Do.	M	April 1875..	Do. ..	Government Training School, Calicut.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	47	Calicut.
148	322	K. Satyanarayana.	Do.	M	Dec 1883	Do. ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	Do.	Do.	46	Rajahmundry
149	935	P. V. Parameswara Aiyar.	Do	M	Oct. 1880 .	Do. ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet	Do.	F A. .	46	Saidapet.
150	222	V. Subbaramayya Rau	Do.	M.	Aug. 1885	Do. ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	Feb. 1908 to Dec 1909.	F A	46	Rajahmundry.
151	950	K. Krishnamurti.	Do.	M	July 1885	Do. ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Matriculation.	45	Saidapet.
152	1170	P. K. Krishnaswami Aiyar	Do.	M.	Oct. 1878 ..	Do. ..	Government Training school, Tanjore.	Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1907.	Do	45	Tanjore.
153	1729	T. Krishna Aiyar	Do.	M	Jan 1890 .	Do. .	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	April 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	45	Nazareth
154	1897	N. M. Parameswara Aiyar	Do.	M.	Mar. 1886	Do.	Government Training school, Calicut.	Feb 1909 to Dec. 1909	Do.	45	Calicut.
155	108	K. Somanada Sastri	Do.	M	July 1882 ..	Do. ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1904	Do.	45	Vizagapatam.
156	210	P. Vinayya .	Do.	M.	July 1886 ..	Do. .	Do.	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1909.	Do	44	Rajahmundry.
157	947	T. N. Venkatakrishna Aiyar.	Do.	M.	Mar. 1877..	Do. ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet.	Do.	F.A.. ..	44	Saidapet.

Serial number.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Language.	Sex.	Date of birth.	Caste.	Institution in which trained	Period of training	General educational qualification.	Percentage of marks obtained.	Centre of examination.
					SECONDARY GRADE—*cont.*						
158	1909	M. K. Raman Nayar	English	M.	Oct. 1889 ..	Hindu ..	Government Training School, Calicut.	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Matriculation	44	Calicut.
159	226	V. Raghava Rau.	Do.	M	Sept. 1882	Do. ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry	Jan. 1906 to Dec. 1906.	F.A. ..	44	Rajahmundry.
160	287	A. Suryanarayana	Do.	M.	July 1888 .	Do. .	Do. .	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Matriculation	44	Do.
161	954	C. Muniswarayya	Do	M	Dec. 1884 .	Pa ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet	De	Do.	44	Saidapet.
162	30	S. Rammurti.	Do.	M.	July 1883 .	Do.	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Jan. 1906 to Dec. 1906.	Do.	43	Berhampore.
163	725	K. Venkoba Charlu.	Do.	M.	July 1882 .	Do. .	De	Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1907	Do.	43	Anantapur.
164	763	Ghulam Abbas Ali.	Do	M	Mar 1887	Muhammadan	Teachers' College, Saidapet	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908.	Do.	43	Madras
165	2023	P. Subbayya Aiyar	Do.	M.	June 1884 .	Hindu ..	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909	Do	43	Nazareth.
166	788	C. Ramasubba Aiyar.	Do.	M.	Sept. 1883..	Do. ..	A.M. Training Institution, Pasumalai	Jan. 1907 to Dec. 1907	Do.	43	Madras.
167	1156	A. S. Fabyan Pillai.	Do.	M.	Oct. 1884 ..	Native Christian	Government Training School, Tanjore	Feb 1908 to Dec. 1908	Do.	43	Tanjore.
168	2051	V. A. Rameswami Aiyangar	Do	M	Sept. 1871..	Hindu ..	Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore	Feb. 1907 to Dec. 1907	Do	43	Salem.
169	1858	T. S. Ranganayaki Aiyar	Do	M	June 1883 ,	Do .	De	Jan. 1903 to Dec. 1903	Do	43	Trichinopoly
170	180	O. Srinivasaiya.	Do	M.	July 1889 ..	Do. ..	Government Training College Rajahmundry	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	42	Rajahmundry.
171	139	L. Samarendaran	Do.	M.	July 1889 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Jan. 1904 to Dec. 1904	Do	42	Vizagapatam
172	2109	G. Chakrapani Aiyangar.	Do	M	Feb 1875 ..	Do ..	Government Training School, Tanjore	Jan. 1908 to Dec. 1908	Do	42	Tanjore.
173	2024	V. S. Varada Aiyar	Do	M	July 1884 ..	Do. ..	Art Industrial Training School, Nazareth	Jan. 1909 to Dec. 1909.	Do.	41	Nazareth.
174	1154	K. V. Krishna Aiyar.	Do	M	July 1884 ..	Do. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore	Do.	Do	41	Tanjore.
175	81	Bhavaneswara Panigrahi.	Do.	M	Nov 1885 ..	Do. ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Feb. 1903 to Dec. 1903.	Do.	40	Berhampore.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 4th April 1910

E. W. MIDDLEMAST, M.A.,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 14.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1910. [Price, 6 *pies*.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1910.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in January and February 1910 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules :—

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.	
		SECONDARY GRADE.	
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	K. L. Vaidyanadha Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Calicut..	Cannanore.
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.	
		FIRST CLASS.	
2	T. V. Krishnan Nayar ..	Government Training School, Calicut..	Cannanore.
		SECOND CLASS.	
3	P. Raman	Government Training School, Badagara.	Cannanore.
4	Ch. Kuthi Raman Nambiyar ..	Do do.	Do.
5	T. S. Venkatasubrahmanya Aiyar.	Do. Calicut.	Do.
6	K. M. Kunnuran	Do. Badagara	Do.
7	Ch. Kanku Nambiyar ..	Do. do.	Do.
8	V. Kannan	Do. do	Do
9	V. Changayya	Do. Chittoor.	Tirupati.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in January and February 1910.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the time noted against their names.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of their failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Time before which the candidate cannot appear again for the Final Examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATE.		
		SECONDARY GRADE.		
10	T. Venkat Rau ..	Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	January 1911 ..	Vizagapatam
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
11	P. Chanda Nayar ..	Government Training School, Badagara.	January 1911 ..	Cannanore.
12	E. Chathu Achan ..	Government Training School, Calicut	Do. ..	Do.
13	M. A. K. Appa Nambiyar.	Government Training School, Badagara.	Do ..	Do.
14	K. E. Kittan	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.
15	E. Appu	Do. do.	Do. ..	Do.
16	M. G. Muthiala ..	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	February 1911 ..	Tirupati

The following candidate, who passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1905, has passed the Final Examination held at Cannanore in January 1910.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.
	TRAINED CANDIDATE.	
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.	
	SECOND CLASS.	
1	T. Krishnan Nambiyar	Government Training School, Badagara.

Office of the Inspector of European & Training Schools, Madras, 2nd April 1910.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST, M.A.,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 14.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1910. [Price, 2 annas.

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION, 1910.

The following candidates have been declared by the Pleadership Examination Board to have passed the PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION held in January 1910.

Order of merit.	General number.	Names.	Father's name.	Maximum 2,100 / Marks obtained.
		FIRST GRADE.		
1	89	Subrahmania Aiyar, V. V. ..	V S Venkateswara Aiyar ..	1214
2	52	Ramachandar, K.	Kaliantam Aiyar	1206
3	54	Ramaya, K.	K. Perumya	1198
4	93	Subramanian, P. S.	P Swaminatha Aiyer	1115
5	15	Gopala Chari, N.	Narayana Aiyangar	1116
6	87	Ratnaswami Aiyar, S	R Subba Aiyar	1084
7	89	Sabanayagam Aiyar, C. S.	C. S. Sesha Aiyar	1051
8	3	Ananda Rao, P. N.	P. Kuppayya Shanabhogue ..	1028
9	105	Vasantha Rao, V.	V. Ganapti Rao	1020
10	38	Narasimham, N.	N. Jalanderanjanadasayudu ..	1015
11	22	Karunakara Menon, M. M. ..	I. Kunten Menon	1003
12	42	Narayana Rao, M	M. Rangaiya	1001
13	88	Srinivasan, V.	N Vedanta Chari	990
14	24	Krishna Aiyar, M S.	M A. Subrahmania Pattar ..	987
15	99	Thandu Aiyangar, T. S.	T. Srinivasa Aiyangar	985
16	5	Appa Rao, B.	B. Sambasiva Rao Pantulu ..	964
17	27	Krishna Rao, P R.	P. Raghavendra Rao	956
18	17	Gopala Chari, M.	M. Krishnama Charlu	949
19	33	Mahadeva Aiyar, N	A Narayanaswami Aiyar ..	947
20	21	Karunakara Das, S. M.	D. Samuel Pillai	938
21	43	Narayana Rao, N.	N. Sashagiri Rao	917
22	69	Rama Rao, A N	N Appa Rao	900
23	107	Venkata Chari, N.	N V Desika Chariar	882
24	19	Ganapathi Aiyar, D. R.	K. Ramaswami Aiyar	881
25	14	Doraiswami Aiyangar, V.	V. Srinivasa Charlu	877
26	23	Krishna Aiyar, D. S.	D Subba Aiyar	868
27	29	Krishnaswami, K S.	K. Srinivasa Aiyangar	856
		SECOND GRADE.		
1	235	Subramanian, V. S	Ramaswami Aiyar	1020
2	242	Sarangapani Aiyangar, A.	Appana Aiyangar	972
3	128	Annaswami Aiyangar, S.	Srinivasa Aiyangar	939
4	182	Madhusudan Panigrahi	Krupasandhu Panigrahi	935
5	2*	Aiyanswami Pillai, P. K.	S. Kuppamuthoo Pillai	913
6	85*	Subba Rao, A.	N. Appa Rao	941

* Entered for the First Grade, but was qualified for Second Grade only.

Order Serial.	General number.	Names.	Father's name	Maximum 1,100. Marks obtained
		SECOND GRADE—*cont.*		
7	119*	Viswanathan, S.	Sundaramaiyar	939
8	189	Krishna Aiyar, N. P.	N. K. Panchanada Sastri ..	933
9	283	Sundaravarada Chari, L. C. ..	L. C. Vedanta Chari	928
10	826	Venkataramanaya B	B. Venkanna	902
11	35*	Muthukumaraswami Pillai, K. A. ..	M. Arunagam Pillai	899
12	81*	Srinivasa Chariar, M. M.	M. O. Alasingra Chariar	896
13	267	Sampatsadakan, V.	S. Vijiaraghava Chariar	892
14	289	Srinivasan, S.	Srinivasaiyangar	891
15	257	Somasundaram Aiyar, A.	K. Annaswami Aiyar	888
16	28*	Krishnaswami Aiyar, V.	V. Subbarama Aiyar	884
17	61*	Ramaswami, C. S.	C. Subbanesha Aiyar	876
18	82*	Srinivasan, N.	B. Nallappa	866
19	131	Avudaiyappa Pillai, P.	Puliyandia Pillai	861
20	85*	Suryamurti, I.	P. Iyamperumal Pillai	856
21	53*	Sequeira, J. S.	M. A. Sequeira	849
22	63*	Ramachandraiyar, T. R.	C. S. Ramanatha Aiyar	848
23	54*	Srinivasa Rao, K.	V. Kuppa Rao	845
24	115*	Viswanathan, P. S.	P. Sivasankara Aiyar	843
25	298	Suryanarayana, M.	M. V. Narasimhulu	842
26	345	Virraju, T.	T. Subbaraju	840
27	137	Chidambara Aiyar, A. S.	A. Sundara Aiyar	826
28	127	Anjaneyulu, P.	P. Peda Nagalingam	822
29	178	Kumaraswami Pillai, S.	Chockalingam Pillai	821
30	11*	Chakravarthi Acharia, P. S. ..	P. Seshadri Acharia	819
	189	Narasimha Kamath, K.	K. Murthappa Kamath	819
	287	Sundararaja Aiyangar, R.	Ramaiyengar	819
33	45*	Narayan, S.	T. Sundaram Aiyar	816
34	239	Ratnam, C. R.	C. R. Ranga Chariar	812
35	5*	Eapunnah, P.	P. Viswanadham	810
	71*	Satyopa Chari, A.	A. Anantha Chari	810
37	10*	Bhaskaran, C.	C. Chandrasekhara Aiyar	809
38	330	Venkata Rao, A.	A. Subba Rao	806
39	54*	Ramdoss, N.	N. Narayanamurti Pantulu ..	805
	231	Ganesa Mahapatro	Mahoswar Mahapatro	805
41	77*	Shamashetty, K.	Y. Subbarya Shetty	804
42	62*	Ranga Chari, M. V. V. K.	M. Venkata Charulu	802
43	109*	Venkataramayana Pillai, V.	V. Venkoba Pillai	799
	268	Somayajulu, B. L.	B. Mahadevudu	799
45	132	Bhujanga Rao, B.	B. Ramappaya	796
46	65*	Sudarsanya, H.	H. Ramappaiya	795
47	37*	Narasimha Charlu, M. V.	M. V. Venkata Charlu	784
	149	Devendranath, B.	E. Rajalinga Sastri	784
49	31*	Lakshmana Rao, T. S.	K. Sripati Rao	783
50	228	Rameshwiyar, D.	D. Sama Rao	782
51	45*	Parapuranam, A. K.	Krishna Aiyar	789
52	58*	Ramamurti Pantulu, G.	G. Lakshmayya Pantulu	786
53	104*	Varadaraja Mudalier, V.	V. Ramaswami Mudalier	784
54	245	Satyagiriraja Aiyangar, G.	Govindayangar	783
55	101*	Thiruvenkata Chari, N. P.	N. P. Srirangа Chari	780
56	117*	Viraraghava Chariar, V. K.	V. Krishna Aiyangar	777
	247	Sesha Aiyar, M. R.	Ramakrishna Jatavallabhar ..	777
58	40*	Narasimhaswami, N.	N. Padmanabhaswami Pantulu ..	775
59	44*	Narayanaswami, G. R.	V. Ramakrishna Aiyar	773
60	86*	Subba Rao, V.	V. Kamiah	771
61	82*	Lakshmana Reddi, G.	G. Hanumi Reddi	770
62	30*	Kumaraswami, P.	L. Perantna Pillai	768
63	129	Arsuppan, P. E.	Ramaswami Mudaliar	767
64	112*	Venkataramanaya Rao, M.	M. Ramabrahmam	764
65	115*	Venkataraza, E.	E. Ramamoorty	760
66	6*	Balakrishna Sastri, T. V.	T. B. Vasudeva Sastri	759
67	103*	Varadaraja Aiyar, A. R.	A. Ramakrishna Aiyar	758
68	86*	Muttutramani Pillai, T.	Tirumeenatha Pillai	755
	168	Karpanasundarapandian, M.	C. M. Muthaswami Pillai	755
70	187	Nagaswami, R.	S. Rajagopala Aiyar	752
71	90*	Somaswara Rao, K.	K. Gunnayya	751
72	94*	Subramania Pillai, E.	E. R. Sachedanandam Pillai ..	747
73	328	Venkataramiah, R.	Ramalinga Aiyar	744
74	97*	Sundaramiah, K. S.	S. Sankaraiah	743
	180*	Lakshmanrao, K.	K. Ekambarayya	743
76	196	Narayana Dass, T. R.	S. Rajagopala Aiyar	742
77	70*	Santanakrishnan, S.	K. M. Srinivasalu Nayudu ..	739

* Entered for the First Grade, but was qualified for Second Grade only.

Order No.	General number.	Names	Father's name	Maximum 2400. Marks obtained.
		SECOND GRADE—*cont.*		
78	108*	Venkatanarasimha Sastri, N. ..	N. V. Subbarayu Sastri	737
79	122	Ananda Rao, B.	B Mangesh Rao	736
	143	Dasaradharamiah, V.	V Varadayya	736
	346	Vittal Kamath, H.	H. Raghunath Kamath	736
82	223	Ramalingam, D.	D. Ramakrishniah	732
83	188	Narasimha Charlu, N. V.	N. Ramanuja Charlu	727
84	110*	Venkataramana Char, K.	R. Krishna Char	725
85	302	Thyagaraja Aiyar, N. R	N. P. Ramaswami Aiyar	724
86	166	Kesheaswaran, A	K. Anantharaeyana Aiyar ..	721
87	87*	Subbarayudu, M.	M. Purushottam	718
	134	Botokrishna Mahapatro	Bishnava Mahapatre	718
88	302	Vathala Pakki	Koyoth Mayan	715
90	116*	Venkateswaran, R. V. A.	Venkateswara Aiyar	712
91	79*	Sitapati Rao, B.	B. Seshayya	711
92	89*	Narasimhan, S	S Sankaraih	709
93	166	Easwara Aiyar, M. V.	C Vasu Patter	704
94	251	Seshavatarum, E. V.	E. Desika Charlu	703
95	124	Anantanarayaniyar, S. S.	S. R. Subbarama Sastriar	702
	136	Chenchuramaiya, R.	A. Ramarazu	702
	210	Sambasiva Rao, M	M. Latchayya	702
98	259	Srinivasa Aiyangar	Sundararaja Aiyangar	701
99	298	Raghava Aiyangar, S	Srinivasa Aiyangar	699
100	54*	Meenakshisundaram Aiyar, R ..	A Ranganwami Aiyar	698
101	62*	Subramanian, A V.	T. S. Venkatarama Aiyar	697
102	176	Krishnaswami, M. V.	M. Vilvanadish	696
103	96*	Krishna Rao, M.	M. Venkata Subba Rao	692
104	216	Ramadas, K.	K. Sivarama Sastri	683
	347	Vaswantha Aiyar, P. S.	R. Swaminatha Aiyar	683
106	172	Krishna Rao, T. S	T Swami Rao	682
107	253	Sitarama Aiyar, A.	R. Anantarama Aiyar	679
108	141	Chinnaswami Aiyangar, S	Sannayyangar	675
	176	Krishnaswami, K.	K. Swami Yadhiyar	675
110	331	Venkata Rao, A.	A. Lakshmanarayana Rao ..	674
111	288	Srinivasagopala Aiyangar, E. S ..	E Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar ..	673
112	16*	Ekamboriah, G.	G. Subbayya	672
113	304	Vadivanathaiyar, V.	Veeraswami Aiyar	669
114	99*	Subramania Sastri, V.	V. Ramaswamiah	668
115	111*	Venkataraman, T N	V. Narayana Aiyar	663
116	75*	Seshagiri Rao, C.	C. Kistnayya	661
	231	Ramaswami Aiyar, R.	R. Subramania Aiyar	661
118	165	Jayaram Reddy, K.	K Linga Reddy	659
119	324	Venkataramo Aiyar, C. S.	K Subba Aiyar	657
120	294	Suryanarayana, B.	B A. Bhagavatulu Yajulu	655
121	222	Ramdasgiah, G.	G. Venkatasubbiah	651
122	311	Venkatachala Aiyar, N.	V. Narayana Aiyar	650
123	109	Narasimham, T	T. Sankaranarayana	642
	224	Ramanathan, S.	Subramania Ghonappattigal	642
125	264	Srinivasa Chari, S. C.	S C Adivaraghu Chari	633
126	237	Ranga Chari, N.	N. Srinivasaraghava Chariar ..	630
127	329	Venkataramiah, V.	V Narasimha Rao	608
128	25*	Krishnama Chari, P. T.	P T. Raghava Chari	603
129	307	Varahanarasimham, D.	D. Somayya	601
130	321	Venkatasubba Rao, G.	Govindaraju Krishniah	599
	344	Viraraghava Rau, V	V. Ramakrishnayya	599
132	235	Rangaswami Aiyangar, S. K.	Kuppuswayangar	591
	255	Sitaramaswami, M	M. Jagannadham Pantulu	591
134	314	Venkatachalapati, S. V.	A. Venkataramana Aiyar	590
135	348	Jothinayagam, T.	D Ramaswami Pillai	589
136	20*	Kandaswami Mudaliar, P.	P. Daivanayagamony Mudaliar ..	583
	290	Sundaram, G.	G, Hanumanthurayadhani	583
138	256	Sitaramiah, N.	N. Pattabiramiah	582
139	202	Narayanan Nair, V. K	W. V. Madhavan Nair	576
140	274	Subba Rao, M.	M. Rama Rao	568
141	196*	Venkatachalamaiya, M	M. Seeryanarayana Chetty	569
142	138	Chidambara Rao, Y.	Y. Narayanappah	564
143	284	Subramaniar, B V.	P. Venkataramana Sastri	562
144	339	Virabhadra Rao, M.	M Ramamurti Sastri	559
145	213	Rama Aiyangar, M	M Narasimha Chariar	537
146	103	Narasimha Rao, K.	K Krishna Rao	525

* Entered for the First Grade, but was qualified for Second Grade only

Note.—The candidates named in the above list should apply at once for their certificates to the District Judge or other officers through whom their applications for admission to the examination were forwarded.

List showing the subjects in which First Grade candidates who have passed in the Second Grade failed to qualify for the First Grade:—

Civil Procedure and Evidence	a
Criminal Procedure and Evidence	b
Indian Penal Code	c
Hindu Law	d
Total	f

General number.	—	General number.	—	General number.	—	General number.	—
2	b e	37	a d f	77	b f	104	b d f
6	a b c f	39	a b c f	78	a b c f	106	a b d f
8	b c f	40	b c f	80	a b f	108	b f
10	f	44	b e f	81	a b e	109	a d f
12	f	45	b c f	82	a b	110	a b f
19	a b c d f	48	f	84	a c	111	b c f
20	a b c d f	53	a b	85	c	112	a f
25	a b c d f	54	a b f	86	a f	113	b e
26	a c f	58	a b f	87	a c f	115	a b f
28	a c	61	a b	92	a b c f	116	a c d f
30	a b f	63	c d f	94	a b d f	117	a b c f
31	c d f	66	a f	96	a b d f	118	a c d
32	b c f	70	a b f	97	a b f	119	a c
34	a b c d f	71	a c f	98	b d		
35	a	73	a b	101	a b c f		
36	b c d f	75	a b d f	103	a b d f		

List showing the subject in which candidates failed in the PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION held in January 1910.

Civil Procedure Code and Evidence	a
Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence	b
Indian Penal Code	c
Hindu Law	d
Total	f

General number.	Subjects failed in.	General number.	Subjects failed in.	General number.	Subjects failed in.	General number.	Subjects failed in.
4	b e	144	a d	183	a b c f	233	b
9	e f	145	d f	194	a b c f	234	a b d f
12	b	146	a	195	a	235	a d f
13	a	147	a	197	a b	238	a b
41	a d	148	b d	198	a	241	b d f
46	e	152	a	199	a d f	243	a b
50	a b e f	153	a b	200	b	244	a b d
62	a	154	a b e f	201	a b e f	246	a b
64	a	155	b e f	203	a f	248	a d
66	a	156	a b e d f	204	a b c d f	249	a b d
72	a e d	157	a b e d f	205	a e f	252	a d f
74	b	158	a b e d f	206	a b c d f	254	f
90	v	159	a b	207	a b d	260	a b d f
91	a c f	160	a	209	a d f	261	a b
95	b	161	a f	210	a b c f	262	b e d f
100	a b	162	a b d f	211	a b e f	263	b c f
102	a b d	163	a b f	212	b	265	a b c d f
113	e	164	a b c d f	215	a b d f	266	a d f
120	a c d f	167	a b c d f	216	a f	270	a b e d f
121	a b	170	b	217	a b e f	271	a b f
123	e	171	c f	219	b	272	b
125	a	173	a b e d f	220	c f	273	a d f
126	e f	174	a b d f	221	b	275	a b d f
130	a	177	a b e d f	225	a	276	d
133	a b e	178	a b e d f	226	a	277	b d
138	a	181	a	227	b d f	278	a
139	a b c f .	184	a b c d f	229	a d	278	a
140	a e f	186	d	230	f	280	a
142	a b	191	a b c d f	232	a b e d f	281	b

General number	Subjects failed in.	General number	Subjects failed in.	General number.	Subjects failed in.	General number.	Subjects failed in.
282	a b d f	299	a e	316	a b c d f	334	a b c d f
293	a b c d f	300	a b c d f	319	b d	335	a b c f
286	b	301	a b d f	319	a f	336	a b c d f
288	f	302	b f	320	a b c d f	337	a c f
289	b f	306	a b c f	322	a b f	338	a b c d f
291	b d f	308	a c d f	623	a b d f	340	a b c d f
292	a d f	310	a	325	b	341	a b c d f
295	a	312	b	327	a b	342	c d f
297	a b	313	a b d f	332	a b d f	343	a b c f
298	b d f	315	a d f	333	b c d	349	a b f

Note.—No further information will be given as to the number of marks obtained by candidates who failed. Applications for such information will not be answered

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
22nd March 1919.

A. DAVIES.
Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Board of Revenue.

Land Revenue.

Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board grants privilege leave to Mr. J. A. Daly, District Forest Officer, North Cuddapah, for one month from or after the 21st March 1910.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chepauk, 24th March 1910.

Extension of Leave.—The Board sanctions an extension by one day of the twenty-six days' privilege leave granted to Mr H. F Arbuthnot, District Forest Officer, South Cuddapah, and notified in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st February 1910.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chepauk, 29th March 1910.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
Secretary

Salt, Abkari and Customs Department.

Transfers.—M.R.Ry. Ramalinga Mudaliyar Vaiyapuri Mudaliyar Avargal, Inspector, on the expiry of his special duty at Ajmer is posted to the Madura Circle.

M.R.Ry. Vellat Sankunni Menon, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the charge of the Madura Circle to the Chavakkat Distillery, Southern Distillery Circle, *vice* Acting Assistant Inspector M.R.Ry. Ayyappankavu Hariharn Patter Venkatadri Aiyar reverted. To join on relief.

Mr. Kenneth Charles MacBride, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Aska Distillery, Northern Distillery Circle, to the Pondicherry Railway Sayer Station, Central Customs Circle No. I, *vice* Acting Assistant Inspector Mr. Henry Albert Pereira reverted. To join urgently on relief.

Mr. Cyril Philippe Bryan, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Karaka Circle to the Aska Distillery, Northern Distillery Circle. To join urgently on relief.

M.R.Ry. Swami Ayyangar Bashyam Ayyangar, Head Clerk, Assistant Commissioner's Office, Masulipatam Sub-division and Acting Head Clerk, Assistant Commissioner's Office, Chicacole Sub-division, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Karaka Circle. To join urgently.

Transfers.—The Assistant Inspectors named below will be attached to the Customs Circles shown against their names:—

Mr. J. D. F Lemerle, Cocanada Port.	Northern Customs Circle.
M R Ry N S. Ramanatha Ayar, Vizagapatam Port.	
M.R Ry. A Venkateswara Nayudu, Masulipatam Port.	
Mr. T. VanTeyhngen, Cuddalore Port	Central Customs Circle No. I.
Mr. K C. MacBride, Pondicherry Railway Sayar.	
M R Ry. T. Rajagopalachari, Karaikal Frontier.	
Mr A A. Connor, Negapatam Port.	Central Customs Circle No. II.
Mr. H. L. Prager, Tuticorin Port.	Southern Customs Circle.
Mr J. C. Upshon, Tuticorin Port.	
Mr. F. W. Rouse, Cochin Port.	
M.R Ry C. Subroya Pillai, Calicut Port.	Western Customs Circle.
Mr J. V. Duckworth, Mangalore Port.	

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepauk, 30th March 1910.

H. A. B VERNON,
Secretary.

Cancelment of Leave.—The fifteen days' privilege leave granted to Assistant Inspector M.R Ry. V. Ramanuja Aiyangar in the notification, dated 22nd March 1910, is hereby cancelled.

2nd April 1910.

E. McMASTER,
Deputy Commissioner, Northern Division.

Public Works.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry Lalgudi Saptharishi Aiyar Panchapakesa Sarma Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, from the Godavari Eastern Division, I Circle, to the V Circle. To proceed on relief.

Madras, 2nd April 1910.

F. J. WILSON,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Transfer.—M.R Ry. N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Overseer, First Grade, is transferred from the Godavari Northern Division to the Vizagapatam Division.

Vizagapatam, 31st March 1910

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. U. R. Bhashyam Aiyangar, Overseer, first grade, Nellore division, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 15th April 1910 or date of relief.

Bezwada, 2nd April 1910

Leave.—Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, M.R Ry. Ch. Venkataramayya Nayudu, Supervisor, second grade, Kistna Central Division, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of relief

Bezwada, 4th April 1910

S. E. MURRAY,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Leave.—M.R Ry. Muthuswami Ramaswami Pillai, Supervisor, is granted privilege leave for two months under Civil Service Regulations, article 260, from the 1st April 1910 or date of relief.

Trichinopoly, 2nd April 1910

T. W. S. SMYTH,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Medical.

Appointments.—Civil Assistant Surgeon Narayanaswami Nayudu, on relief by Civil Assistant Surgeon Muniswami Mudaliar, to act as Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Nellore, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon Lakshmana Perumal Pillai.

Civil Assistant Surgeon Lakshmana Perumal Pillai, on relief by Civil Assistant Surgeon Narayanaswami Nayudu, to act as Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore, and First Instructor, Tanjore Medical School, vice Civil Assistant Surgeon Hesterlow on other duty

Leave.—Civil Assistant Surgeon V. P Subba Aiyar, Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kistna, is granted three weeks' privilage leave from date of relief.

Madras, 30th March 1910.

Transfers.—R. P. Browne, Military Assistant Surgeon, from L. F. Police and Hill Jail Hospital, Russellkonda, to Police and Sub-Jail Hospital, Koraput (to join as soon as possible)

E. R. Mahoney, Military Assistant Surgeon, on relief by Military Assistant Surgeon Browne, to L. F. Police and Hill Jail Hospital, Russellkonda (to join as soon as possible).

Madras, 1st April 1910. (By order.)

W. C LONG, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

INVENTIONS

The following specifications of inventions have been filed in accordance with section 21 of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, and are open to inspection at the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, on the payment of a fee of one rupee in the case of each specification :—

(By William Henry Milde, Engineer, of 46, Dover Street, Piccadilly, in the County of London, England)—"An improved safety venting device for use with cans, casks and other vessels, for containing inflammable liquids."

(By Frank Cotton of Hornsby, Engineer, in the State of New South Wales, Australia)—"An improved method of and means for burning fuel for firing steam boilers."

(By George Hay Swinney, Sanitary Engineer, Foreman Plumber to the Government of Burma, Construction Division, Public Works Department, Rangoon)—"Improvements in Hydraulically-operated valves for flushing purposes or for the delivery of measured quantities of liquid."

(By William Grant Dingwall, Tea Planter, of Kanai Tea Estate, Mateli P.O., Jalpaiguri district, British India)—"A new or improved plucking machine for tea leaf or the like."

(By the Sectional Box Company, Manufacturers, of 736, South Michigan Street, in the City of South Bend, County of St Joseph and State of Indiana, United States of America)—"Shipping boxes or cases."

(By Hukam Chand, Agriculturist, resident of village Bakhlaur, *via* Phillour district, Jullundur, Punjab)—"Invention for bullock engine."

(By Walter Joseph Price, Engineer, and Donald Irwin Bridge, Storekeeper, both of Narrabiri in the State of New South Wales and Commonwealth of Australia)—"Improvement in and relating to railway couplings."

(By Standard Tobacco Stemmer Company, a corporation organised and existing under the laws of the State of Virginia, United States of America)—"Machines for stemming tobacco leaves"

(By the Oil Refining Improvements Company, Limited, of 175, West George Street, Glasgow, North Britain)—"Improvement in the treatment of vegetable oils."

(By John Cavendish Freeland, Captain of the 35th Sikh Infantry Regiment, presently residing at Umballa, in the Delhi district of the Punjab Province, in British India)—"A new or improved apparatus for removing tightly-fitting garments."

(By Rosalie Lancaster-Sutton, Spinster, of 'North View," Mussoorie, British India.)—"An improved stamp punch."

(By Rosalie Lancaster-Sutton, Spinster, of "North View" Mussoorie, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India.)—"An improved mosquito net frame and a fan to be used therein."

(By Dr. John Venn, F.R.S., of Woonsbrook, Chaucer Road, Cambridge, England, and John Archibald Venn, M.A., engaged in research work at Cambridge University, of 19, Brookside, Cambridge, England.)—"An improved rowing machine."

(By Frank, Shoemaker, residing at 324, Fremont Street, in the City of Waterloo, County of Blackhawk and State of Iowa, Mechanist and a Citizen of the United States of America.)—"Improvements in door-operating appliances."

(By Harry Barnett Smith, Watchmaker, care of Messrs P. Orr & Sons, Madras, British India.) "New or improved apparatus for recording the movements of locomotive engines and the like."

(By Elonzer Kempshall, Manufacturer, of Hotel Russell, Russell Square, London, W.C., England.)—Improvements in tyres

(By William Campbell Paterson, Gentleman, of 211, East 20th Avenue City and County of Denver State of Colorado, United States of America.)—"Improvements in pulp agitators."

(By the Imperial Writing Machine Company, Limited, a Body Corporate established under the laws of the Dominion of Canada and having its head-quarters at No. 80, St. Francois Xavier Street, in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada.)—"Invention for improvement in typewriters."

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 4th April 1910.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

The Office of the Superintendent, Archæological Department, Madras, has been removed to the Bungalow immediately south of the "Admiralty House" (Vizianagram Maharajah's) in St. Thome High Road, Adyar, Madras, S.

A. REA,
Superintendent, Archæological Department.

Madras, 1st April 1910.

TREASURE TROVE.

Under section 6 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that treasure consisting of two lamps, two plates and one stool or stand, all of brass worth about Rs. 25 were found on 1st July 1909 by (1) Telari Tiruka, (2) Reddi Basavana Gowd, (3) Rayappa, (4) Javali Channabasappa, (5) Jaia Lakshmanabhat, (6) Mallappava Cheena Basappa, (7) Javali Gurusiddappa, (8) Mudenur Sangappa, (9) Amarasettiappa, (10) Javali Sanappa, (11) Schoolmaster Gopal Row, (12) Guru Mallara Ganga-dharappa, buried in a vanka close to the village of Chigatur, Harpanahalli taluk, Bellary district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Bellary at his office at Bellary on 15th June 1910 in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

J. A. CUMMING,
Collector.

Bellary Collector's Office,
9th January 1910.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that, on the 28th November 1909, the undermentioned treasure was found on land belonging to Sri Margasagayeyaswaraswami temple of the village of Muvalur in the Mayavaram taluk :—

Forty-four small gold coins weighing 1½ tolas valued at Rs. 14.

2. All persons claiming the treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 2nd July 1910, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Collector.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
25th February 1910.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Act VI of 1878, that the undermentioned treasure was found out on 10th January 1910, while repairing Sri Tiyagarajaswami temple in the village of Tirukkaravasal of the Negapatam taluk :—

Description.	Weight in seers.	Approximate value Rs. A. P.
1. Chandrasekarar (upper)	361	160 0 0
2. Chandrasekarar Amman	210	60 0 0
3. Bull (vrishapam)	163	40 0 0

2. All persons claiming the treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 2nd July 1910, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Collector.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
26th February 1910.

Notice is hereby given under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that the marginally-noted articles of treasure valued at Rs. 12-8-0 were found on 21st August 1909 by the marginally-noted ryots of Jami in Srungavarapukota taluk in an earthenware pot while digging a new channel in a field belonging to Nagampa Suryanarayana and Yendamuri Chandrayya of Jami.

	Coins.	Weight tolas.	Value. Rs. A. P.
1. Patrulla Appalaswami	3	33	12 8 0
2. Bandaru Atchanna	30		
3. Kottah Chinnayya	2		
4. Kottah Sangadi	1		
5. Suroddi Pydiah	3		
6. Kottah Matsalagadi Appadu	3		
7. Yandrapa Sambhudu	3		
8. Sanyasiapa Yerrannu	1		
9. Kottah Suribandu	2		
10. Suryanarayana Ramakrishnamma	4		
11. Jami Ramanna	4		
12. Sanyasiapa Ramamurti	3		
13. Koyyana Appadu	1		
14. Pilla Appadu	1		
15. Suroddi Kitti	5		
16. Kottah Seetharama	5		
17. Suroddi Kitti, son of Jogi	4		
	81		

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are required to appear personally or by a duly authorised agent before the Collector of Vizagapatam at his office at Vizagapatam on September 1st, 1910, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

F. C. PARSONS,
Collector.

Vizagapatam Collector's Office,
15th March 1910.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

By virtue of the powers conferred by the enactments set out in Appendix I hereto, and of all other powers hereunto enabling, it is ordered that the following rules of practice and procedure, and the forms set out in Appendix II hereto, shall be observed and used in the High Court of Judicature at Madras in the exercise of its jurisdiction in insolvency, and as regards appeals from orders and judgments passed in the exercise of the said jurisdiction.

ORDER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. These rules may be called the Insolvency Rules, 1910, and shall come into force on the first day of April 1910.

2. The forms in Appendix II hereto shall be used with such variations as circumstances may require.

3. All previous rules are hereby repealed and superseded except as regards proceedings pending on the 1st day of April 1910.

4. In these rules unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—

(1) "The Act" means the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909.

(2) "Court" includes the Judge assigned for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction under the Act and the officer appointed to exercise any of the powers of the Court when exercising the same

(3) "Registrar" includes a "Deputy Registrar" and "Assistant Registrar."

5. All petitions, schedules, affidavits, applications and other proceedings presented to the Court, shall be written, type-written, or printed, fairly and legibly, on substantial white foolscap folio paper, with an outer margin about two inches wide, and an inner margin about one inch wide, and separate sheets shall be stitched together bookwise. The writing or printing shall be on both sides of the paper, and numbers shall be expressed in figures.

6. Every proceeding shall be headed with a cause-title in Form No. 1. A petition instituting proceedings in a matter shall, on presentation to the Court, be assigned a distinctive number by the Registrar, and all subsequent proceedings in the same matter shall bear the same number.

7. The first proceeding filed by any party shall state an address for service, which shall be within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court. Except where the petitioner appears in person, every petition shall be attested by the signature of the attorney of the petitioner.

8. Except in case of urgency, all petitions, applications, affidavits, proceedings and documents intended to be filed in Court, shall be presented to the Registrar at any time during office hours. In all cases of doubt, he shall refer the matter to the Court. In case of urgency, any proceeding or document may be presented to the Judge.

Notice.

9. All notices and other documents for the service of which no special mode is directed may be sent by post by prepaid registered letter to the last known address of the person to be served therewith.

10. Any notice of an order of the Court which is directed by the Act or these rules to be published and notice of the date appointed for the public examination of an Insolvent, shall be published by affixture to the Court notice-board, in addition to the publication so directed.

11. When the Court directs that notice should be served on the Insolvent to shew cause why a charge or charges should not be framed against him for any offence or offences under section 103 of the Act, such notice shall be served by the Sheriff or through the local Court as the case may be in the manner prescribed by the Rules of the High Court for service of a summons to a defendant in a suit.

Execution of Process.

12. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff to serve such notices, summonses, petitions and orders as these rules or the Court in any particular proceeding may require him to serve, to execute warrants and other process, and to do all such things as may be required of him by the Court.

ORDER II.

COURT AND CHAMBERS.

13. Except in the case of Small Insolvencies, the following matters and applications shall be heard and determined in open Court —

(*a*) Application for an order of adjudication upon a creditor's petition;

(*b*) Application for the annulment of an order of adjudication or for an order of discharge or for the revocation or suspension of an order of discharge;

(*c*) The public examination of Insolvents;

(*d*) Applications to set aside or avoid any transfer of property, security, obligation, or payment made, given or incurred by an Insolvent, or to declare for or against the validity of any judicial proceeding taken or suffered by an Insolvent, or for or against the title of the Official Assignee to any property adversely claimed;

(*e*) Applications for injunction;

(*f*) Applications for the committal of any person to prison for contempt or otherwise or for the release of any person so committed;

(*g*) Applications to expunge or reduce a proof, where the amount in dispute exceeds Rs. 1,500

(k) Applications to review, rescind or vary any order made in Court;
(c) Appeals from decisions of the Official Assignee;
(f) Hearing under section 104 (3);
(g) Hearing under section 108 (2);
(h) Appeals from the officer empowered under section 6.

14. The following matters and applications may be heard and determined in Chambers:—
(a) Application for orders of adjudication upon the petitions of debtors;
(b) Applications for orders for summary administration;
(c) All proceedings in Small Insolvencies, except applications for orders of discharge;
(d) Applications for the appointment of the Official Assignee to be interim receiver;
(e) Applications to stay proceedings against a debtor;
(f) Applications for the appointment of a special manager;
(g) Applications for or to rescind Protection order;
(h) Applications to extend the time for taking any proceeding or doing any act;
(i) Applications to sanction or annul composition or scheme of arrangement;
(j) All other matters and applications except those mentioned in Rule 13.

Provided that the Judge may at any time adjourn any application or matter from Chambers to Court or from Court to Chambers; and the officer appointed to exercise the powers of the Court may at any time adjourn any application or matter to the Judge in Chambers or in Court.

15. Applications in Chambers shall be made by Judge's summons, and applications in Court shall be made by notice of motion in manner prescribed by the Rules of the High Court.

ORDER III.

PETITIONS FOR ORDERS OF ADJUDICATION.

Petition by a debtor.

16. The petition of a debtor shall state his residence, or place of business or employment, his occupation, the amount of his debts, that he is unable to pay them, the cause of his insolvency, and any facts relied upon by him as giving jurisdiction to the Court to make an order of adjudication.

17. A petition by a debtor shall be verified by the petitioner, or by his duly authorized agent, in the manner prescribed by the Rules of the High Court, 1902, in the case of a plaint.

18. If the debtor has been arrested and imprisoned in execution of a decree, or an order of attachment has been made, and is subsisting against his property, the petition shall give the particulars of the decree and order under which process has been issued.

19. If the debtor has presented any previous petition in insolvency, or has had an order of adjudication passed against him, the petition shall also state the particulars thereof, including the serial number of the petition and the manner in which the same was disposed of.

Petition by a creditor.

20. The petition of a creditor shall state the amount of the debt owing to him, or if there are several petitioners, to each of them and when the same is payable, and the act of insolvency on which the petition is grounded and the date thereof.

21. If the petitioner is a secured creditor, he shall give full particulars of his security and value the same.

22. A creditor shall, together with his petition, bring into Court two copies thereof for service upon the debtor and the Official Assignee. The Registrar shall endorse the date of presentation on the petition and shall post it before the Court on the next Court day after presentation.

23. If the Court orders the petition to be served upon the debtor, the Registrar shall endorse upon the copy thereof the date of presentation and the date appointed for the further hearing, and the same shall be served upon the debtor by the Sheriff, or through the local Court as the case may be, in the manner prescribed by the Rules of the High Court for service of a summons to a defendant in a suit. If the Court does not order service of the petition and an order of adjudication is made, unless the Court otherwise orders, a certified copy of the order shall be taken out by the petitioner and served upon the debtor in the same manner, and the copy of the petition filed in Court shall be delivered out to the debtor on his application.

24. The signature of the person served shall be taken upon a memorandum of acknowledgment of service in Form No. 5.

25. If the debtor is not resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, service may be made by the petitioner or his attorney or by some person in his employ.

26. If an order of adjudication is made without service of the petition, the debtor may within eight days after service of the order, or such further times as may be allowed by the Court, apply by notice of motion supported by affidavit to annul the order.

Schedule of affairs.

27. The schedule of the debtor's affairs shall be in Form No. 6 and shall be written on a printed form. If the debtor appears by an attorney, the schedule shall be attested by him.

28. Unless otherwise ordered, the insolvent shall within the period prescribed for filing his schedule in Court file a copy thereof with the Official Assignee.

29. Unless the Court otherwise orders, the debtor shall together with his schedule bring into Court a notice to each of his creditors in Form No. 2, and where notice is to be served by post, or by a local Court or authority, the prescribed fee for service.

30. If a schedule is amended, the Registrar shall send it to the Official Assignees, who shall return it after noting the amendment.

31. The affidavit prescribed by section 24 (1) of the Act shall be made by the debtor, or with the leave of the Court, by some other person on his behalf having knowledge of the facts.

32. Unless otherwise ordered, the debtor shall within the time prescribed for filing his schedule, file with the Official Assignee an inventory and appraisement of any property which he claims to be exempt from division among his creditors, stating its estimated value.

33. If the Insolvent fails to prepare and submit his schedule in the manner prescribed by the Act and these rules, the Official Assignee shall take the orders of the Court with a view to such advertisement for creditors as may be necessary and he shall likewise from the materials in his possession prepare and submit to the Court a schedule of the Insolvent's affairs as near as may be in Form No. 6.

Application for protection.

34. An application by an Insolvent for protection shall be served upon the Official Assignee and the detaining creditor, if any, and upon such other creditors as the Court may direct.

35. The application shall be supported by an affidavit stating whether any and what process has been issued against the Insolvent for his arrest, and in respect of which of his debts, whether he is personally engaged in any and what business or employment and the amount of his earnings or salary.

36. If an order of protection is recalled or revoked by the Court, the Insolvent shall forthwith bring into Court any copy thereof which shall have been furnished to him by the Registrar, or shall file an affidavit accounting for its non-production; and in case of default, the Registrar shall post the petition before the Court for orders, and thereupon the Court may dismiss the petition or make such other order as it thinks fit.

ORDER IV.

PROCEEDINGS WHEN THE INSOLVENT IS IN GAOL.

37. When the debtor is in gaol, these rules shall be subject to the following modifications.

38. The petition of the debtor shall be forwarded by the Gaoler in charge of Civil Debtor's Gaol to the Registrar together with a certificate of the cause and period of detention of the Insolvent.

39. Where a creditor applies for an order of adjudication against a prisoner, the Registrar shall transmit the copy of the petition to the Gaoler for service on the petitioner.

40. If an order of adjudication is made, the Registrar shall give notice of the date of the order and of the day fixed for the public examination of the Insolvent to the Insolvent and the detaining creditor, and the Gaoler shall produce the Insolvent before the Court on the last mentioned day.

41. On the application of the Official Assignee, or the Insolvent, or a creditor, or for the purpose of any hearing, the Registrar may issue an order to the Gaoler to produce a prisoner before the Official Assignee or the Court. If the hearing is adjourned the Registrar shall endorse on the order a direction to the Gaoler to produce the prisoner on the adjourned day. The application of a prisoner shall be sent by the Gaoler to the Registrar.

42. Service of all notices, petitions and processes upon a prisoner shall be made by delivering the same to the Gaoler, whose receipt therefor shall be sufficient proof of service on the prisoner.

ORDER V.

PROCEEDINGS BY OR AGAINST A FIRM.

43. When any petition, notice or other document is signed by a firm of creditors or debtors in the firm's name, the partners signing for the firm shall add also his own signature in the following manner, "E and Co., by A B, a partner in the said firm."

44. Any petition or notice of which personal service is necessary shall be duly served on all members of the firm, if it is served at the place of business of the firm in India upon any one of the partners, or upon any person having at the time of service the control or management of the partnership business there.

45. When a firm of debtors files an insolvency petition the same shall contain the names in full of the individual partners, and, unless it is signed by all of them, it shall be accompanied by the affidavit of the partner signing it that all the partners concur in the filing of the same.

46. When a creditor files an insolvency petition against a firm, the same shall state the names of the individual partners so far as the same are known to the petitioner, and the debtors shall together with their schedule of affairs file an affidavit setting out the names in full of the individual partners.

47. An order of adjudication shall be made against the partners individually.

48. The debtors shall submit a schedule of their partnership affairs and each debtor shall submit a schedule of his separate affairs.

ORDER VI.

PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO ADJUDICATION.

49. The Official Assignee shall hold a personal interview with the Insolvent for the purpose of investigating his affairs, and shall examine him with respect to his property, and credits, and the debts due by him, and the causes of his insolvency.

50. At the request of the Official Assignee, the insolvent shall furnish him with trading and profit and loss accounts, and a cash and goods account, for such period, not exceeding two years prior to the date of the order of adjudication, as the Official Assignee shall specify. Provided that the Court may order the Insolvent to furnish such other or further accounts, and for such period, as it thinks fit.

51. Meetings of the creditors under the rules prescribed in the first schedule to the Act shall be held at the chambers of the Official Assignee, or at such other place as in his opinion is most convenient, and the instrument of proxy referred to in the said schedule shall be in Form No. 7.

52. At the meeting of creditors, the Official Assignee shall inform the creditors of the result of his personal interview with the insolvent, and make such observations upon the schedule filed by the insolvent, his accounts, the causes of his insolvency, the administration of his estate, and the affairs of the insolvent generally, as he may think fit, and may put to him any questions suggested by the creditors, with respect to the said matters.

53. The Official Assignee may also take the opinion of the creditors as to the best method of realizing the property and credits of the Insolvent, and of administering his estate; in case of difference of opinion, he may take the votes of the creditors.

54. Where an Insolvent submits a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of his debts or a proposal for a scheme of arrangement of his affairs such proposal shall be in Form No 8 or Form No 9 as may be appropriate. The Official Assignee shall give notice of meeting for the purpose of considering the proposal in Form No. 10, and the assent or dissent of any creditor who is not present at the meeting may be given by a letter in Form No. 11.

55. If there are no available assets for taking any proceedings necessary for the administration of the estate or otherwise, the Official Assignee may call upon the creditors to advance the necessary funds, or to indemnify him against the costs of such proceedings. Any assets realised by such proceedings shall be applied, in the first place, towards the repayment of the said advances, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum.

Committee of Inspection.

56. When the Court authorizes the appointment of a Committee of Inspection such appointment shall be made by a meeting of creditors and rules 51, 52, 53, and the rules in the first schedule to the Act shall be observed with respect to the summoning of and proceedings at such meeting.

57. The committee shall consist of not less than three and not more than five members.

58. The committee shall have such powers of control over the Official Assignee in the administration of the estate as the Court making the appointment may direct.

Special Manager.

59. Unless otherwise ordered, the Official Assignee shall, before appointing the Insolvent for any of the purposes in Section 75 of the Act mentioned, submit the matter and the terms of the proposed appointment to a meeting of the creditors. If the majority in number and three-fourths in value of the creditors who attend the meeting do not approve of the proposals of the Official Assignee, he may inform them that he intends to take the orders of the Court thereon on a specified day, and may move the Court accordingly, and no further notice to the creditors shall be necessary.

60. A special manager shall furnish to the Official Assignee accounts (to be verified by affidavit) of all monies and property received and disbursements made by him. The Official Assignee may, if he thinks desirable, have such accounts audited at the expense of the estate, and when the said accounts have been approved by the Official Assignee, the totals shall be added to his account.

61. If any question arises as to the accounts or conduct of a special manager, the Official Assignee may report the matter to the Court; and thereupon the Court may deal therewith in the same manner as if the special manager were a receiver appointed by the Court.

ORDER VII.

NOTICE OF ORDERS OF ADJUDICATION AND OF THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF INSOLVENTS.

62. The day for the public examination of an insolvent shall be fixed by the Registrar with reference to the number and residence of the creditors, and shall ordinarily be not less than six, nor more than twelve weeks from the date of the order of adjudication.

63. Notice of the order of adjudication and of the day so appointed shall ordinarily be given by serving a notice in Form No. 2 upon each of the creditors of the Insolvent.

64. The notice shall be served as follows:—

(1) If the person to be served resides or carries on business within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, the notice shall be served by an officer of the Sheriff by delivering the same to such person personally, or to an adult male at the house or place of business of such person. Provided that where any person keeps his house or place of business closed in order to prevent the officer from serving the notice, or is otherwise endeavouring to evade service of notice, it shall be sufficient service to affix the same on the door of such house or place of residence or business;

(2) If the person to be served resides or carries on business beyond the said limits, the notice may be served by sending it in a pre-paid registered envelope addressed to him at his place of residence or business;

(3) In place of, or in addition to, service in manner aforesaid, service of notice may, if the Registrar so directs, be effected by advertisement in one or more newspapers published in, or circulating at, the place where the person to be served resides or carries on business, for such period and at such intervals as the Registrar may direct.

65. Service of notice under the preceding rule shall be proved, under sub-rule (1) by the affidavit of the serving officer in Form No. 3; under sub-rule (2) by the affidavit of the Insolvent or his attorney or by some person in his employ that the notice has been duly posted and by the production of the receipt and acknowledgment of the addressee furnished by the post office; and under sub-rule (3) by the production of a copy of the newspaper in which publication has been directed.

(1) The Insolvent or his agent shall attend the officer of the Sheriff, and point out and identify the person to be served with notice, and the affidavit of service shall state by whom he was identified, and the manner of service, as in Form No. 3.

(2) The officer shall also take the signature of the person served on a memorandum of acknowledgment in Form No. 4 and the same shall be filed with the affidavit of service as an Exhibit.

(3) Where service has been effected by an officer of the Sheriff, if the Insolvent appears in person, the affidavit of service shall be prepared and filed in Court by the Sheriff; if he appears by an attorney, the work may be done by the attorney.

66. (1) Affidavits of service shall be filed in Court not less than three days before the day appointed for the public examination of the insolvent.

(2) If the affidavit is to be prepared by the Sheriff and is not ready to be filed before the said period, the Sheriff shall report to the Registrar the reason for the delay, and whether it is due to the neglect or default of the insolvent or any other person.

67. If the Registrar is of opinion that service of notice has not been duly proved, he may call upon the insolvent to furnish further evidence of the residence or place of business of the person to be served, and may examine the insolvent or any other person on oath or solemn affirmation with respect thereto, and may direct the insolvent to bring in a fresh notice and that the same be served personally by the local Court or by the insolvent or his attorney, or be served by advertisement under sub-rule (3) of rule 64, or give such directions as he may think fit.

68. If the Registrar is of opinion that the notice has been sufficiently published, he may dispense with service of notice upon any creditor, or may refer the matter to the Court for orders.

69. Within ten days after service of the notice mentioned in rule 53 upon him, or such further time as may be allowed by the Court, any creditor may apply that an adjudication may be annulled. The application shall state shortly the grounds upon which it is made and shall be served upon the insolvent not less than three days before the return day.

ORDER VIII

DISCHARGE OF INSOLVENT.

70. An application by an insolvent for an order of discharge shall be made by notice of motion, and a copy thereof shall be served by the insolvent upon the Official Assignee not less than eight weeks before the day appointed for the hearing. Notice of the day appointed shall be published by the Registrar by affixture to the Court notice-board and by the Official Assignee by sending notice by post to the creditors who have proved. Unless the Court otherwise orders, the application shall be made within three months from the declaration of the first dividend, or if the Official Assignee shall report to the Court that the assets do not admit of the declaration of a dividend, within six months from the order of adjudication.

71. If the Court refuses the discharge, a fresh application for discharge shall not be made unless otherwise ordered until the expiration of one year from the date of the order of refusal, and notice of the application for leave to apply for a discharge shall also be served upon any creditor who has opposed the discharge of the insolvent.

72. Any creditor who intends to oppose the discharge of an insolvent shall give notice of the intended opposition in Form No. 13, stating the grounds thereof, to the debtor, the Official Assignee and the Registrar not less than five days before the day appointed for the hearing of the Application.

73. The order for discharge of an insolvent shall not be delivered out until after the expiration of the time allowed for appeal, or, if an appeal be entered, until after the decision of the Appellate Court thereon. When the time for appeal has expired, or the appeal has been decided, the Official Assignee shall publish notice of the discharge in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

74. An application by an insolvent to modify the terms of a conditional order of discharge shall be made by notice of motion, which shall be served upon the Official Assignee and any creditor who has opposed his discharge not less than five days before the day appointed for the hearing.

75. (1) When the Court grants an order of discharge conditionally upon the insolvent consenting to a decree being passed against him in favour of the Official Assignee, the order of discharge shall not be signed and completed until the insolvent has given the required consent in Form No. 14.

(2) If the insolvent does not give the required consent within one month of the making of the conditional order, the Court may, on the application of the Official Assignee, revoke the order or make such other order as the Court may think fit.

(3) The Official Assignee shall file a copy of the order of discharge and the consent of the insolvent with the Registrar of the High Court who shall draw up and register a decree of the Court in accordance therewith.

76. An application by the Official Assignee for leave to issue execution on the decree shall be in writing and shall state shortly the grounds on which it is made, and the Registrar shall fix a day for the hearing. The Official Assignee shall serve a copy of the application upon the insolvent not less than five days before the day fixed.

77. When an insolvent is discharged subject to the condition that a decree shall be passed against him, or subject to any other condition as to his future earnings or income or after-acquired property, it shall be his duty until such decree or condition is satisfied, from time to time, to give the Official Assignee such information as he may require with respect to his earnings, income and after-acquired property and not less than once a year to send to the Official Assignee a statement verified by affidavit showing the particulars of any property or income he may have acquired subsequent to his discharge.

78. The Official Assignee may require the insolvent to attend before the Court to be examined with reference to the said statement, or as to his earnings, income, or after-acquired property. If the insolvent neglects to send the said statement to the Official Assignee, or to attend before the Court for examination, or properly to answer all questions put to him, the Court may, on the application of the Official Assignee, rescind the order of discharge.

ORDER IX.

DISCOVERY OF PROPERTY OF INSOLVENT.

79. A summons under section 30 of the Act shall be in Form No. 15 or No. 16 as the case may be and shall be served in the following manner :—

(a) If directed to the insolvent, or a creditor who has proved his debt, by post;

(b) If directed to any other person to give information respecting the insolvent, his dealings or property, or to produce any document, in manner prescribed by the Rules of the High Court for service of a summons to a witness.

(c) If directed to any other person suspected to have in his possession any property belonging to the insolvent, or supposed to be indebted to him, in manner prescribed by the said rules for service of a summons to a defendant in a suit

80 The costs of any application or proceeding under section 56 shall be in the discretion of the Court, and the Court may direct that the costs of the applicant or of any party shall be paid by the Official Assignee in priority to other claims against the estate of the insolvent, or shall be added to the claim of any creditor

81. A warrant to seize the property of an insolvent shall be in Form No. 17 and shall be granted to the Sheriff.

ORDER X.

PROOF OF DEBTS.

82 The proof shall be by affidavit in Form No. 18 with such variations as circumstances may require.

83. Notice of an application by a creditor or insolvent with respect to a proof admitted or rejected by the Official Assignee shall be given to the Official Assignee, and to the creditor who made the proof, if he is not the applicant, not less than five days before the day appointed for the hearing.

84. The Official Assignee shall, upon receiving notice from a creditor or insolvent of his intention to apply to the Court with respect to a proof, file the proof with the Registrar, with a memorandum of his decision thereon. After the hearing of the application, the proof shall be returned to the Official Assignee with an endorsement thereon of the decision of the Court

85 The Official Assignee shall not be personally liable for costs in relation to any application with respect to such decision as aforesaid.

ORDER XI.

DIVIDENDS

86 Notice of intention to declare a dividend shall be in Form No. 19 and shall be published by the Official Assignee in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and shall be sent by him to each creditor who has not proved his debt and to the Registrar.

86A. On the requisition of any creditor, the Official Assignee shall send to him a statement as to the particulars of the estate in Form No. 20

87. Such notice shall specify the latest date up to which proof must be lodged, which shall not be less than 14 days from the date of the notice

87A. On receipt of such notice, the Registrar shall cause the petition to be posted for declaration of dividend not less than one month after the date specified in the notice.

88. Before the day appointed for the declaration of the dividend, the Official Assignee shall file in Court a proportion account in Form No. 21.

89. Notice of the declaration of a dividend shall be in Form No. 22 and shall be sent by the Official Assignee to each creditor who has proved his debt within one month after the declaration

90. The amount of the dividend may, at the request and risk of the creditor, be transmitted to him by post

91. Upon the declaration of a dividend, the Official Assignee shall forthwith transmit to the Registrar a list of proofs and a request for orders for payment of the dividend in Form No 23. If the dividend is not declared within the period prescribed by section 69 of the Act, the Official Assignee shall append to the said request a statement of the reason for postponing the declaration to a later date.

92. The said list and request shall be returned by the Registrar to the Official Assignee together with the order of the Court thereon.

93. Unless the Court otherwise orders, every bill of exchange, promissory note, or other negotiable instrument, upon which proof has been made, shall be exhibited to the Official Assignee, before payment of dividend thereon, and the amount of dividend paid shall be endorsed on the instrument.

94 Notice of intention to declare a final dividend shall be published by the Official Assignee in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and shall be sent by post to each of the creditors entered in the schedule who have not proved their claims, not less than one month before the application to the Court for leave to declare the dividend Such notice shall state the day appointed by the Registrar for the application to the Court.

95 The Official Assignee shall not less than five days before the day so appointed file in Court a balance sheet setting out the amount realised by him, the amount expended by him in the administration of the estate, specifying the principal items of such realisations and expenditure, the amounts already distributed, and the amount of his commission thereon and in respect of the final dividend.

96. The Official Assignee shall certify to the Court the sums due to the creditors who have not applied for their dividends, and the Court may direct the Official Assignee to keep such dividends to the credit of his dividend account for a period not exceeding three months and after the expiration of such period to pay such sums to the Accountant-General and that such sums shall be invested by the Accountant-General in Government securities and carried to the credit of the unclaimed dividend account in his hands, or make such other order as it may think fit.

97. At any time before the expiration of the said period, the Official Assignee may pay the sum due to any creditor to him or to the attorney or agent nominated by him, but after the expiration thereof he shall pay the same only under an order of the Court made on the application of the creditor upon notice to the Official Assignee

98 In the case of all dividends remaining unclaimed for three months from the date of declaring the same, the Official Assignee shall cause notice thereof to be given by posting in his office and upon the Court notice-board a list containing the serial numbers of the petitions, the names of insolvents, and of the creditors to whom dividends are payable, and the amounts of such dividends.

ORDER XII.

SMALL INSOLVENCIES.

99. Where an application is intended to be made or an order is passed for the summary administration of an insolvent's estate, the following rules shall apply.

100. Unless the Court otherwise orders, it shall not be necessary to publish any notice relating to the insolvency in the *Gazette of India* or the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and in all cases where such publication is directed by the Act or these rules it shall be sufficient if a like thereof be affixed to the notice board of the Court.

101. The petition shall state that the property of the insolvent is not likely to exceed Rs. 3,000, and shall pray that the estate may be administered summarily.

102. The petition and all subsequent proceedings shall be endorsed "Summary Case" and shall be entered in a separate list of cases.

103. The Registrar shall send the insolvent's petition to the Official Assignee, who shall after noting the contents thereof return the same to the Registrar.

104. The insolvent shall, within ten days after filing his schedule, attend the Official Assignee and give him any information required by him as to the insolvent's affairs.

105. Notice to the creditors of the intention of the Official Assignee to declare a dividend and of the declaration of a dividend, may be given by affixing the same to the notice board of the Court.

106. The affidavit of service required by Rule 66 (1) shall be filed in Court not more than two months after the date of filing of the schedule. In default, the Registrar shall post the petition for orders.

ORDER XIII.

ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATE OF A DECEASED DEBTOR.

107. A petition under section 108 of the Act shall be in Form No. 24 with such variations as the case may require, and shall be signed and verified by the petitioner. The Registrar shall appoint a day for the hearing of the petition, and shall sign the endorsement in the said form.

108. Notice of the petition shall be given to the legal representative of the deceased, by serving him with a sealed and certified copy of the petition in manner prescribed for service of a creditor's petition not less than five days before the day so appointed. Provided that in any case where there are numerous representatives of the deceased, the Court may direct that service of a copy of the petition may be made on one or more of the representatives, and that notice of the petition may be sent by post to the other representatives, or may give such other directions as the Court may deem fit.

109. Where an administration order under section 108 of the Act is made, it shall be the duty of the legal representative of the deceased debtor to lodge with Official Assignee forthwith an account of the dealings with and administration of the deceased's estate by such representative, and he shall also furnish forthwith a list of the creditors and a statement of the assets and liabilities and such other particulars of the affairs of the deceased as may be required by the Official Assignee.

110. The costs and expenses incurred by the legal representative in preparing and lodging any account, list or statement under the last preceding rule shall be taxed and after taxation shall be allowed out of the estate, if any, upon production of the allocatur of the taxing officer.

111. If it is made to appear to the Court that no legal representative exists, the Court may order that the account, list and statement mentioned in Rule 109 shall be made and lodged by such person as, in the opinion of the Court, may have taken upon him the administration of, or may otherwise have intermeddled with, the property of the deceased or any part thereof.

112. In proceedings for the administration of the estate of a deceased debtor, the provisions of the Act and of these rules shall, so far as applicable, apply as if the proceedings were upon a creditor's petition.

113. If a surplus remains in the hands of the Official Assignee and there is no legal representative, or his title to give an effectual discharge is doubtful or is in dispute, the Official Assignee shall pay the surplus to the Official Trustee.

ORDER XIV.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S POWERS AND DUTIES.

114. The Official Assignee shall be entitled to disclaim any property held by the insolvent under a tenancy not exceeding one year, or for any term at a rack rent, without the leave of the Court.

115. The Court may on the application of the Official Assignee direct that the debtor's books of account and other documents given up by him may be sold, destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

116. Applications by the Official Assignee to the Court may be made personally and without notice or other formality, but the Court may, in any case, order that an application shall be renewed formally under Rule 15; and that such notice thereof be given to any person likely to be affected thereby as the Court may direct.

117. Except where otherwise provided by the Act or these rules, evidence to be given by the Official Assignee may be given by his report to the Court and need not be upon affidavit; and such report shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matter reported upon.

118. The Official Assignee shall be at liberty to inspect the records of the Court, and to take notes or copies of the proceedings, in any petition in insolvency.

119. If the Official Assignee be appointed interim receiver under section 16 of the Act, he shall, with respect to any immovable and movable property and credits of, and any business carried on by the insolvent, have all the powers of a receiver and manager appointed by the High Court.

120. The office of the Official Assignee shall be open from 12 to 2 P.M. on all days except Sundays and holidays.

ORDER XV

PRACTITIONERS OF THE COURT.

121. Every appointment of an attorney to make or do any appearance, application, or act, shall be in writing and shall bear the date of execution, and shall be endorsed with the address for service of the attorney, and the said endorsement shall be signed by him.

122. No attorney shall be allowed to appear or act in any petition, proceeding, appeal, or matter, until he has filed in Court an appointment in accordance with these rules. If the appointment is executed by an agent of the party, the attorney shall, if required, produce the power of attorney, authorizing the agent to appoint him, and, if required, shall also file in Court a copy thereof with the appointment.

123. An appointment on behalf of a firm may be signed by any partner authorised thereto in the name of the firm.

124. The appointment of an attorney shall, unless otherwise provided therein, or unless the appointment ceases by reason of the death of the client, or the attorney, or is revoked under rule 125, continue in force, in the petition or matter in all proceedings in the High Court, whether in execution of, or on appeal from, or otherwise in connection with, any decree or order which may be passed in the said petition or matter, or in any appeal or other proceedings in connection therewith.

125. The appointment of an attorney may be revoked by an order to be obtained upon summons in chambers. Unless the consent of the client or attorney (as the case may be) is endorsed thereon, notice of the application shall be given to him.

126. After the determination of his appointment, an attorney shall not, unless he has given the party by whom he was previously employed an opportunity of engaging his services, appear or act in the same petition, appeal, or matter, or in any proceedings connected therewith, for any person whose interest is opposed to that of his former client.

127. A party, who has filed an appointment of an attorney, shall not be allowed to appear before the Court, except in the absence of his attorney, or to make any application, or do any act, in person, so long as the appointment is in force.

128. An advocate may appear and plead upon any hearing in Court or in chambers; provided that the taxing officer shall not, as between party and party, allow any fee in respect of his attendance at chambers, unless the Judge certifies that the case is a proper one for the attendance of an advocate.

129. An attorney may appear, plead and act upon all proceedings; provided that he shall not be allowed to appear or plead upon a hearing in Court.

130. The attorney shall be responsible to the Registrar for all court fees payable in the petition, appeal, or matter in which he is appointed. If any fee is not paid within seven days from the same becoming due, the Registrar shall stop the issue of all papers from his office to the attorney responsible therefor; provided that in case of urgency or for other sufficient cause, the Registrar may direct a particular paper to be issued to the attorney.

131. The retainer of a prisoner shall be accepted by the attorney personally, or by another attorney on his behalf.

ORDER XVI

COSTS—FEES—TAXATION OF COSTS.

132. If the petition of a debtor is dismissed, the Court may direct the costs of the Official Assignee and of an opposing creditor or other party to be paid by the debtor or to be retained or paid by the Official Assignee out of the assets if any in his hands, and that the said assets be not delivered to the debtor until the said costs are paid or satisfied. If the petition of a creditor is dismissed, the Court may direct the costs of the Official Assignee and of the debtor or other party to be paid by the creditor; or that the costs of the Official Assignee be retained by him out of the assets if any in his hands, and that the amount thereof and the costs of the debtor be paid by the creditor to the debtor.

133. The Court shall have power to direct the costs of any petition, application or matter to be paid by any party to the proceedings, whether he is or is not the successful party thereto, or to be paid out of any fund in or under the control of the Court, or in the hands of the Official Assignee or other officer of the Court, and generally to deal with the costs of all proceedings in the Court as to it may seem just.

134. The fees set out in Appendix III hereto shall be charged and received by the Registrar, the Sheriff of Madras, and the Official Assignee, respectively, upon the several proceedings, documents, and matters in the said appendix specified as chargeable.

135. The costs and expenses of serving or publishing any notice shall be paid by the Official Assignee out of the assets of the estate in respect of which such service or publication was made.

136. One half of the several fees set out in the column headed "Lower scale" of Appendix IV to the High Court Fees Rules, 1906, shall be allowed to the attorneys of the Court for the business done by them. Provided as follows:—

(1) the fee for copies and engrossments shall be at the rate of four annas per folio;

(2) the fee for the preparation of the affidavit of service of notice to creditors, including copy for filing, and all attendances on the party or the Officer of the Court, shall be four annas per folio;

(3) the Court may, under Rule 40 of the said rules, order that the full fees set out in the said column shall be allowed.

137. Subject to the foregoing rules, and so far as the same are applicable, the High Court Fees Rules, 1906, except Rules 4, 6 and 63, and Appendix II, shall regulate the fees to be charged and received by the officers and attorneys of the Court, and levy and taxation thereof.

ORDER XVII

ACCOUNTS OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE AND OF THE ACCOUNTANT OF THE COURT.

138. The Official Assignee shall maintain the books of account mentioned in Part I of Appendix IV, of which the first column contains the names of the several books, and the second column specifies the entries to be made therein respectively.

139. The Official Assignee shall keep three accounts at the Bank of Madras, namely, the "Collection Account," the "Office charges account," and the "Dividend account."

140. The Accountant-General of the Local Government shall maintain the books of account mentioned in part II of Appendix IV, of which the first column contains the names of the several books, and the second column specifies the entries to be made therein respectively.

141. The Official Assignee shall be entitled to retain in his hands for petty expenses a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000, and subject thereto, all monies received and paid by him shall be paid into or out of the Bank of Madras.

142. The Official Assignee shall from time to time certify and pay to the Accountant-General the amount standing to the credit of the collection account which may in his opinion be invested, and the Accountant-General shall thereupon purchase Government securities for that amount, and the same shall be placed to the credit of the Collection Account of securities in the hands of the Accountant-General. The interest from time to time accruing on the said investments shall be carried to the credit of the Office Charges Fund.

143. The Official Assignee may from time to time certify to the Accountant-General the amount of securities standing to the credit of the Collection Account, or Estates Account, of securities, which he desires shall be sold, and the Accountant-General shall thereupon sell the same and pay the net sale proceeds to the Collection Account of the Official Assignee at the Bank of Madras.

144. The Accountant-General shall invest any monies paid to him by the Official Assignee under Rule 96 in Government securities and shall carry the said investments to the credit of the Unclaimed Dividend Account of securities in his hands.

145. The interest from time to time accruing on the said investments shall be carried to the credit of the Office Charges Fund.

146. The Accountant-General shall from time to time debit the Office Charges Fund with, and pay to the credit of the Office Charges Account of the Official Assignee at the Bank of Madras such sums as shall be necessary to meet the drawings by the Official Assignee on the said account; and shall invest such part of any balance of the said Fund as he may from time to time think fit in Government securities, and shall carry the said investments to the credit of General Profit Account of securities in his hands.

147. The interest from time to time accruing on the said investments shall be carried to the credit of the Office Charges Fund.

148. The accounts of the Official Assignee shall be audited once in every year by the Accountant-General, or an auditor appointed by him, and the costs of the audit, as allowed by the Court, shall be paid by the Official Assignee and debited to the Office Charges Account.

149. The day-book of the Official Assignee shall also be subject to a concurrent monthly audit by the Accountant-General.

150. The Official Assignee shall before the first day of March in every year forward to the Accountant-General a statement certified by him containing a list of all estates (1) committed to his charge during the previous year ending the 31st day of December, (2) committed to his charge prior to the said period, an account of which he has during the said period received any monies or securities, (3) wherein dividends have been declared or distributed during the said period.

151. Upon the receipt of the said statement, the said auditor shall proceed to audit the accounts of the Official Assignee, and shall, before the 1st day of May following, forward his report thereon to the Registrar.

Security Allowances and Expenses of the Official Assignee.

152. The Official Assignee shall execute a bond for Rs. 10,000 with two sureties in favour of the Chief Justice of the High Court for the time being, as security for the due performance of his duties.

153. Where under section 74 of the Act, the Court directs the Official Assignee to pay interest, the rate of interest shall not exceed 12 per cent. per annum.

154. The Official Assignee shall be at liberty to draw every month from the monies standing to the credit of the Office Charges Fund for his personal remuneration, and for the costs, and charges, and remuneration of his establishment such sum as may from time to time be sanctioned by the Court.

155. The Court may, by special order, from time to time authorize the Official Assignee to draw from the monies standing to the credit of the Office Charges Fund any further sums which in the opinion of the Court are necessary to meet any special expenses in connection with the costs, charges and remuneration of his establishment.

156. In addition to the said allowances, the Official Assignee shall be entitled to a commission of five per cent. upon the monies from time to time to be distributed as dividends out of the estate of any Insolvent in his hands.

157. The said commission shall be calculated upon the total amount to be so distributed, and shall be entered as a payment in the accounts of the insolvent's estate maintained by the Official Assignee.

158. The said amount chargeable with commission shall include any net balance remaining in the hands of the Official Assignee upon the dismissal of a petition, or the annulment of an order of adjudication and any monies repaid to the insolvent.

159. Where an insolvent has no available assets, the Official Assignee shall not be required to incur any costs, charges, or expenses in relation to his estate without the express directions of the Court. Provided that he shall be at liberty to apply any monies, not exceeding Rs. 100 in any one matter, standing to the credit of the Office Charges Fund, in defraying any necessary Court-fees, costs, charges and expenses therein.

160. Upon the application of the Official Assignee, the Court may from time to time empower him to apply any monies standing to the credit of the said fund, to an amount specified in the order of the Court, in payment of any costs, charges and expenses of or in connection with the realization or administration of the estate of an insolvent, or of any suit, appeal prosecution, or other proceedings authorized by the Court.

161. All sums advanced out of the said fund under this rule shall be repaid out of any assets of the insolvent in priority to all other claims or charges.

ORDER XVIII.

REGISTRAR

162. The Registrar shall have the following powers and duties :—

(1) to transmit any notice, order, or other process, for service or execution, by any Court or authority ;

(2) to determine the proper sums to be tendered to a witness ;

(3) to have the custody of the records of the Court ;

(4) to certify copies of the records of the Court ;

(5) to sign all writs, notices, decrees, orders, warrants, and other judicial process ;

Provided that the Registrar shall, when so required by any party interested, refer any matter to the Court

163. The manager of the Insolvency Office, or other person from time to time appointed by the Registrar, shall be his deputy for the purposes of sub-rules (1), (2), (4) and (5) of the preceding rule.

APPENDIX I.

ENACTMENTS RELATING TO THE HIGH COURT IN ITS INSOLVENCY JURISDICTION

1. The Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909
2. The High Courts Act, (24 and 25 Victoria, C. 104).
3. The Letters Patent of the High Court at Madras, dated the 25th December 1865.
4. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

APPENDIX II.

FORM No. 1.

(Cause-title.)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Petition No. *of* 19 .

In the matter of A.B , an insolvent.

FORM No. 2.

Notice of adjudication and the public examination of an Insolvent.

(Cause-title.)

To A. B (address and description).

Take notice that on the day of an order was made adjudging the above-named debtor an insolvent * [and that the day of has been appointed for the public examination of the said insolvent] Proof of your claim and proxy, if any, must be lodged with the Official Assignee at his chambers in the High Court Buildings, Madras, as soon as possible.

The schedule of affairs of the Insolvent may be inspected at the office of the Registrar on any day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

And you are warned that it is your duty to see that your name and address are correctly entered, and any change of address duly recorded in the copy of the schedule in the office of the Official Assignee, as all notices of declaration of dividend are sent only to the addresses so entered.

(Signed) C. D.,

Insolvent in person,

(Signed) E. F.,

Manager.

(or Attorney of the insolvent).

(L. S.)

* Where summary jurisdiction has been ordered,

(a) the sentence within square brackets will be omitted unless otherwise directed : and

(b) there shall be added the words

" and directing that his estate should be administered in a summary manner. "

FORM No. 3.

Affidavit of Service.

(Cause-title.)

Formal parts as in Form No. 7 of the Rules of the High Court 1902.

I. I served the notice in the above matter, a copy whereof is now shewn to me and marked " A ", upon the persons whose names are set out in the second column of schedule A hereto, on the dates and in the manner set out opposite thereto in the 3rd and 5th columns respectively : and the said persons were respectively identified by the persons whose names are set out in the 4th column.

2. The signatures set out in the 3rd column of the memorandum of acknowledgment annexed the said Exhibit "A" are in the handwriting of the several persons whose names are set out in the 2nd column of the said memorandum, or of the persons to whom the said notice was delivered on their behalf respectively.

3. I attempted to serve the persons whose names are set out in the second column of schedule B hereto, on the dates set out opposite thereto in the 3rd column, but failed to effect service for the reasons set out in the 4th column.

Schedule A.

Persons served.

1	2	3	4	5
Serial number as in schedule of insolvent	Name of person served.	Date of service.	By whom identified.	Manner in which service was effected

Schedule B.

Persons not served.

1	2	3	4
Serial number as in schedule of insolvent.	Name of person.	Date on which service attempted.	Reasons for non-service.

(Insert jurat.)

(Signed)

FORM No. 4.

Memorandum of Acknowledgment of Receipt of Notice.

(Cause-title.)

We, the undersigned, hereby acknowledge that we have received notice of the order of adjudication (and of the day appointed for the public examination) of the abovenamed insolvent, on our own behalf, or on behalf of the respective persons against whose names we have set our signatures.

Serial number.	Name of creditor or other person to whom the notice is addressed.	Signature of person receiving notice.

FORM No. 5.

Memorandum of Acknowledgment of Service on a Debtor.

(Cause-title.)

I hereby acknowledge that I have received a copy of the creditor's petition in the above [or of the order dated the day of 191 in the above]

Dated this day of 191 .

(Signed)

FORM No. 6.

Schedule of the Debtor's Affairs.

(Cause-title.)

I, A.B. of solemnly and sincerely declare (or make oath and say) that the following statement and the several lists hereto annexed and marked A, B, C and D are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a full, true and complete statement of my affairs on the date of the order of adjudication made against me on the day of 19 .

Liabilities		Assets.		Estimated to produce
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Unsecured creditors as per list A		Property as per list C		
Secured creditors as per list B ..		Book debts as per list D		
		Good		
			Rs. A. P.	
		Doubtful .		
		Bad		
		Secured debts . ..		
		Deficiency		

Solemnly affirmed this day of 191 (the same having been previously read over to the deponent in)

Before me

A. B.

Note.—If the debtor has no liabilities or is not possessed of any assets mentioned in one of the lists A, B, C or D, he must enter "none" in the above statement, and it shall not be necessary to file such list.

A.

Unsecured Creditors.

The names to be arranged in order of the dates of the debts, and numbered consecutively.

Number.	Name.	Address and occupation.	Amount of debt.	Date when contracted.	Consideration.
			Rs. A. P.		

Signature

Date

B.

Secured Creditors.

Number.	Name of creditor.	Address and occupation.	Amount of debts.	Date when contracted	Consideration	Particulars of security.	Date when given.	Estimated value of security	Estimated surplus from security
			Rs. A. P.						

Signature

Date

C.

Property.

Full particulars of every description of property in possession and in reversion, as defined by section 52 of the Presidency Town Insolvency Act, 1909, are to be set forth in this list.

Number.	Full Statement and nature of property	Estimated to produce.
1	Cash in hand ..	Rs. a. p.
2	Cash at Bankers ..	
3	Stock in trade at (cost Rs)	
4	Household furniture and effects at	
5	Life policies	
6	Other property (State particulars and if landed property, the boundaries, extent, survey number and certificate number must be given.)	
7		
8		
9	Property exempted by section 58 (2)	
	Rs. a. p.	

D.

Debts due to the estate.

Number.	Name of debtor.	Residence and occupation.	Amount of debt.	Good, doubtful or bad	When contracted.	Estimated to produce	Particulars of any security
			Rs. a. p.				

Signature
Date

Unsecured debts are to be entered first in order of date, and then secured debts in the same order.

E.

Books of Account kept by the insolvent.

Signature
Date

FORM No 7.

General Proxy.

(Cause-title.)

I, of , a creditor, hereby appoint C. D. of (address and description) * to be my General proxy in the above matter

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed)

Signed in my presence.

E.

(address and description).

FORM No 8

Proposal for a composition.

(Cause-title.)

I , the abovenamed debtor, hereby submit the following proposal for a composition in satisfaction of my debts :—

1. That payment in priority to all other of my debts of all debts directed to be so paid in the distribution of the property of an insolvent shall be provided for as follows —

(Set out terms of proposal so far as relate to preferential claims.)

* State here the relation in which the person to act under this proxy stands to the creditor.

2 That provision for payment of all the proper costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the proceedings, and all fees and percentages payable to the Official Assignee shall be made in the following manner:—

(Set out proposal for provision for fees, charges, costs, &c.)

3 That the following composition shall be paid as hereafter mentioned on all provable debts:—

(Set out terms of composition)

4. That the payment of the composition be secured in the following manner:—

(Set out all names and addresses of sureties, if any, and complete particulars of all securities intended to be given)

Dated this day of 191

(Signed) A. B.

FORM No. 9.

Proposal for a scheme.

(Cause-title)

I , the abovenamed debtor, hereby submit the following proposal for a scheme in satisfaction of my debts:—

1 That

(Set out terms of scheme)

2 and 3 follow Nos. 1 and 2 respectively in last Form.

FORM No. 10

Notice of Meeting.

(Cause-title)

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the creditors of the abovenamed debtor will be held at on the day of 191 , at o'clock in the noon precisely.

Creditors qualified to vote at such meeting may, by a resolution passed by a majority in number, and three-fourths in value, of all the creditors who have proved their debts, accept the proposal made by the debtor for a composition (or scheme), the terms of which are set forth in the accompanying report, or any amendment of such proposal which in the opinion of the Official Assignee is calculated to benefit the general body of creditors.

Proofs of debts intended to be used at the meeting must be lodged with the Official Assignee not later than o'clock on the day of 191 .

Proxies and voting letters to be used at the meeting must be lodged not later than o'clock on the day of 191 .

Creditors who prove their debts, and whose proofs are admitted, and who do not vote on the debtor's proposal, will be reckoned as voting in favour of it.

Dated this day of 191 .

Official Assignee.

Address.

FORM No. 11

Voting Letter

(Cause-title.)

I , of , a creditor in the above matter for the sum of Rs. hereby request the Official Assignee to record my vote (a) the acceptance of the proposal as set forth in the report of the Official Assignee, and (a) any amendment thereof which shall, in the opinion of the Official Assignee, be calculated to benefit the general body of the creditors.

Dated this day of 191 .

Signature of witness. Signature of creditor.

Address

(a) Insert here the word "for" or the word "against," as the case may require.

FORM No. 12.

Certificate of Service of Notices.

(Cause-title.)

I , a clerk in the office of , hereby certify:—

1. That I did, on the day of 191 , send to each creditor mentioned in the debtor's schedule of creditors and to the debtor a notice of the time and place of the meeting of the creditors.

2. That such notices were addressed to the said creditors respectively according to their respective names and addresses appearing in the said schedule, and to the debtor at .

3. That I sent the said notices by putting the same into the Post Office at before o'clock in the noon on the said day, (or by leaving the same at the said respective address).

FORM No. 13.

Notice of opposition to application for discharge.

(Cause-title.)

Take notice that at the hearing of the above matter on the day of A. B. intends to oppose the application of the insolvent for discharge on the following grounds:—

1.

2.

(Signed) A. B.,
Creditor No.
or C. D.,
Attorney for A. B.,
Creditor No.

To

E. F.,
The Insolvent.

The address for service of the said A. B. is.

FORM No. 14.

Consent of Insolvent to a decree.

(Cause-title.)

I, A. B. of the abovenamed insolvent do hereby consent to a decree being passed against me in the High Court by the Official Assignee for the sum of Rs. being the balance (or part of the balance) of the debts provable under my insolvency which is not satisfied at the date of my discharge: but this consent is subject to the provision contained in the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, with regard to the issue of execution on such decree.

Dated

(Signed) A. B.

FORM No. 15.

Summons to the Insolvent under section 36.

(Cause-title.)

To

, the abovenamed insolvent.

Take notice that you are hereby required to appear before this Court on the day of 191 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon and to show cause why an order should not be passed directing you to deliver to the Official Assignee of Madras the property the particulars whereof are specified below.

And also take notice that you are hereby directed to hold and retain the said property and are hereby prohibited from dealing with or disposing of the same in any manner whatsoever other than by delivery thereof to the Official Assignee, pending the further order of this Court.

And take notice that you are hereby required to produce the documents noted below, and all other documents in your possession or power relating to your dealings or property.

Particulars of property.

(Here insert description of the property.)

Particulars of documents.

(Signed) C. D.,
Registrar.

This summons was taken out by the Official Assignee of Madras, whose address for service is at his Chambers in the High Court Buildings, Madras.

FORM No 16.

Garnishee summons to a debtor, or person in possession of property, of the insolvent.

(Cause-title)

To

A B. of (address and description.)

Take notice that you are hereby required to appear before this Court on the day of 191 , at eleven o'clock of the forenoon and to show cause why an order should not be passed directing you to deliver to the Official Assignee of Madras the property of the abovenamed insolvent specified below (*or* to pay to the Official Assignee of Madras the sum of Rs. in which you are indebted to the abovenamed insolvent, the particulars whereof are specified below).

And also take notice that you are hereby directed to hold and retain the said property (*or* monies) and are hereby prohibited from dealing with or disposing of the same in any manner whatsoever other than by delivery or payment thereof to the Official Assignee, until the further order of the Court.

And take notice that you are hereby required to produce the documents noted below, and all other documents in your possession or power relating to the insolvent his dealings or property.

Particulars of property.

(Here insert description of the property, or particulars of the sum claimed.)

Particulars of documents.

(Signed) C D,
Registrar.

This summons was taken out by the Official Assignee of Madras, whose address for service is at his Chambers in the High Court Buildings, Madras.

FORM No. 17.

Warrant to seize the property of an Insolvent.

(Cause-title)

Whereas on the day of 191 the above debtor was adjudged an insolvent. This is to authorise and require you forthwith to enter into any house building or room of the said debtor and also into any other place belonging to the said debtor where any of his property is or is supposed to be whether in the custody or possession of the debtor or any other person. And there seize all such property as aforesaid.

And that which you shall so seize you shall safely detain and keep in your possession until you shall receive other orders in writing for the disposal thereof from the Official Assignee. And in case of resistance or of not having the key or keys of any door or lock of any premises belonging to the said debtor where any of his goods are or are suspected to be, you shall break open, or cause the same to be broken open for the better execution of this warrant.

Dated this day of 191 .

To the Sheriff of Madras.

Dy. Registrar.

FORM No 18.

Proof of Debt. General Form.

Petition No. (*a*) of 192 .

Re (*a*)

I (*b*) of

make oath and say (or solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare).

(1) That the said at the date of the order of adjudication, viz., day of 191 : and still justly and truly indebted to (*c*) in the sum of Rupees annas and pies for (*d*) as shown by the account endorsed thereon, or by the following account, viz. :—

for which sum or any part thereof I say that I have not nor hath (*e*) or any person by (*f*) order to my knowledge or belief for (*f*) use had or received any manner of satisfaction or security whatsoever, save and except the following (*g*).

Sworn at this day of 191 } Deponent's signature).

Commissioner.

(*a*) Here insert the number of matter and the name of insolvent.

(*b*) Full in full name, address and occupation of deponent.

(*c*) Insert "me and to C.D and E.F. my co-partners in trade" if any, or registered address and description of Company.

(*d*) State consideration as "Goods sold and delivered by me and my said partner to him (or them) at his (or their) request between the dates of" or "monies advanced by me in respect of the undermentioned bill of exchange" or as the case may be.

(*e*) My said partners or any of them or the abovenamed Company (as the case may be).

(*f*) My or our or their (as the case may be)

(*g*) Here state the particulars of all securities on the property of the debtor, assess the value of the same and if any bills or other negotiable securities be held, specify them in the schedule.

Credit should be given for contra accounts.

If space not sufficient for the particulars be annexed, but where the particulars are on a separate sheet of paper the same must be marked as an exhibit by any person before whom the affidavit is sworn

The proof cannot be admitted for voting at the first meeting unless it is properly completed and lodged with the Official Assignee one clear day before the time named in the notice convening such meeting

Particulars of account referred to above.

Date.	Consideration.	Amount.*	Remarks.*

* The vouchers, (if any) by which the account can be substantiated, should be set out here.

FORM No. 19.

Notice to creditors of Intention to declare a dividend.

(Cause-title).

A (*a*) dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter. You are mentioned in the debtor's schedule, but you have not yet proved your debt. If you do not prove your debt by the day of you will be excluded from this dividend. (*Or, when the notice is published in the Gazette, or by affixture to the Court notice board*, all creditors who are mentioned in the debtor's schedule, but have not yet proved their debts are hereby notified that if they do not prove their debts before the day of they will be excluded from the dividend.)

(*a*) Insert here "first," "second" or "final" as the case may be.

Dated this day of 191 .

(Signed) ——————

Official Assignee.

To

X. Y.

FORM No. 20.

Statement showing particulars of the assets at the date of declaring a dividend.

(Cause-title).

Dr. Cr.

To By

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Total receipts from date of order of adjudication				Total expenditure from date of order of adjudication.			
1 Realisation of landed property				1. Salaries of Clerks and others appointed to assist in winding up.			
2 Realisation of moveable property.				2 Auctioneer's Commission			
3 Realisation of debts due to Insolvent				3. Law costs			
4 Other receipts				4 Other expenses in realisation			
				5 Payments to secured or preferential creditors			
				6. Remuneration of Official Assignee.			
				7. Amount distributed as dividend.			

Dated this day of 191

(Signed) ——————

Official Assignee.

To

X. Y.

Cl.

Form No. 21.

Perpetual Account.

(Cause-title.)

Account showing the amount of assets and the amount of proofs admitted and proportion payable thereon

		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Value of assets as stated by the insolvent in his schedule			
2	Total net amount of assets realised to date			
	Amount of expenditure up to date			
	Amount of commission on dividend now declared			
	Amount of dividends already distributed			
	Amount reserved for future expenses and for debts and disputed proofs and claims			
	Total ..			
	Amount available for present dividend			
3*	Total amount of proofs brought in			
	" " withdrawn and rejected			
	" " admitted			
	Dividend on those @ per rupee			

Form No. 22

Notice of Dividend

(Cause-title.)

(Please bring this Dividend Notice with you.)

Dividend of in the Rupee

Date 191 .

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of in the rupee has been declared in this matter, and that the same may be received at office, as above, on the of or on any subsequent between the hours of .

Upon applying for payment this notice must be produced entire, together with any bills of exchange or other securities held by you; and if you do not attend personally you must fill up and sign the subjoined Forms of Receipt and Authority, when a cheque payable to your order will be delivered to the bearer.

(Signed) ——————,

Official Assignee.

To

Note.—On application for the dividend this notice must be produced entire, and the bills or other securities held by you must be produced

Receipt

191 .

Received of the sum of rupees annas and pies, being the amount payable to in respect of the dividend of in the rupee on claim against this estate

Creditor's Signature.

Rs.

Authority.

Sir,

Please deliver to the (insert the name of the person who is to receive the cheque, or the words "me by post," if you wish the cheque sent to you in that way) cheque for the dividend payable to in this matter

Creditor's Signature.

To

FORM No 24

Certified list of proof and application for order for payment of dividends.

(Cause-title.)

(a) Dividend at the rate of in the rupee

I hereby certify that the following list has been compared with the proofs filed, and that the names of the creditors, and the amounts for which the proofs are admitted, are correctly stated.

(a) Here insert "first", "second" or "final" as the case may be

I certify that by my books the sum of Rs. stands to the credit of the above estate, and that the sum of Rs is required to meet the undermentioned dividends, on proofs which have been duly made and admitted to rank for dividend upon the estate, and I have to request that orders for payment may be issued to me.

The dividend is payable on the day of and the notice of declaration was published (*set out date and mode of publication*).

The order of adjudication was made on the day of and the (*a*) dividend was declared on the day of

The reason for postponing the declaration of the first dividend for months from the date of the said order, (*or* of this (*a*) dividend for months from the said date of) (*insert date of declaration of the previous dividend*) is that (*set out the reason for the postponement.*)

(Signed)

No.	Name	Amount of proof			Amount of dividend		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.

FORM No 21.

Creditor's petition for administration of estate of deceased debtor under Section 108.

(Cause-title)

I, C D., of hereby petition the Court that an order be made for the administration in insolvency of the estate of the late (here insert name and description of deceased debtor), who died on the day of 191 , and say :—

1. That the said A. B. for the greater part of the six months immediately prior to his decease resided (or carried on business) at within the limits of the ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of this Court.

2. That the estate of the said A. B is justly and truly indebted to me in the sum of Rs.

3. That I do not nor does any person on my behalf hold any security on the said deceased debtor's estate, or on any part thereof, for the payment of the said sum

or

That I hold security for the payment of (or part of) the said sum (but that I will give up such security for the benefit of the creditors of A. B in the event of an order being made for the administration of his estate in insolvency); or and I estimate the value of such security at the sum of Rs.).

4. That the will of the said A. B. (or, as the case may be) was on the day of 191 , proved by J. S , of , and G. H., of , who consent to this petition.

or,

That letters of administration (or, as the case may be) were on the day of 191 , granted to J. S , of , and G. H., of , and that the estate of the said A B. is (according to my information and belief) insufficient to pay his debts.

Dated this day of 191 .

(Signed) C. D.,

E. F.

Signed by the petitioner in my presence.
Signature of witness.
Address
Description

APPENDIX III.

Serial number.	Description of document or proceeding	Amount.
	I.—Fees to be levied by the Registrar.	Rs. A.
1.	Petition in insolvency	15 0
2	Notice to a creditor, or other notice or summons issued by the Court	0 4
3.	Or where the notice or summons is to be served through the Court, or by a local Court or authority	0 8
4.	Notice of opposition	1 0
5	Judge's summons	2 0
6.	Notice of motion	3 0
7.	Certified copies of all records or documents in the custody of the Registrar, per folio	0 4
8	Search in his office, for every hour or part of an hour	1 0
9.	Certificate of the Registrar	1 0
10.	Commission to examine witnesses, or other commission, including transmission to the Court, if any, to which the commisson is issued	5 0
11.	Translating any document, including copy, per folio	0 8
12.	Interpreting viva voce any document or proceeding not exceeding eight folios	0 12
13.	And for every folio, beyond eight folios	0 4
14.	Taking security, per hour or part thereof	2 0
15.	Execution application	1 0
16.	Warrant	1 0
17.	Application for production by the Registrar, a public officer, or a Court, of any record or document, at the hearing of any cause other than that in which the same is filed	0 8
18	Summons to witness	0 8
19	Petition of appeal from any of the following orders— (1) Order of adjudication; (2) Order of discharge; (3) Order setting aside an order of adjudication or discharge; (4) Order dismissing a petition; (5) Order directing judgment to be entered up in the High Court; (6) Order directing satisfaction of such judgment to be entered up;	20 0
20	Petition of appeal from any other order	10 0
21.	Notice of appeal	1 0
22.	Interlocutory application in an appeal	1 0
23.	Copy of any order or decree passed on appeal	1 0
24.	Copies of any other proceedings or documents, per folio	0 4
25.	Taxation of costs, including allocatur, for every hour or part thereof	2 0
	II.—Fees to be levied by the Sheriff.	
26.	Service of notice or summons for each person to whom the same is addressed	0 4
27.	Service of a petition	1 0
28.	Affidavit of service of notice, or petition, including copy for filing in Court and all attendances, per folio	0 4
29.	On the sale of any property, (a) upon the first Rs. 1,000 of the net sale-proceeds, a percentage of	2 0
	(b) upon the excess above Rs 1,000, a percentage of	0 8
	Provided that the amount of the fee for any sale shall not exceed	75 0
30	On every warrant	1 0
31	On every proclamation of sale	1 0
32.	Certified copies of records or documents in the custody of the Sheriff, per folio	0 4
33	For detention of any person in custody before commitment, to be paid by such person, per day	1 0
34	Search in the office of the Sheriff, per hour	1 0
	III.—Fees to be levied by the Official Assignee.	
35.	For printed copies of a debtor's statement of affairs, and of the lists to be annexed thereto each	0 1
36.	For the list of creditors mentioned in section 80, for the first folio	0 8
37	And for each subsequent folio	0 4

APPENDIX IV.

I.—Books to be maintained by the Official Assignee.

Names.	Contents.
1 Day book	Daily cash receipts and payments of cash and securities.
2 Ledger	Account of each estate in which monies or securities are received.
3 Collection account	Payments into and out of the Bank of Madras, except on Office Charges account or Dividend account.
4. Dividend account	Account of monies transferred from collection account for distribution as dividend.

Names.	Contents.
5. Office charges account.	Receipts from and payments out of the office charges Fund (salaries, advances to cashier, etc.)
6. Deposit and sale account.	Cash received from creditors, depositors or purchasers, on sale of property and expenditure.
7. Dividend Register ..	List of estates in which dividends have been declared, with date of declaration.
8. Assets Register ..	List of moveable and immoveable property come to the hands of the Official Assignee. List of outstandings, by reference to schedule of insolvent Remarks column: entry as to disposal of property, and whether outstandings are recoverable, or to be written off
9. Document Register. ..	List of title-deeds, documents and books of account, come to the hands of the Official Assignee.

II.—Books to be maintained by the Accountant of the Court in account with the Official Assignee.

1. Security Ledger ..	List of securities in the hands of the Accountant-General arranged under the following accounts:— (1) Collection account; (2) General profit account, (3) Unclaimed dividend account; (4) Estates account—Securities held on account of separate estates.
2. Cash Ledger ..	Account of cash receipts and payments on the four accounts above-mentioned; including interest credited to the account numbered (4).
3. Office Charges Fund ..	Account of interest credited to, and payments made from, the Office Charges Fund.

(Signed) C. ARNOLD WHITE, *Chief Justice*
" R. S. BENSON,
" J. E. P WALLIS,
" LESLIE C MILLER,
" J. H. MUNRO,
" C. SANKARAN NAIR,
" ABDUR RAHIM,
" V. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR,
} *Judges.*

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
24th March 1910.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Registrar.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following draft amendment to the Civil Rules of Practice, 1905, is published for the information of all persons interested and it is hereby notified that the draft amendment as well as any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect thereof from any person interested in the matter will be taken into consideration by the High Court on or after the 1st day of July next:—

Draft amendment.

For the words "the amount of the decree" occurring in line 7 of sub-rule 1 of Rule 192, *substitute* the following "the amount for the realization of which the sale is held."

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
24th March 1910

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Registrar.

With the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council, granted by orders in Council, dated third day of December 1909, numbered 1631, Judicial, and by virtue of the provisions of section 52 (1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, the High Court of Judicature at Madras hereby directs that the Official Receivers appointed under section 19 of the said Act III of 1907 shall have and exercise the following powers, subject to the directions of the Courts concerned namely:—

(1) to hear and make orders of adjudication upon Insolvency petitions presented by debtors in cases in which the debtors are not in prison;
(2) to frame schedules and to admit or reject proofs of creditors;
(3) to make *interim* orders in cases of urgency; and
(4) to hear and determine unopposed or *exparte* applications other than applications under sections 7, 8, 9, 13, 18, and 40 of the Act

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
24th March 1910.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Registrar.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following draft addenda to the Rules of the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction are published for the information of all persons interested, and it is hereby notified that the draft addenda as well as any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect thereof from any person interested in the matter will be taken into consideration by the High Court on or after the 18th day of July next:—

After Rule 100-A, *add* the following as 100-B and 100-C, respectively —

Draft Rules.

"100-B. When a record not required to be printed under these rules is in a vernacular language and has been translated into English for the convenience of the court, any party to the case who desires to have a copy of such translation for the purpose of the hearing of the case, or of any interlocutory application in connection therewith, shall apply therefor in writing to the Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side."

"108-C. It shall be within the discretion of the Deputy Registrar to grant or refuse all such applications on the understanding that the court has no objection to the grant of such copies unless it appears that they have been applied for with some ulterior object, *e.g.*, to cause delay. It must also be distinctly understood that such translations are only rough translations made for the convenience of the court, that their absolute correctness is not vouched for, and that copies granted under this rule are intended only to be used at the hearing of the particular appeal concerned. To prevent any improper use of such translations, all copies granted under this rule shall be clearly marked as follows :—

Uncertified copy of a translation of Exhibit in $\frac{\text{Appeal}}{\text{Petition}}$ No. of 19 on the file of the High Court. The translation of this document was prepared in the High Court for the purposes of $\frac{\text{Appeal}}{\text{Petition}}$ No. of 19 , and this copy was granted to Mr. $\frac{\text{Counsel}}{\text{Vakil}}$ for solely for use at the hearing of the said appeal, and *must not be made use of for any other purpose*."

Add the following to the schedule of rates in Rule 102 :—

Draft additions.

"Copies of translations granted under Rule 108-C per page, Rs. 0-2-0"

after "Spare copies per printed page 0-1-0".

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
27th March 1910.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Registrar.

Under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873 (Act III of 1873), as amended by Act XXI of 1885, the High Court hereby directs and notifies that the District Munsif of Kanigiri shall hold his Court at Nellore from 20th June to 19th August, both days inclusive.

High Court of Judicature, Madras.
4th April 1910.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Registrar.

SESSIONS CALENDAR.

Calendar of Persons for Trial at the Second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery and Admiralty, to be held on Monday, the Fourth day of April 1910, and following days before the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

No. 1. N. Gurusawmy Nayudu, committed by J. R. Coombes, Esquire, a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on the 2nd day of September 1909, he committed the offence of dishonest misappropriation of a postal article.

No. 2. Narayana Chetty, committed by F. D. Bird, Esquire, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 7th day of January 1910, he committed the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder.

No. 3. Krishnan *alias* Moniswami *alias* Kuruppan, committed by J. R. Coombes, Esquire, a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 6th day of March 1910, he committed the offence of theft.

No. 4. Mamcka Naick, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on the 28th day of February 1910, he committed the offences of culpable homicide amounting to murder and voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon.

No. 5. Abboo, committed by F. D. Bird, Esquire, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 8th day of March 1910, he committed the offence of theft in a building.

No. 6. Pitchappa Asari, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 15th day of March 1910, he committed the offence of theft.

No. 7. Kadirvelu *alias* Munisawmi *alias* Perumpan and Murugan *alias* Veeraragavan *alias* Chinnapian, committed by J. R. Coombes, Esquire, a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 23rd day of March 1910, they committed the offences of house-breaking by night and theft in a building.

Crown Office, High Court, Madras.
1st April 1910.

S. TYAGARAJA IYER,
Clerk of the Crown.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 11th February 1910, the Courts of the Kistna district (except the Subordinate Judge's Court and the District Munsif's Court of Ellore, the vacations of which Courts will be notified later on) will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

The District and Sessions Court of Kistna ..	For two months from Tuesday the 5th April to Sunday the 5th June 1910, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Masulipatam, Gudivada, Bezwada (both Principal and Additional) and Tenaku.	For six weeks from Monday the 25th April to Sunday the 5th June 1910, both days inclusive.
The District Munsif's Court of Narsapur ..	For six weeks from Tuesday the 5th April to Monday the 16th May 1910, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and for the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made by such Court.

District and Sessions Court, Kistna,
Masulipatam, 14th March 1910.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
Ag. District and Sessions Judge.

In continuation of this Court's notification, dated the 14th March 1910, the Courts of the Subordinate Judge and the District Munsif at Ellore will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

The Subordinate Judge's Court of Ellore .. For two months from Monday, the 2nd May, to Saturday, the 2nd July, both days inclusive.

The District Munsif's Court of Ellore ..	For six weeks from Monday, the 23rd May, to Saturday, the 2nd July 1910, both days inclusive

District and Sessions Court, Kistna,
Masulipatam, 24th March 1910.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
Ag. District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Nellore will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 9th May, to Saturday, the 9th July 1910, both days inclusive, and the District Munsifs' Courts of Nellore, Kavali and Kanigiri for six weeks from Monday, the 9th May, to Saturday, the 18th June 1910, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers to which parties to suit or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Nellore,
15th March 1910.

E. L. VAUGHAN,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be adjourned for the annual recess as follows:—

The Court of the District and Sessions Judge.	For two months from Monday the 18th April to Saturday the 18th June 1910, both days inclusive.
The Courts of the District Munsifs of Arni, Chittoor, Renigat, Shelangar and Vellore.	For six weeks from Monday the 9th May to Saturday the 18th June 1910, both days inclusive.
The Court of the District Munsif of Tirupati.	For six weeks from Monday the 23rd May to Saturday the 2nd July 1910, both days inclusive.

No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the adjournment. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Chittoor,
18th March 1910.

K. C. MANAVEDAN RAJA,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court and the Additional Sessions Court, Coimbatore, and the District Munsif's Court, Gudalur.	For two months from Friday, the 25th March, to Wednesday, the 25th May 1910, both days inclusive
The Subordinate Judge's Court, the Nilgiris.	For two months from Monday, the 18th April, to Saturday, the 18th June 1910, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Coimbatore, Erode, Tirupur and Udumalpet.	For six weeks from Thursday, the 14th April, to Wednesday, the 25th May 1910, both days inclusive
The District Munsif's Court, Kollegal ..	For six weeks from Thursday, the 14th April, to Wednesday, the 25th May 1910, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and for the delivery of such copies, arrangements will be made by each Court.

Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore,
26th March 1910

R. D. BROADFOOT,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 5th March 1910, the Court of the District Munsif of Tiruvellore will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 25th April to Saturday the 4th June 1910, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput,
4th April 1910.

V. VENUGOPAUL CHETTY,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated the 31st January 1910, published at page 269, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th February 1910, it is hereby notified that the Courts of the District Munsifs of Valangiman and Kumbakonam will be closed for the annual recess for six weeks from Monday the 25th day of April to Saturday the 4th June 1910, both days inclusive.

District Court, Tanjore,
4th April 1910.

J. G. BURN,
Ag. District Judge.

INSOLVENT PETITIONS.

No. 10 of 1909 in the Court of the District Munsif, Amalapur.

Cheganti Ammiraju son Sambhamju, residing at Amalapur in Godavari district .. .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 16, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on 23rd March 1910.

District Munsif's Court, Amalapur,
29th March 1910

P. SUBBIAH,
District Munsif.

No. 8 of 1910 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of P. Raja Rao, son of Rama Rao, Brahman, aged 66, agent, residing at Erode—Debtor

Notice is hereby given that the above petition has been put in in this Court praying that the debtor above named may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 27th May 1910.

District Court, Coimbatore, 19th March 1910. R. D. BROADFOOT, *District Judge.*

No. 4 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif of Panruti, Cuddalore.

In the matter of Shaik Mahideen Sahib, son of Gulam Rasul Sahib, residing at Panruti, Cuddalore taluk—Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudicated an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 2nd May 1910 for hearing Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court of Panruti, Cuddalore, 4th April 1910. C. V. VISVANATHA SASTRIAR, *District Munsif.*

No 9 of 1909 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

In the matter of (1) *Manepalli Bapanayya*, (2) *Manepalli Ramamurti*, (3) *Manepalli Nukayya*, (4) *Manepalli Manikyam*, (5) *Manepalli Papayya and* (6) *Manepalli Narayanamurti*, (2), (5) and (6) *being minors by their father and guardian Bapanayya—Insolvents*

Take notice that pursuant to a petition, dated the 2nd day of November 1909, I P No 9 of 1909, on the file of the District Court, Godavari, presented by (1) Manepalli Bapanayya, (2) Manepalli Ramamurti, (3) Manepalli Nukayya, (4) Manepalli Manikyam, (5) Manepalli Papayya, (6) Manepalli Narayanamurti (4), (5) and (6) being minors by their father and guardian Bapanayya, of Mandapeta in Godavari district, it is ordered on 4th March 1910 that the debtors be and the said debtors are hereby adjudged insolvents.

Dated this 21st day of March 1910.

M. O. PARTHASARATHY AIYANGAR, *District Judge.*

No 7 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kumbakonam

Gopala Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
A R. S. A R Arunachalam Chetty by his agent Rangasamy Aiyangar and 6 others .. .. *Creditors.*

Take notice that Gopala Pillai, son of Veerasamy Pillai, residing in South Street of Sri Chakrapaniswamy Temple, Kumbakonam town, has applied to be declared an insolvent and 30th April 1910 is fixed for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam, 30th March 1910. V. DANDAPANI PILLAI, *District Munsif.*

No 9 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kumbakonam.

Bagat Singh .. .. *Petitioner.*
Manicka Chettiar and 4 others .. .. *Creditors.*

Take notice that Bagat Singh, son of Lakshmana Singh, residing in Sannambakara street, Kumbakonam town, has applied to be declared an insolvent and 2nd May 1910 is fixed for hearing

District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam, 31st March 1910 V. DANDAPANI PILLAI, *District Munsif.*

No. 5 of 1910 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Madura West.

Thoppai Nagien .. .. *Petitioner.*
Muthia Chetty and twenty others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the said petitioner residing at Mahl Court Street, Madura, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 6th July 1910 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Subordinate Court, Madura West, 30th March 1910. V. NARAYANASWAMI AIYAR, *Temporary Subordinate Judge.*

No. 3 of 1910 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem

Bava Sahib, son of Adam Sahib, residing at Doulatabad, Krishnagiri taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907 (The Provincial Insolvency Act), is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 16th April 1910 for enquiry

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 31st day of March 1910.

W. B AYLING, *District Judge.*

No 1 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sompeta

Dabbeera Harinarayan Patrunda, residing at Barave .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kopidetti Lachanna and others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 16th April 1910 for hearing the objections, if any, of his creditors.

District Munsif's Court, Sompeta, 18th March 1910. B. VENKATESWARA ROW, *District Munsif.*

No. 4 of 1910 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

Sinnasami Naicken .. .. *Petitioner*
Narayana Padiyachi and others .. .. *Respondents*

Under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Sinnasami Naicken residing in Alwankoil Street, Kumbakonam, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 22nd day of April 1910 for hearing

District Court, Tanjore,
2nd April 1910.

J. G. BURN,
Ag. District Judge

No. 9 of 1909 in the Court of the District Judge, South Arcot.

Appasami Pathar, son of Subbaraya Pathar, residing at casle Villupuram. *Petitioner*
Ramalinga Chettiyar and others .. .. *Respondents*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1907, that the aforesaid petitioner Appasami Pathar has been adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 29th March 1910.

District Court of South Arcot, Cuddalore,
31st March 1910.

H. MOBERLY,
District Judge

No. 2 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tirupatur.

Abdul Majid Sahib, son of Khadar Hussain Sahib, at Vaniyambadi.. *Petitioner*
(1) Meer Labbai Sahib, (2) Chinnanna Abdul Razak Sahib, (3) Syed Muhammad Sahib, (4) Naina Mohammad Abdul Khader Sahib, (5) Odiyendram Jalaluddin Sahib, (6) Abdul Rahman Sahib, (7) Po. Lal Batcha Sahib, (8) Kanjakudai Munsami Naicken, (9) Jovalikudai Munshi Akbar Hussain Sahib, (10) Kathi Abdul Kudus Sahib, (11) Kathi Sabja Sahib, (12) Thalla Thukkudai Syed Ali Sahib, (13) L. A. Porval & Co., General Merchant and Commission Agent, and (14) Nathumal & Co .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and his application is posted for 22nd April 1910 to hear the objections, if any, of the creditors.

District Munsif's Court, Tirupatur,
1st April 1910.

T. M. VENKATARAGHAVACHARIAR,
District Munsif.

No. 8 of 1909 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tuticorin.

Narayana Pillai, son of Virabatcha Pillai, residing at Tuticorin .. *Petitioner.*
S. U. Udaiar Nadan residing at Tuticorin .. .. *Opposing Creditor*

Notice is hereby given, under clause (7), section 16, Act III of 1907, that the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 24th March 1910.

District Munsif's Court, Tuticorin,
30th March 1910.

B. GURURAJAH RAO,
District Munsif

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2ND APRIL 1910.

Liabilities.		Rs	a	p.
Capital paid up	.. ..	40,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	.. ..	45,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 24,33,478 14 8			
Public Deposits at Branches	Rs 32,41,681 12 10	56,75,160	11	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		5,28,03,837	2	5
Bank Post Bills etc.	.. ..	23,049	4	10
Sundries	.. .. ..	8,07,971	9	5
Total	..	8,83,79,477	11	0

Assets.		Rs	a	p.
Government Securities	.. ..	42,50,700	0	0
Other authorized Investments	..	3,93,470	12	5
Loans on Government and other authorized securities	.. ..	2,62,21,020	14	3
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorized securities		1,17,13,374	15	7
Bills discounted and purchased	..	1,28,34,924	4	2
Balances with other Banks	..	9,05,425	8	6
Bullion	..	29,719	0	6
Dead Stock	..	5,83,728	0	1
Stamps	..	13,020	3	11
Sundries	..	94,883	9	7
		5,71,83,364	4	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	..	1,20,92,075	6	2
Total	..	6,92,75,439	11	0

* Includes 38,772 sovereigns = Rs 5,81,580.

(By order of the Directors)

T. KIRKPATRICK,
Chief Accountant.

G. W. BLACK,
Ag. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—8 per cent.
Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—39·90

Bank of Madras, Madras, 4th April 1910.

II-5

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that Ten and Fifty Rupee Currency Notes of the Government of India have, by Act II of 1910, been made universal like Five-Rupee Notes. Notes of these three denominations are therefore legal tender throughout British India and are encashable at any office of issue in British India.

2. Ten and Fifty Rupee Notes in an altered form on the lines of the universal Five-Rupee Note will be issued shortly, but the provisions of the above Act come into force immediately notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the wording of the present form of notes. They apply also to all notes of these denominations which are already in circulation.

3. Another change made by the Act is that Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi which are now sub-circles of Calcutta and Bombay have been constituted into independent circles of issue. The effect of this is that notes of denominations higher than Rupees Fifty issued from these three Currency Offices which have hitherto been encashable at the Head Circle also, i.e., at Calcutta in the case of Cawnpore and Lahore Notes and at Bombay in the case of Karachi Notes, cease now to be so encashable. This facility continues, however, in the case of Notes issued prior to the passing of the above Act.

4. In consequence of the present extension of the scope of universal notes, it has been decided to discontinue the receipt of Foreign Circle Notes by Railways and Post Offices and in payment of Government dues. Notes of denominations higher than Fifty Rupees will not accordingly be received hereafter at Railway Stations and Post or other Government Offices outside the circles of issue to which the notes belong.

O. T. BARROW,
Comptroller-General.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 18th February 1910.

తీరుబడి.

ఇకపై చలామణిలో వుండేటట్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టబడిన కాగితపు రూపాయల నోట్లు, ఇంతకు ముందు ఐదు రూపాయల నోట్లు ఎలా వున్నాయో అలాగే వుంటాయి. ఈ మూడు రకాల నోట్లు ఇండియా అంతటా చెల్లుతాయి. ఈ మూడు రకాల నోట్లలో ఏ నోటు ఏ ఆఫీసులో ఇచ్చినా అక్కడ దాన్ని తీసుకుంటారు.

2. ఐదు రూపాయల నోట్ల ఆకారంలో పది రూపాయల నోట్లు, యాభై రూపాయల నోట్లు కొత్తగా ముద్రించబడతాయి. కాని, ఈ కొత్త నోట్లు ముద్రించబడటానికి ముందే ఈ తీరుబడి అమలులోకి వస్తుంది. ఈ తీరుబడి ఇంతకు ముందు చలామణిలో వున్న నోట్లకు కూడా వర్తిస్తుంది.

3. ఈ తీరుబడి ద్వారా ఇంకొక మార్పు ఏమిటంటే, ఇప్పుడు కలకత్తా, బొంబాయి సర్కిళ్ళలో భాగాలుగా వున్న కాన్పూర్, లాహోర్, కరాచీ ఆఫీసులు ఇకపై స్వతంత్ర సర్కిళ్ళుగా ఏర్పడతాయి. ఈ ఏర్పాటు వల్ల ఈ మూడు ఆఫీసులలో ఇంతవరకు ఏభై రూపాయలకు మించిన నోట్లు ఇవ్వబడినప్పుడు, అవి ఇంతవరకు ఏ సర్కిల్ ఆఫీసులో మార్చబడేవో, అంటే కాన్పూర్ నోట్లు కలకత్తాలోనూ, లాహోర్ నోట్లు కలకత్తాలోనూ, కరాచీ నోట్లు బొంబాయిలోనూ మార్చబడేవో, అక్కడ మార్చబడటం ఆగిపోతుంది. అయితే ఈ తీరుబడి ఈ తీరుబడి అమలులోకి రాకముందు ఇవ్వబడిన నోట్ల విషయంలో మాత్రం ఈ తీరుబడి వర్తించదు.

4. ఈ విధంగా చలామణిలో వున్న నోట్ల పరిధిని పెంచడం వల్ల, ఇకపై రైల్వే ఆఫీసులూ, పోస్టాఫీసులూ విదేశీ సర్కిల్ నోట్లను స్వీకరించడం గాని, ఇవ్వడం గాని చేయరు. ఏ నోట్లు ఏ సర్కిల్ ఆఫీసులో మార్చబడేవో ఆ సర్కిల్ ఆఫీసులు కాకుండా ఇతర రైల్వే స్టేషన్లలోనూ, పోస్టాఫీసులలోనూ, ఇతర ప్రభుత్వ ఆఫీసులలోనూ ఏభై రూపాయలకు మించిన నోట్లు ఇకపై స్వీకరించబడవు.

ఓ. టి. బారో,
కంట్రోలర్-జనరల్.

ట్రెజరీ, కలకత్తా, 18వ ఫిబ్రవరి 1910.

నోటీసు.

భారత ప్రభుత్వం వారి పది రూపాయల నోట్లు, యాభై రూపాయల నోట్లు, ఐదు రూపాయల నోట్ల వలె సార్వత్రిక నోట్లుగా 1910 వ సంవత్సరపు రెండవ చట్టం ద్వారా ఏర్పాటు చేయబడినవి. ఈ మూడు రకాల నోట్లు బ్రిటిష్ ఇండియా అంతటా చెల్లుతాయి. ఈ మూడు రకాల నోట్లను బ్రిటిష్ ఇండియాలో ఎక్కడ ఏ ఆఫీసులోనైనా మార్చుకోవచ్చు.

2. ఐదు రూపాయల నోట్ల ఆకారంలో పది రూపాయల నోట్లు, యాభై రూపాయల నోట్లు కొత్తగా ముద్రించబడతాయి. కాని, ఈ కొత్త నోట్లు ముద్రించబడటానికి ముందే ఈ తీరుబడి అమలులోకి వస్తుంది. ఈ తీరుబడి ఇంతకు ముందు చలామణిలో వున్న నోట్లకు కూడా వర్తిస్తుంది.

3. ఈ తీరుబడి ద్వారా ఇంకొక మార్పు ఏమిటంటే, ఇప్పుడు కలకత్తా, బొంబాయి సర్కిళ్ళలో భాగాలుగా వున్న కాన్పూర్, లాహోర్, కరాచీ ఆఫీసులు ఇకపై స్వతంత్ర సర్కిళ్ళుగా ఏర్పడతాయి. ఈ ఏర్పాటు వల్ల ఈ మూడు ఆఫీసులలో ఇంతవరకు ఏభై రూపాయలకు మించిన నోట్లు ఇవ్వబడినప్పుడు, అవి ఇంతవరకు ఏ సర్కిల్ ఆఫీసులో మార్చబడేవో, అంటే కాన్పూర్ నోట్లు కలకత్తాలోనూ, లాహోర్ నోట్లు కలకత్తాలోనూ, కరాచీ నోట్లు బొంబాయిలోనూ మార్చబడేవో, అక్కడ మార్చబడటం ఆగిపోతుంది. అయితే ఈ తీరుబడి ఈ తీరుబడి అమలులోకి రాకముందు ఇవ్వబడిన నోట్ల విషయంలో మాత్రం ఈ తీరుబడి వర్తించదు.

4. ఈ విధంగా చలామణిలో వున్న నోట్ల పరిధిని పెంచడం వల్ల, ఇకపై రైల్వే ఆఫీసులూ, పోస్టాఫీసులూ విదేశీ సర్కిల్ నోట్లను స్వీకరించడం గాని, ఇవ్వడం గాని చేయరు. ఏ నోట్లు ఏ సర్కిల్ ఆఫీసులో మార్చబడేవో ఆ సర్కిల్ ఆఫీసులు కాకుండా ఇతర రైల్వే స్టేషన్లలోనూ, పోస్టాఫీసులలోనూ, ఇతర ప్రభుత్వ ఆఫీసులలోనూ ఏభై రూపాయలకు మించిన నోట్లు ఇకపై స్వీకరించబడవు.

ఓ. టి. బారో,
కంట్రోలర్ జనరల్.

ట్రెజరీ, కలకత్తా,
1910-వ సంవత్సరం ఫిబ్రవరి 18వ.

ప్రకటన చేయబడినది. కాబట్టి యీ మూడు దావాలు పోస్టు ద్వారము యుండియాలో సర్వత్ర ఈ ప్రకారము చెల్లు చేసికోబడును; ద్రవ్యము యిండియాలో కోర్టులు జారీచేయు అస్సిస్టెంట్లను, ఈ మూడు దావాలు కోర్టు మార్కమునను.

2. సర్వత్ర చెలామణియగుటకు అయిదు రూపాయిలకోర్టు నోట్లు ప్రతి ప్రాంతపు ట్రెజరీ వద్దనూ ప్రకారము పది యేండ్ల రూపాయిల కోర్టులకూడా కొద్దికాలములో జారీచేయబడును. ప్రస్తుతము ఆ రెండు కోర్టులు ఉన్న ప్రదేశాలలో నే మాత్రము ఖండము వ్యత్యాసములున్నప్పటికి కాని నిమిత్తము లేకుండా, జారీచేయబడిన ట్రెజరీ కార్డుల మూలాన నిబంధనలు ఇవ్వబడే అవసరము లేదును. ఇంతవరకు కాయితాలకున్న యీ రెండు దావాలు పోయి అన్ని చోటి కూడా ఈ నిబంధనలు వర్తించును.

3. ఈ కొత్తపత్రములవల్ల సింహళ మార్పుకూడ జరిగినది. ఇంతవరకు కాన్పూరు, బాంబాయి, కలకత్తా, ఈ మూడును కేంద్రాలు, బాంబాయి రోపాయి ద్రింద భాగాయిలాగా రోపాయిలుగానుండుచు వచ్చినవి. అంచనేక కాన్పూరు బాంబాయి రోపాయి నోట్లు ఒంకత్తాలోను, కలకత్తా రోపాయినోట్లు బొంబాయిలోను ఇంతవరకు మారకమునకువచ్చినవి. ఇప్పుడు ఆ మూడు రోపాయిలను స్వతంత్రముగా కర్రెన్సీ నోట్లు జారీచేయు రోపాయిలుగా మార్చబడినవి. అందువలన ఇంగ్లండులోని సెక్రటరీ ఆఫ్ స్టేటుకు ఏవిధి రూపాయిలకు నిందిన కర్రెన్సీ నోట్లు భార్యలు కావలసినవో వాటి కంతకూ, బొంబాయి రోపాయిలలో మారకమువుతాయి. అయినప్పటికి, ఈ కొత్తపత్రము ప్రస్తుత పూర్వపు జారీ అయిన కోర్టు మాత్రము భార్యలు కావు ఆ రోపాయిలలో మాయమయిపోవును.

4. సర్వత్రా మారకము కావలసిన నోట్లు ఇవ్వడం వృద్ధి చేయబడినందువల్ల, రైలు యిలాకాను, పోస్టు యిలాకాను, సర్కారు శుంకుఖర్చులకింద, ఇతర కోర్టుల నోట్లు తెలుపుటి చేసికోకుండా మార్పించవలెనని, ప్రేషణము చేయబడినది. ఈ కోర్టు నోట్లు ఆ కోర్టులలోనే కాని యితర కోర్టులలో ఇంతవరకుండి రైలు యిలాకానుగాని, పోస్టు యిలాకానుగాని, సర్కారుఖర్చులు ఆఫీసులలోగాని చెల్లుబడి రూపాయిలకు నిందినకోర్టులు చెలామణి చేసికోబడవు.

కలకత్తా ట్రెజరీ,
1910 వ సంవత్సరము ఫిబ్రవరి నెల 18 వ తేదీ.

ఓ. టి. బారో,
కంట్రోలరు జనరలు.

వ్యవహారము.

1910 వ ఇసవియ 1 వ తేదినుండి, ఇండియా గవర్నమెంటువారి పది రూపాయి మరియు ఇరవై రూపాయి మోల్చబడి కర్రెన్సీ నోటులుగాను, ఐదు రూపాయి మోల్చబడి కర్రెన్సీ నోటులుగానూ పబ్లిక్ యునిటరీలో అందరి సర్వ సాధారణమైన చలామణి నోటులుగాను విడుదిచేయబడునని ఈ మునుపే సర్వ జనులకు తెలియపరిచినట్లు గుత్తది. అవకాశాన్ని ఈ మూడు తరగతియు నోటులుగాను ఇదిగా బ్రిటిష్ ఇండియాలోను, స్వతంత్రమైన చలామణి యుండినందువలన బ్రిటిష్ ఇండియావిన్నుండియా ప్రొవిన్షియల్ యిన ఆఫీసులన్నిచోటను అవళ్ళు మార్పుచేయబడును.

2. ఇవి సాధారణమైన ఐదు రూపాయి నోట్లకన్న మాదరియల్లోయీ జేశ ఇవియేయు పది, రూపాయిలయి మరియు ఏభత్తు రూపాయిలయి నోటులుగళు సవ్యదిశి నూదయమవుతుండవు. పరంతు సదరు నిబంధనలుగళు కూడలే భారియల్లి బరుపదరింద ఈ వేపదే చలామణియల్లిరువ నోటుగళవోలే ఏసు బరవణిగే ఇర్దరూ ఉపయోగ కూడా ఆ నిబంధనలుగళు లగవాగుత్తవే.

3. సదరి ఆక్టినిందే అంటిపుగువ ఇన్నొందు తప్పిలి దానవేందరే - ప్రస్తుత కొల్కత్తే - వ - బొంబాయియు సహా నగరుగళుగళిగిరువ కానోపుర, లాహోరు మత్తు కరాచి ఈ మూరు ఆఫీసుగళల్లు వృత్య ప్రత్యేక నగరుగళ ఛాపి ప్రదర్శిసుత్తిరువుదాగిదే. ఇదర ఫలవేనేందరే - అవుగళింద వాదగుమాడల్పడువుదు ఏవత్తు రూపాయిగింత తెళ్ళిన మోల్చబడ నోటుగళు ఈ పరిగే తిన్ నగరుగళల్లియూ అందరే కానోపుర మత్తు లాహోరు నోటుగళ సంగతియల్లి కొల్కత్తెయల్లియూ, కరాచి నోటుగళ సంగతియల్లి బొంబాయియల్లియూ ఇన్నుముందే ఆ తిన్ నగరుగళల్లి మువాయిసువదు ఫేమిసిదే ఇరుతుదు. పరంతు మేల్కండ ఆక్ట్ మూలా

പരസ്യം.

ഇതിനാൽ മദ്രാസിൽനിന്നുള്ള കളക്ടർ ഇതിനാൽ അറിയിക്കുന്നതെന്തെന്നാൽ മദ്രാസ് പട്ടണത്തിലെ കഞ്ചാവ് കടകളും കറുപ്പ് കടകളും 1910 ലെ II - ാം ആക്ടിന്റെ വ്യവസ്ഥയനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ഏറ്റവും ഒടുവിലത്തെ ലേലത്തിൽ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരായി ചേർക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ചില ആളുകൾ ഈ ലേലത്തിൽ പങ്കുകൊള്ളുന്നതിൽനിന്നും തടയപ്പെടുന്നതാണെന്നും കൂടാതെ ഈ ലേലത്തിൽ ഇതുവരെ പിടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പണം കണ്ടുകെട്ടുന്നതാണെന്നും അറിയുന്നു.

1. ചുവടെ കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുന്ന കടകളിലെ കഞ്ചാവിന്റെയും കറുപ്പിന്റെയും ലേലം 1910-1911 ലെ പാട്ടത്തിനുവേണ്ടി മദ്രാസ് കളക്ടർ ഏപ്രിൽ 7-ാം തീയതി വ്യാഴാഴ്ച ഉച്ചയ്ക്ക് 12 മണിക്ക് തന്റെ ആപ്പീസിൽവച്ച് പരസ്യമായി ലേലം ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

കടയുടെ നമ്പർ	സ്ഥലം
കറുപ്പ് കട നമ്പർ 7	മന്നാടി സ്ട്രീറ്റ്
കഞ്ചാവ് കട നമ്പർ 1	ഡിറ്റോ
കഞ്ചാവ് കട നമ്പർ 4	മൗണ്ട് സ്ട്രീറ്റ്
കഞ്ചാവ് കട നമ്പർ 16	പരിമൽ

N.B.—കന്നിയപ്പ മുതലിയാർ ലേലത്തിൽ പങ്കുകൊള്ളുന്നതിൽനിന്നും തടയപ്പെടുന്നതാണ്.

2. മേൽപറഞ്ഞ കടകളുടെ ലേലക്കാർ ഉടനെതന്നെ ഖജനാവിൽ പണമടയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ പണം അവർ ലേലത്തിൽ പിടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കടകളുടെ രണ്ടുമാസത്തെ പാട്ടത്തുകയ്ക്കു തുല്യമായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ലേലം കഴിഞ്ഞ് രണ്ടുദിവസത്തിനകം തഹസിൽദാരുടെ മുമ്പാകെ നേരിട്ടോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവരുടെ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിയ ഏജന്റുമാർ മുഖാന്തരമോ ലേലക്കാർ തങ്ങൾക്ക് ആവശ്യത്തിനുള്ള ജാമ്യം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള തെളിവുകൾ ഹാജരാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അവർ കളക്ടരുടെ തൃപ്തിക്കനുസരിച്ച് ഒരു അധിക നിക്ഷേപം കൂടി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതുമല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒന്നോ അതിലധികമോ ജാമ്യക്കാരുടെ കൂടെ ജാമ്യബോണ്ടുകൾ എഴുതിച്ചേർത്ത് രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

3. ലേലക്കാർ തങ്ങൾ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള കടകളുടെ അതിരുകൾ കാണിക്കുന്ന പട്ടികകൾ രണ്ടുദിവസത്തിനകം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ, മദ്രാസ് ടൗൺ സർക്കിൾ, എന്നവർക്ക് കൊടുക്കുകയും ലേലത്തിന്റെ പൊതുവായ നിബന്ധനകൾ അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള കൗണ്ടർ ആർട്ട് ഉടമ്പടികൾ എഴുതിച്ചേർത്ത് രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യിക്കുകയും വേണ്ടതാണ്.

4. ലേലത്തിന്റെ നിബന്ധനകൾ ആദ്യത്തെ ലേലത്തിന്റെ നിബന്ധനകൾതന്നെയായിരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

കളക്ടർ ആപ്പീസ്,
1910 ഏപ്രിൽ 2-ാം തീയതി.

എ. ടി. കമ്മിങ്,
കളക്ടർ ജനറൽ.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

ABKÁRI NOTICE

RESALE OF GANJA AND OPIUM SHOPS IN THE TOWN OF MADRAS FOR THE LEASE 1910-1911.

Notice is hereby given that the opium and ganja shops specified below will be resold by public auction for the lease 1910-1911 by the Collector of Madras at his office on Thursday the 7th April 1910, at 12 noon :—

Number of shop	Situation.
Opium No 7 ..	Mannadi Street
Ganja No 1 ..	Do.
Do. No 4 ..	Mint Street.
Do. No 16 ..	Pariamal

N.B.—Kanniappa Mudaly will be prohibited from bidding at the resale

2. Successful bidders of the above-mentioned shops will be required to pay up immediately into the Treasury an amount which together with their initial deposits will be equal to two months' kist of the shops taken by them and to produce before the Tahsildar either in person or through their authorised agents sufficient proofs of their solvency within two days from the date of resale, failing which they will either pay an additional deposit of two months' kist or produce a surety or sureties to the satisfaction of the Collector, and get the necessary security bonds executed and registered before 15th April 1910.

3 Successful bidders will be further required to furnish the Inspector, Madras Town Circle, with boundary lists of the sites selected by them within two days from the date of resale, and to execute the counterpart agreements required by the general conditions of sale and get them registered where necessary

4. The conditions of resale will be the same as those of the original sale.

Madras Collector's Office,
2nd April 1910.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF INCOME-TAX RETURNS.

The principal officers of all companies are hereby reminded that, under section 11 of Act II of 1886, they are required to prepare and deliver or cause to be delivered to the Collector and Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras, on or before the 15th April 1910, a statement in Form E (published below) signed by them of the net profits made by the company during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts were last made up, or if the accounts were not made up within the year ending on the 31st March 1910 then of the net profits made during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1910

2 Failure to comply with the requirements of section 11 of the Act is punishable under section 34 of the Act

Office of the Collector and Commissioner of Income-Tax, Madras, 19th March 1910.

A. R CUMMING,
Collector and Commissioner of Income-tax.

INCOME-TAX.

FORM V

Annual Return of Net Profits to be delivered by the Principal officer of a Company under section 27.

Name of company.	Place of business	Sources of income.	Amount of income *derived*, from each of these sources mentioning the period during which the income from each source has been derived.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5

I (*here enter designation of office*—do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income therein mentioned, that it has actually accrued within the period stated, and that the company has no other source of income liable to Income-tax.

Dated 1910.

(*Signature*)

(*Designation*)

INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO FILL UP THE ABOVE FORM.

1. If the company making the return has several places of business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of business being specified.

2. In column 3 should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India.

3. In column 4 should be entered the income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts have been last made up, or if the company's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March.

4 Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the assessee is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the assessee, in respect of his ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes, under sections 120, 145, 146 and 148 of Act III of 1904 (Madras), sections 63 and 75 of Act IV of 1884 (Madras), section 57 (3) and (ii) of Act V of 1884 (Madras), and section 17 of Act XIII of 1880 (India).

5. Deductions from the gross receipts may be allowed on account of the following items :—

(*a*) In the case of trades or professions—

(1) Sums expended in the repairs of implements, utensils or articles used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended for insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery, implements and stock used for the purposes of profession or trade, and the rent paid for any premises used for such profession or trade, provided that if such premises shall not have been exclusively used for such profession or trade, a fair proportion only of such rent shall be deducted from the gross receipts.

(3) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of such premises, if such repairs and renewal are at the cost of the company.

(4) Sums expended in the payment of persons employed solely in such profession or trade.

(5) The amount of any losses of stock in trade—The excess loss sustained in any one or more professions or trades over and above the profits thereof may be set off against the excess profits of any other profession or trade exercised by the same company.

(6) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) *bond fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

(i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose ;

(ii) that it was not written off to profit and loss before ; and

(iii) that when once a particular debt has been *bond fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

Note.—In writing off bad debts against the income of any year care must be taken to see that the amount is not unnecessarily deducted and not deducted more than once.

(7) Interest paid on money borrowed for the purpose of the trade or profession.

(8) Amount actually expended from the profits of the year on ordinary maintenance, repair of machinery and plant.

(9) Such amount as may be actually set apart from the profits of the year for depreciation, up to a limit of 10 per cent. on the value of the machinery and plant.

Note.—Plant does not include buildings. No deduction is admissible for depreciation in the value of buildings.

(*b*) In the case of income from houses—

(1) Any rent or quit-rent paid by the assessee on account of such houses or their sites but not taxes or local rates or cesses other than such taxes or rates as according to paragraph 4 *supra* may be deducted.

(2) Sums expended for insuring and keeping insured such houses.

(3) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of such premises, if such repairs and renewal are at the cost of the company.

(4) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 6 per cent. of the gross rental.

(5) Annual interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 18, SUB SECTION (1), CLAUSE (b) OF ACT II OF 1886

All persons resident or carrying on business in Madras whose incomes are above Rs 5,000 per annum are hereby invited under section 18, sub-section (1), clause (b) of Act II of 1886 to prepare under their signatures true returns of their income in the form subjoined and in accordance with the instructions attached thereto, and deliver them or cause them to be delivered on or before 30th April 1910, to the Collector and Commissioner of Income-Tax, Madras.

2. Persons who fail to comply with the above requisition will be assessed on the best information procurable.

Office of the Collector and Commissioner of Income-Tax, Madras, 12th March 1910.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector and Commissioner of Income-Tax.

RETURN F

INCOME TAX.

Name of person.	Residence or place of business. In towns given municipal number of premises and name of street, in which the residence or place of business is situated. In districts, give the name of the village.	Sources of income. In this column should be specified separately the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of schedule II of the Income-Tax Act II of 1886. Particulars of the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of the Act.	Number of shares in each income.	Values of shares.	Amount of gross income derived from each of these sources, and the period during which the income from each source has been derived. Amount of gross income.	Period. The year or the part of the year for which income has accrued.	Total deductions	Amount of net profits	Remarks.
1	2	3			4		5	6	7
					Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	

Subscription

I do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income therein mentioned; that none but items declared below to be admissible as deductions have been deducted in arriving at the net profits; that the income under each source has actually accrued within the period stated; and that I have no other source of income liable to income-tax

STATION (*Signature*)

Dated 1910. (*Designation*)

N B—Please give the place of residence with door number and street in addition to the place of business in the second column of the return.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE TRUE RETURNS OF INCOME REFERRED TO ABOVE.

(1) In the case of a firm, the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1.

(2) If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of residence or business being specified.

(3) Column 3 should show all sources and amounts of income, specifying separately those chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Act, and the number of shares in such income and the names of sharers. In the column should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India. Salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities are chargeable under Part I, interest on Government and other securities under Part III and other sources of income including the rental value of buildings occupied by owners calculated under section 24 of the Act, and interest on fixed deposits in any Bank, joint stock company or other mercantile firm, are chargeable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Act.

(4) In column 4 should be entered the gross income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the person's accounts have been last made up or if the person's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March. In this column, the period during which the income from each source has been derived should be specified.

(5) Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor on account of the maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestic establishment; nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the assessee is liable, other than a tax or rate levied for agricultural purposes under sections 129, 145, 148 and 149 of Act III of 1904 (Madras), sections 63 and 75

of Act IV of 1884 (Madras), section 57 (1) and (3) of Act V of 1884 (Madras) and section 17 of Act XIII, 1889 (India), (Notification No. 216, dated 17th April 1895, published on page 469, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th April 1895)

(6) A deduction for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company should not be excluded from column 4, but should be included in the column headed "Total deductions" and supported in the former case by a receipt for such deduction or payment.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

(a) In the case of trades or professions

(1) Sums actually expended in the repairs of implements, utensils or articles used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery and plant, implements, and stock used for the purpose of the profession or trade. The deduction is confined to the premia (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(3) The amount of rent paid for any premises exclusively used for such profession or trade

N B.—Where they are not exclusively used for such profession or trade, only a *fair* proportion of such rent is admissible for deduction.

(4) The amount actually expended on repairs and renewals of such premises, if the repairs and renewals are at the cost of the assessee. The assessee must be prepared to prove the amount spent by means of vouchers

(5) The amount expended as salaries of persons employed solely and exclusively in the profession or trade. When a firm has transactions both in and out of India and realizes profit in both by means of an establishment maintained in India in common for both, only a proportionate deduction is allowed (the exact proportion of which will be determined by the assessing officer in each case).

(6) The amount of any loss in trade or of the stock in trade actually written off during the year. In cases where there is loss in one trade or profession and profit in another, the loss may be set off against the profits, and any excess loss deducted. So also loss under any one part of the Schedule may be set off against income under any other part.

(7) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) *bond fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

(i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose ;

(ii) that it has been written off to profit and loss before ;

(iii) that when once a particular debt has been *bond fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year

Note.—In writing off bad debts against the income of any year care must be taken to see that the amount is not unnecessarily deducted and not deducted more than once.

(8) Interest paid on borrowed capital. The assessee may be required to satisfy the assessing officer that only capital actually employed in his trade is taken into account in this connection

N.B.—When the whole capital is not exclusively employed in the trade, only a *fair* proportion of the interest paid shall be deducted.

(9) Such miscellaneous and contingent charges as Commission or Discount—
Postage, Telegraphs, Law, Advertising and Stationery charges
Shipping, Freight, Railway and other Transit charges

N B.—The nature of the charge and the amount incurred under each should be distinctly demonstrable.

(10) Payments actually made to Insurance Companies for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company, but not those set aside to form an Insurance Fund.

(11) Charges incurred in providing tiffin for assistants, clerks and constituents

(12) Amount actually expended from the profits of the year on ordinary maintenance repair of machinery and plant

(13) Such amount as may be actually set apart from the profits of the year for depreciation up to a limit of 10 per cent. on the value of the machinery and plant

N.B.—Care should be taken to see that the deduction allowed represents the repairs, and depreciation of only one year, *i.e.*, the year the income of which is assessed.

(b) In cases of houses owned and let by the owner for rent

(1) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured such houses the deduction being confined only to the premia (including subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(2) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of houses, if such repairs are at the cost of the assessee, but not depreciation in the value of such buildings.

(3) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 6 per cent. of the gross rental. The deduction applies only to direct payments.

(4) Any interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession, whether the interest has or has not been actually paid during the year.

(5) Any rent or quit-rent paid by the assessee on account of such houses or their sites. (Notification No. 89, dated 28th February 1895, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1895.)

(c) In cases of house occupied by the owner for dwelling purposes under section 24 of Act II of 1886.

(1) When buildings are occupied by their owners as dwelling houses, five-sixths of the estimated annual rent thereof shall be added to the net income under Part IV and the sum total assessed, provided that, where five-sixths of the annual rental value exceeds 10 per cent. of the assessee's

income from all sources whether taxable or not, the excess shall be deducted from the five-sixths of the rental value and the remainder added to the net income under Part IV.

(2) Houses reserved for the use of the owner, but not occupied by him during the period which serves as the basis of assessment

N.B.—The term *renewal* as used in the return refers only to such works as are intended to put the building into the same state as it was in when it was originally constructed, while any additional accommodation provided or any material alteration to the plan of the building shall be treated as an addition.

When a portion of the house is occupied by the owner and the remainder let out on hire, the portions should be treated as if they were separate houses and deductions allowed accordingly, *i.e.*, either a sixth of the annual rent-value or actual expenditure on repairs and renewals, as the case may be

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EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE

(1) Amounts expended by Vakils on the purchase of Law books and stationery.
(2) Amounts set apart to form a Renewal Fund in cases whose allowance is made for repairs under the rules
(3) Amount set apart as a Reserve Fund out of profit to meet anticipated or contingent losses.
(4) Amount spent in or set apart for repayment of debts
(5) Interest on capital put in by the partners of the firm.
(6) Partner's allowances.
(7) Bad or doubtful debts not written off
(8) Any set-off out of the profits of the year on account of ascertained losses of previous years
(9) Public or local rates, cesses or taxes other than such taxes or rates as under paragraph (5) of the instructions given above may be deducted (Notification No. 80, dated 26th February 1895, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1895)
(10) Cost of maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestics.
(11) Bonuses paid to domestic servants.
(12) Christmas presents to domestic servants
(13) Subscription to races, charities and schools, *etc.*
(14) Tiffin expenses of partners of a firm when these can be separately ascertained
(15) Interest not received in cash, a bond being taken for the same
(16) Deductions for depreciation in the value of buildings
(17) Payments made to form an Insurance Fund against future losses.
(18) Outlay on the purchase of machinery, plant, *etc.*

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 18, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (b) OF ACT II OF 1886.

All persons resident or carrying on business in Madras whose incomes are Rs. 5,000 and below per annum are hereby invited under section 18, sub-section (1), clause (b) of Act II of 1886, to prepare under their signatures true returns of their income in the form subjoined and in accordance with the instructions attached thereto, and deliver them or cause them to be delivered on or before the 30th April 1910, to the Collector of Income-Tax, Madras

2. Persons who fail to comply with the above requisition will be assessed on the best information procurable.

Office of the Collector of Income-Tax,
Madras, 24th March 1910

C. GAHAN,
Collector of Income-Tax.

RETURN K.

INCOME-TAX.

Name of person	Residence or place of business. In towns, give municipal number of premises and name of street on which the residence or place of business is situated. In districts, give the name of the village.	Sources of income. In this column should be specified separately the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of schedule II of the Income-Tax Act II of 1886. Particulars of the sources of income chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of the Act	Number of shares in each insured.	Name of insurer.	Amount of gross income derived from each of these sources, and the period during which the income from each source has been derived. Amount of gross income	Period. The year or the portion of the year during which the income was derived.	Total deductions.	Amount of net profits	Remarks
1	2	3			4		5	6	7
					RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	

Subscription.

I, do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income therein mentioned; that none but items declared below to be admissible as deductions have been deducted in arriving at the net profits; that the income under each source has actually accrued within the period stated; and that I have no other source of income liable to income-tax

STATION (*Signature*)

Dated 1910. (*Designation*)

N.B.—Please give the place of residence with door number and street in addition to the place of business in the second column of the return.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE TRUE RETURNS OF INCOME REFERRED TO ABOVE.

(*Notification No* 216, *dated* 17*th April* 1895, *published on page* 489, *Part I of* Fort St. George Gazette, *dated* 30*th April* 1895.)

(1) In the case of a firm, the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1.

(2) If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of residence or business being specified.

(3) Column 3 should show all sources and amounts of income, specifying separately those chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Act, and the number of shares in such income and the names of sharers. In this column should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in British India. Salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities are chargeable under Part I, interest on Government and other securities under Part III and other sources of income, including the rental-value of buildings occupied by owners calculated under section 24 of the Act, are chargeable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Act.

(4) In column 4 should be entered the gross income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the person's accounts have been last made up or if the person's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March. In this column, the period during which the income from each source has been derived should be specified.

(5) Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor on account of the maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestic establishment, nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the assessee is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the assessee, in respect of his ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes under sections 130, 145, 148 and 149 of Act III of 1904 (Madras), sections 63 and 75 of Act IV of 1864 (Madras), section 57 (i) and (ii) of Act V of 1881 (Madras) and section 17 of Act XIII 1889 (India). (Notification No. 216, dated 17th April 1895, published on page 489, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th April 1895.)

(6) A deduction for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company should not be excluded from column 4, but should be included in the column headed "Total deductions" and supported in the insurance case by a receipt for such deduction or payment.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

(a) In the case of trades or professions.

(1) Sums actually expended in the repairs of implements, utensils or articles used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery and plant, implements and stock used for the purposes of the profession or trade. The deduction is confined to the premia (excluding subscriptions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(3) The amount of rent paid for any premises exclusively used for such profession or trade.

N.B.—Where they are not exclusively used for such profession or trade, only a *fair* proportion of such rent is admissible for deduction.

(4) The amount actually expended on repairs and renewals of such premises, if the repairs and renewals are at the cost of the assessee. The assessee must be prepared to prove the amount spent by means of vouchers.

(5) The amount expended as salaries of persons employed solely and exclusively in the profession or trade. When a firm has transactions both in and out of India and realizes profit in both by means of an establishment maintained in India in common for both, only a proportionate deduction is allowed (the exact proportion of which will be determined by the assessing officer in each case).

(6) The amount of any loss in trade or of the stock in trade actually written off during the year. In cases where there is loss in one trade or profession and profit in another, the loss may be set off against the profits, and any excess loss deducted. So also loss under any one part of the schedule may be set off against income under any other part.

(7) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) *bond fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—

(i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;

(ii) that it has not been written off to profit and loss before; and

(iii) that when once a particular debt has been *bond fide* and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

Note.—In writing off bad debts against the income of any year care must be taken to see that the amount is not unnecessarily deducted and not deducted more than once.

(8) Interest paid on borrowed capital. The assessee may be required to satisfy the assessing officer that only capital actually employed in his trade is taken into account in this connection.

N.B.—When the whole capital is not exclusively employed in the trade, only a *fair* proportion of the interest paid shall be deducted.

(9) Such miscellaneous and contingent charges as Commission or Discount—
Postage, Telegraphic, Law, Advertising and Stationery charges.
Shipping, Freight, Railway and other Transit charges

N.B.—The nature of the charge and the amount incurred under each should be distinctly demonstrable.

(10) Payments actually made to Insurance Companies for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company, but not those set aside to form an Insurance Fund.

(11) Charges incurred in providing tiffin for assistants, clerks and constituents.

(12) Amount actually expended from the profits of the year on ordinary maintenance, repair of machinery and plant.

(13) Such amount as may be actually set apart from the profits of the year for depreciation up to a limit of 20 per cent. on the value of the machinery and plant.

N.B.—Care should be taken to see that the deduction allowed represents the repairs and depreciation of only one year, *i.e.*, the year the income of which is assessed.

(b) *In cases of houses owned and let by the owner for rent.*

(1) Sums expended in insuring or keeping insured such houses, the deduction being confined only to the premia (excluding subscriptions, *etc.*) paid during the year upon the income accruing in which the tax is assessed.

(2) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of houses, if such repairs are at the cost of the assessee, but not depreciation in the value of such buildings

(3) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 6 per cent. of the gross rental. The deduction applies only to direct payments

(4) Any interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession, whether the interest has or has not been actually paid during the year.

(5) Any rent or quit-rent paid by the assessee on account of such houses or their sites. (Notification No. 83, dated 26th February 1895, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1895.)

(c) *In cases of houses occupied by the owner for dwelling purposes under section 24 of Act II of 1886.*

(1) When buildings are occupied by their owners as dwelling houses, five-sixths of the estimated annual rent thereof shall be added to the net income under Part IV and the sum total assessed, provided that, where five-sixths of the annual rental value exceeds 10 per cent. of the assessee's income from all sources whether taxable or not, the excess shall be deducted from the five-sixths of the rental value and the remainder added to the net income under Part IV.

(2) Houses reserved for the use of the owner, but not occupied by him during the period which serves as the basis of assessment.

N.B.—The term *renewal* as used in the return refers only to such works as are intended to put the building into the same state as it was in when it was originally constructed, while any additional accommodation provided or any material alteration to the plan of the building shall be treated as an addition.

When a portion of the house is occupied by the owner and the remainder let out on hire, the portions should be treated as if they were separate houses and deductions allowed accordingly, *i.e.*, either a six of the annual rent-value or actual expenditure on repairs and renewals, as the case may be.

EXAMPLES OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHICH ARE *not* ADMISSIBLE.

(1) Amounts expended by Vakils on the purchase of Law books and stationery.

(2) Amounts set apart to form a Renewal Fund in cases where allowance is made for repairs under the rules.

(3) Amount set apart as a Reserve Fund out of profit to meet anticipated or contingent losses.

(4) Amount spent in or set apart for repayment of debts.

(5) Interest on capital put in by the partners of the firm.

(6) Partner's allowances

(7) Bad or doubtful debts not written off.

(8) Any setoff out of the profits of the year on account of ascertained losses of previous years.

(9) Public or local rates, cesses or taxes other than such taxes or rates as under paragraph (5) of the instructions given above may be deducted. (Notification No 89, dated 26th February 1895, printed on pages 209 and 210, Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th March 1895.)

(10) Cost of maintenance of the assessee himself or his family or domestics.

(11) Bonuses paid to domestic servants.

(12) Christmas presents to domestic servants.

(13) Subscription to races, charities and schools, etc.

(14) Tiffin expenses of partners of a firm when these can be separately ascertained.

(15) Interest not received in cash, a bond being taken for the same.

(16) Deductions for depreciation in the value of buildings.

(17) Payments made to form an Insurance Fund against future losses.

(18) Outlay on the purchase of machinery, plant, etc.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Notice is hereby given that from the 1st April 1910 the Betatpadiyangadi Deputy Tahsildar's division in the Malabar district will be designated the Tirur Deputy Tahsildar's Division.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 29th March 1910.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
Secretary.

The Board of Revenue, in virtue of the powers delegated to it under G.O., No. 2798, Revenue, dated 16th November 1907, hereby authorises M R.Ry. S. Annaswami Aiyar Avargal, Deputy Collector of Madras and Assistant Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, to initial and sign single impressed labels not exceeding Rs. 100 in value under rule 10 (3) of the rules promulgated by notification of the Government of India No 3632-Exc. (Separate Revenue—Stamps—Non-Judicial), dated the 29th June 1906.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 1st April 1910.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

The amounts noted below due to late Dharmalinga Mudaliyar have been credited to Deposits Ordinary pending payment to the legal heirs. If the amount are not cleared within three months they will be credited to Government :—

	Amount due. Rs. A. P.
Repairs to the Aram tank	99 4 2
Improvements to Chinnambedu tank sluice	232 13 6

Executive Engineer's Office, Chingleput Division,
17th March 1910

A. G. ROMILLY,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Notice is hereby given that the following amounts are outstanding in the accounts of this division as travelling allowance due to the following persons and if they fail to receive payment before the 15th of April the sums will be credited to Government :—

Name.	Designation.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
G. Appanna	Peon	0 2 6
Hery Singh	Do.	0 0 6
K. Appalaswami	Do.	2 4 0
P. Bondaru	Do.	0 14 6
G. Venkatarasiah	Do.	0 3 0

Ex. Engineer's Office, Nagavalli Project Division,
Parvatipuram, 21st March 1910.

A. S. LAURIE,
Executive Engineer, Nagavalli Project Division.

The following sums are outstanding in the schedule of establishment charges of this division. It is hereby notified that in case the individuals referred to do not appear in person or give their addresses to arrange for the payment on or before the 30th April 1910, the sums will be credited to Government :—

Name	Designation.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
N. Appalaswami	Survey lascar	4 2 1
G. Venkappa	Do.	4 2 1
N. Sanyasi	Do.	4 2 1
A. Appadu	Do.	4 2 1
M. Venkanna	Do.	4 2 1
M.R.Ry. L. N. Appadorai Aiyar ..	Surveyor	1 10 0

Ex. Engineer's Office, Godavari Western Division,
Chettipatt, 23rd March 1910.

A. H. MORIN,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Western Division.

A sum of Rs. 12-8-2 is outstanding in the books of this office in favour of one Govindan, late peon, under M.R.Ry. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Overseer, Public Works Department, Cauvery Reservoir Project, Upper Section, Sampalli. If this amount is not claimed within two months from this date, it will be credited to Government

Ex. Engineer's Office, Cauvery Reservoir Project,
Madras, 24th March 1910.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AIYAR,
Executive Engineer, Cauvery Reservoir Project.

The following amounts are outstanding in the accounts of this division against the undermentioned temporary surveyors from the months noted opposite to each. Executive Engineers are requested to communicate with the undersigned if any of the surveyors are now employed in their respective divisions :—

Provincial Est. T. A.

Month	Name.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
March 1908.	.. S. Lakshmanachurry, Temporary, Surveyor	2 8 0
February, April, June and July 1906.	A. Subba Rao, Temporary Surveyor ..	5 2 0
Do.	N. Bhashyam Aiyar, Temporary Surveyor	3 0 0
May 1907 to August 1907	.. K. Kameswara Rao do ..	1 4 0

Ex. Engineer's Office, Godavari Eastern Division,
Dowlaishwaram, 29th March 1910

M. R. KHARFGAT,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

LIST of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, ETC., on the 2nd April 1910, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Destination	When to sail.	Agents
S.S. "Trowbridge"	2360	W. R. Morre ..	Coconada ..	1910 2nd April ..	Messrs Best & Co
S.S. "Wardha" ..	2052	L. Y. Archdeacon..	Bombay via Southern Ports and Colombo	Do .	Messrs Binny & Co., Limited.

REPORT of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 26th March to the 2nd April 1910.

ARRIVALS

Date arrived	Vessel's name	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Where from	When left.
1910						1910.
27th March	S.S. "Panther" ..	..	..	.	Sandheads	..
27th "	S.S. "Tamil" ..	..	..	.	.. ..	..
27th " ..	R.I.M.S. "Northbrooke"	2997	E	C. Gardner	Singapore via Southern Ports. ..	..
28th " ..	S.S. "Teesta" ..	3429	..	C. Willis ..	Singapore via Southern Ports.	31st Mar.
29th " ..	S.S. "Lunula" ..	2183	..	J. B. O'Sullivan	Negapatam	30th "
29th " ..	S.S. "Nasur" ..	4179	..	H. W. Kenrick ..	Calcutta	24th "
29th " ..	S.S. "Palamcotta" ..	2208	..	D. F. Macdonald ..	Rangoon	25th "
29th " ..	S.S. "City of Paris" ..	5010	..	J. Campbell ..	Calcutta	26th "
30th " ..	S.S. "Perlak" ..	1085	D.	A. Ross ..	See See	23rd "
31st " ..	S.S. "Nowshera" ..	1961	B.	J. K. Ross ..	Bombay	22th "
1st April ..	S.S. "Wardha" ..	2052	"	L. Y. Archdeacon.	Calcutta	22nd "

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1910					
26th March ..	S.S. "Nordenfels" ..	2386	G	D. Klappenberg ..	Calcutta . .
26th " ..	S.S. "Norfolk" ..	2506	B	D. Rushby ..	Do
28th " ..	S.S. "Nasur" ..	4179	..	H. W. Kenrick ..	London.
29th " ..	R.I.M.S. "Northbrooke" .	2997	..	C. Gardner .	Bombay.
29th " ..	S.S. "Panther"	..	..	.	....
29th " ..	S.S. "Tamil" .. .	..	..	.	....
29th " ..	S.S. "Clan Macneil" .	2004	E	F. J. Roden ..	London and Antwerp via Galle, Tuticorin and Suez Canal
29th " ..	S.S. "Teesta"	3428	..	C. Willis ..	Penang Port Swettenham and Singapore via Southern Ports.
29th " ..	S.S. "City of Paris" ..	5010	..	J. Campbell ..	London and Marseilles.
29th " ..	S.S. "Nasur" ..	2041	..	J. McGonnall ..	Bombay via Southern Ports and Colombo.
31st " ..	S.S. "Perlak" .. .	1085	D	A. Ross ..	Calcutta.
31st " ..	S.S. "Palamcotta" .	2208	B	D. F. Macdonald..	Negapatam.
31st " ..	S.S. "Lindula" .	2183	..	J. B. O'Sullivan ..	Rangoon.
31st " ..	S.S. "Nowshera" .	1961	..	J. K. Ross ..	Calcutta via Northern Ports.

Port Office, Madras,
2nd April 1910.

C. G. SINCLAIR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

LIST of VESSELS which passed through the PAMBAN CHANNEL during the month of March 1910.

No. of vessels.	Rig.	Tons.	No. of vessels	Rig.	Tons.
14	Steamers .. .	7,434	..	Ketch	..
..	Barques	..	54	Boats	790
7	Brigs . ..	943	..	Canoes ..	..
11	Schooners ..	725			
19	Dhonies	1,590			
2	Reglos ..	205	87		11,625

Abstract.	Draft in feet	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	11½	Total.
	No. of vessels .	..	..	5	26	9	13	2	5	3	20	1	..	87

Pamban Port Office,
1st April 1910

(Signed) A. E. GEORGE,
Port Officer.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
4th April 1910

(True copy)
T. A. L. DEBERRY, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the pittmary due to them should be submitted to the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which such claimant may be residing :—

Names of warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers deceased.	Claimants
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son)
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company.	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son) William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter) * Richard Grimstone (son)
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company.	Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Kelaker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Kelaker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, R., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter) Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Aribella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R. Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter)
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter) John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheppard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheppard (son) Ellen Sheppard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim removed, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

Office of the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts,
Secunderabad Dvn., Bolarum, 1st April 1910

C. W. BUTLER, Capt.,
for Dy Controller of Mily. Accts.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 79th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Bombay, this 31st day of March 1910.

Number, rank and name, 2388, Gunner T Robinson; age, 30 years and 2 months; height, 5 feet 8½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 12th January 1900; place of enlistment, Dundee, parish and county in which born, East Hartlepool, Durham, date of desertion or absence, 29th March 1910, place of desertion or absence, Colaba, Bombay; marks, *nil*; under one year's service. (Previously deserted.)

A. C. PITMAN, Major, R.G.A.,
Commanding 79th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 79th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Bombay, this 31st day of March 1910.

Number, rank and name, 31525, Gunner Augus Jenkinson; age, 24 years and 4 months; height, 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey; trade, collier; date of enlistment, 12th February 1908; place of enlistment, Sheffield; parish and county in which born, Fullsick Lincoln, Lincolnshire; date of desertion or absence, 30th March 1910; place of desertion or absence, Bombay; marks, elaborate tattoo across breast and shoulder; under three years' service.

A. C PITMAN, Major, R G A,
Commanding 79th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

REPORT of an absentee without leave from the 64th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Bombay, this 31st day of March 1910.

Number, rank and name, 30932, Gunner Denis Murphy; age, 21 years and 7 months; height, 5 feet 7 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 7th August 1907; place of enlistment, Listowel; parish and county in which born, Listowel Kerry, Ireland; date of desertion or absence, 12-5 after-noon, 30th March 1910; place of desertion or absence, Colaba, Bombay; marks, *nil*; under two years and seven months' service.

J. F. R. N. MAITLAND-ADDISON, Captain, R G.A.,
Commanding 64th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment of Infantry, dated at Ambala, this 30th day of March 1910.

Number, rank and name, 8596, Private John McArthur; age, 23 years and 9 months; height, 5 feet 4 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 19th May 1906; place of enlistment, labourer; parish and county in which born, Ercesbridge, Lincoln, Lincolnshire; date of desertion or absence, 27th March 1910; place of desertion or absence, Ambala; marks, scar on left hand, scar on inner side of left wrist, scar on bridge of nose, two moles on left buttock; under four years' service.

C V HUMPHRYS, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Bangalore, this 2nd day of April 1910.

Number, rank and name, 26717, Gunner George Simpson; age, 26 years and 1 month; height, 5 feet 8¼ inches; colour of complexion, pale; hair, brown; eyes, blue; trade, ship's carpenter; date of enlistment, 4th May 1905; place of enlistment, Edinburgh; parish and county in which born, Larne, Larne, Antrim; date of desertion or absence, 28th March 1910; place of desertion or absence, Bangalore, India; marks, scar 2¼ inches long left cheek bone, tattooed dot web both thumbs; under five years' service.

T. St. A. B I. NEVINSON, Major, R.F.A.,
Commanding 76th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION,

Extract from the *Gazette of India*, dated 26th March 1910.

POST OFFICE

Calcutta, the 24th March 1910.

No. 267—*Ap.*—Mr. S. N. Deradasen, Superintendent of Post Offices, third grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 20th April 1910, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. K. M. Aslam, Probationary Superintendent of Post Offices, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, fifth grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. S. N. Deradasen, or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General of the Post Offices of India.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 32 OF THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT.

Notice is hereby given that two cases coloured prints bearing mark of a diamond with "R T" in the centre and "C" on the right below and 9705,9706 retained for the use of Government under section 32 of the Sea Customs Act will be sold by public auction on the 7th April next at 12 noon at the Custom house.

Madras Custom-house,
21st March 1910

G. A. THOMAS,
Offg. Collector of Sea Customs.

FLOTSAM STATEMENT

Description of article.	Dimensions.	Where found	Expenses of recovery	In what condition found.
One small broken boat mast of marijah wood.	Length, 37 ft. 4 in., average girth, 1 ft. 10 in.	Found in the creek of the village of Tammalepalem, Bunder taluk.	Rs. A. P. 1 0 6	Fair

Notice is hereby given that the abovementioned mast will be put to public auction six months after the date of this publication and the sale-proceeds thereof credited to Government. Persons claiming the same are requested to appear before the undersigned to establish their claims within aforesaid period.

Office of the Agent to the Receiver of wrecks,
Masulipatam, 12th February 1910

L. B. CLERK,
Port Officer and Agent to the Receiver of Wrecks.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles of clothing and for tailoring charges will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Tuesday the 12th April 1910.

PART I.

Clothing required for the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, Chief or Divisional Sanitary Inspectors and qualified Sanitary Inspectors.

		Probable quantities required.
1. Coats (cotton)	No.	30
2. Coats (woollen with lining)	"	10
3. Trousers (cotton)	Pairs	30
4. Trousers (woollen with lining)	"	10
5. Cotton pugree (with gold lace at one end)	No.	30
6. Brass buttons (with device)	"	30
7. Canvas gaiters	Pairs	30
8. Knickerbockers (cotton or woollen)	"	30
8a. Riding trousers (cotton or woollen)	"	30
9. Stockings	"	30
10. Silk pugree (with gold lace at one end)	No.	30
11. Topee (solar pith)	"	5

Clothing required for qualified Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and for Vaccinators

1. Coats (cotton)	No.	30
2. Coats (woollen)	"	10
3. Trousers (cotton)	Pairs	30
4. Trousers (woollen)	"	10
5. Cotton pugree	No.	30
6. Brass buttons (with device)	"	30
7. Canvas gaiters	Pairs	30
8. Knickerbockers (cotton or woollen)	"	30
8. Riding trousers (cotton or woollen)	"	30
10. Stockings	"	30
11. Topee (solar pith)	"	5

Specification of the above clothing—

Cloth.—Calicut cloth, Basel Mission, pattern No 1103. In the case of men employed on the hills, woollen cloth of the same pattern should be used.

Coat.—The coat will be a Norfolk jacket with two pleats, two breast and two side patch pockets. The collar will be of turn down pattern, fastened by hooks and eyes. The collar will bear gold braid ½ inch broad and 3½ inches long in three rows for Chief Sanitary Inspectors and First-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, two rows for Divisional Inspectors and Second-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and one row for Third-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and for qualified Sanitary Inspectors serving under a Divisional or Chief Sanitary Inspector. The gold braid will be affixed by means of fasteners so that it shall be removable when the coat is washed. In the case of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators, the coats should have shoulder straps on which will be fastened a brass badge of the same device as the button but laid upon the letter S for Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and V for Vaccinators.

Six brass gilded buttons will be used for the front of the coat and two will be employed for the belt. They will bear the device of a winged rod and two serpents surrounded by the motto "Health is Wealth."

Trousers will be of the same material as the coat and of ordinary cut.

The pugree will be of cotton, maroon (Indian dye) colour, and 18 feet length with gold embroidery of special pattern. The pugree for the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators should be without lace.

The gaiter will be of dark brown canvas, lined with thin leather and fastened with leather straps and leather-covered buckles. The gaiter will have a foot piece so as to cover the boot opening and prevent entrance of dust. Europeans and Eurasians will wear solar pith "topees" of the madras pattern sanctioned for European soldiers covered with Basel Mission cloth No. 1103. The pugree will be worn on the helmet of the same pattern as above stated but will be 10 feet in length.

Knickerbockers and riding trousers should be of the same material as prescribed for the coat. Stockings should be of plain heather mixture without an ornamental border.

PART II.

		Probable quantities required.	
Clothing required for Foresters with specification—			
1. Tunics of military pattern		No.	150
2. Breeches		Pairs	150
3. Turbans (green)		No.	150

Specification of the above clothing.

Coat.—A military pattern tunic, loose fitting, with roll collar and cloth belt fastened at back and passing through cloth loops on each side. Side and breast pockets with straight flaps; whistle pocket on left breast.

Breeches.—Knickerbockers loose with waist cord run through buckle and strap for fastening below the knee.

Turbans.—Plain green cloth not made up, each turban to be 24 feet long and 27 inches wide.

N.B.—The material for coat and breeches to be the shikar cloth No. 1408, supplied by the Basel Mission, Calicut.

PART III.

		Probable quantities required.	
Clothing required for other Miscellaneous Departments—			
1. White gowns (long cloth)		No.	600
2. " long coats (long cloth)		"	200
3. " coats (")		"	200
4. " trousers with waist cord (long cloth)		Pairs	600
5. " long coats (drill)		No.	50
6. " short coats (drill)		"	600
7. " trousers with waist cord (drill)		Pairs	700
8. Kaki suits consisting of one coat and one pair of trousers (superior quality)		No.	10
9. Kaki suits, 2nd sort, ordinary pattern		"	50
10. " " cavalry pattern		"	50
11. " " for cycle peons		"	60
12. Overalls of stout drill (Duck cloth)		"	10
13. Blue drill suits with or without departmental words worked in red thread		"	200
14. Holland suits made of Buckingham cloth		"	60
15. Waterproof capes made of oil cloth (big size)		"	100
16 " " (small size)		"	50
17. " made of kaki cloth "Brick Mayor"		"	50
18 " " with turban covers rubber coated		Sets	20
19. Waterproof aprons for coachmen		No	10
20. Navy caps		"	40
21. Hemp sole shoes		Pairs	60
22. Leather belts (country made) for cycle peons		No.	10

PART IV.

Miscellaneous articles required—		
1. English red blankets, 8' × 5'	No.	20
2. Jerseys (black woollen)	"	10
3. Turbans, red turkey cloth, each measuring 6 yards in length	"	40
4. Do. red laced, 1st sort	"	5
5. Do. do. 2nd sort	"	40
6. Water-proof umbrellas, 12 ribs	"	52
7. Do. 8 ribs	"	2
8. Mull turbans, each measuring 6 yards in length	"	100
9. Red turbans (red turkey cloth) with yellow border, 6 yards in length.	"	250
10. Blue cloth turbans (16 cubits × 1¼ cubits)	"	20
11. Dhotars, rose colour (6 cubits × 3 cubits)	"	200
12. White bone buttons	"	300
13. Brass buttons with the initials "G R." and the crown and kings	"	200
14. English leather belts	"	10
15. Sarees, chintz, white, with red prints, 16 cubits by 2½ cubits, and bordered for ayah	"	100
16. Sarees, turkey red cloth, for ayah, 16 cubits × 2½ cubits	"	60
17. Do. do. do. 24 " × 2½ "	"	"

PART IV—*cont.*

Miscellaneous articles required—*cont.*		Probable quantities required.
18. Sarees, country cloth, red, for female toties, 16 cubits × 2½ cubits, yellow lined and bordered.	No.	80
19. Do. for sweeper women	,,	5
20 Do. do. with white lines	,,	20
21. Mull sarees, 16 cubits × 2½ cubits	,,	5
22 Chintz for bodice (turkey red cloth)	Yds.	1·0
23. Do. white with print	,,	20

PART V.

Charges for making up the following articles are required :—

		Probable quantities to be stitched.
Dark blue serge—		
1. Long coats (lined) and trousers (with waist-cords)	Suits	500
2. Long coats (lined)	No.	50
3. Short coats (lined)	,,	50
4. Trousers (with waist-cords and lining)	Pairs	50
5. Suits for boatmen	No.	100
6. Cross belts (with borders)	,,	25
7. Cross belts (without borders)	,,	25
8. Waists belt (with borders)	,,	35
9. Great coats (without lining)	,,	50
10. Caps, double row	,,	20
11. Woollen caps with red tape border (for boatmen)	,,	40
Red serge—		
12. Coats (lined) trimmed with gold lace and panelled	,,	10
13. Coats (lined) panelled (not trimmed with gold lace)	,,	200
14. (*a*) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown, all embroidered in gold lace.		
(*b*) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown all embroidered in yellow thread.		
(*c*) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown with departmental initials, all embroidered in gold lace.		
(*d*) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown with departmental initials, all embroidered in yellow thread.		
(*e*) Panels for the above containing the Tudor crown and departmental initials, all embroidered in gold lace.		
(*f*) Panels for the above containing the Tudor crown and departmental initials, all embroidered in yellow thread.		
15. Cummerbands bordered with gold lace	,,	10
16. Do. braided with gold lace stripe	,,	10
17. Do. braided with yellow tape (woollen) stripe	,,	200
18. Sirenbands bordered with gold lace	,,	10
19. Do. bordered with yellow tape (woollen)	,,	200
20. Cross belts bordered with gold lace (single row).		
21. Do. do (double row).		

N B.—Serge, lining cloth, buttons, waist cords, gold lace and yellow braiding will be supplied by the undersigned and all that the contractor will have to provide is needles, thread and labour

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for clothing". They should specify the rates at which the tenderer undertakes to supply or to stitch per unit. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent on the value of the tender. This deposit should be remitted to the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No cash will be accepted.

2 Samples of the cloth and other articles proposed to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender. They should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent on the value of his tender, together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond (the form of which can be seen at this office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure his deposit of 5 per cent. delivered with the tender will be liable to forfeiture, and his tender will be cancelled

4. The numbers of suits and other articles mentioned above are approximate; the actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery Office, Madras, punctually on the dates fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

5. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason for so doing

6. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application at the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7. Clothing should be supplied according to specified measurements where necessary. In other cases standard sizes should be adopted.

8. The contract will be for a period of one year from the 1st April 1910.

Stationery Office, Madras,
16th March 1910.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

ERRATUM.

In the tender notification for supply of clothing published at pages 589 and 608, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd March 1910 and 29th March 1910, respectively, *for* "Monday the 12th April 1910" *read* "Tuesday the 12th April 1910."

Stationery Office, Madras,
1st April 1910.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

SALE OF BOATS.

In spite of Notice to Boat Owners issued by the Deputy Port Conservator, Madras, the undermentioned boats have not been removed as required thereis Therefore under the authority of sections 10 and 11 of Act XV of 1905, they will be offered for sale by public auction to the highest bidder on 7th April 1910, at 3 P.M., if not removed in the meantime.

Purchasers will be required to remove the boats within a week from the date of sale, after paying the amount bid by them at the sale; otherwise the boats will be resold by public auction at the risk of the purchasers and all losses incurred thereby will be duly recovered from them.

List of Boats drifted or hauled up on the foreshore of the Madras Beach.

Boat number	Position	Condition.	Owner's name.
Lighter 345	Inside Harbour, South Beach ..	Lying idle ..	C Kuppuswamy Mudaliyar.
Do. 75 ..	Inside Harbour, North Beach ..	Wreck ..	T. Balasundara Mudaliyar.
Do. 130 ..	Do. ..	Lying idle ..	C Veerish Nayudu
Do 226 ..	Do. ..	Under repair ..	M R. Athiperumam Pillai and M Venkatachellam Pillai
Do. 235 ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	D. Amara Rai.
290			
Do. 215 ..	Do ..	Lying idle ..	C. Ranbon Pillai
Do. 205 .	Do. ..	Under repair .	P Davarajalu Nayudu.
Do. 238	Do. ..	Lying idle	D. Amara Rai
Jolly 29	Do. ..	Do ..	P Davarajalu Nayudu.
Do 16	Do. ..	Do.	A. Chockalinga Nayagar
Masula 54 .	Do. .	Wreck .	Messrs. Dharam & Co.
Lighter 140 .	Outside Harbour, North Beach (Royapuram).	Under repair ..	Messrs. Best & Co.
Do. 79 ..	Do do	Lying idle ..	A. Venkatarangam Nayudu
Do 190 .	Do. do	Do ..	P. Ramanjalu Nayudu & Sons.
Do 148 .	Do do.	Do ..	A Chockalinga Nayagar.
Do 240 .	Do do .	Under repair ..	C. Andallammall.
Do. 199			
279 ..	Do. do	Lying idle .	Do
Do. 255 .	Do. do.	Under repair ..	P. Venkatarangam Chetti.
Do. 139	Do. do	Lying idle ..	A. Chockalinga Nayagar.
Do 213 ..	Do. do.	Do	C Ranbon Pillai
Do. 122 .	Do. do.	Do. ..	Munichayala Chetti and D. Ramaswami Nayudu.
Do. 285			
191 ..	Do. do.	Do ..	P. Ramanjalu Nayudu & Sons.
Do 364			
209 ..	Do. do.	Do. ..	P Davarajalu Nayudu.
Do. 364	Do do.	Do. ..	C Govinda Chetti
Do. 137 .	Do. do	Do. ..	A. Chockalinga Nayagar.
Do. 112 ..	Do. do	Do. .	P Saravana Mudaliyar.
124			
Do. 223 ..	Do. do	Do. .	C Andallammall.
254			
Do. 266 ..	Do. do.	Wreck ..	T Muniammal
Water Boat 8 .	Do do	Lying idle .	P. Ramanjalu Nayudu & Sons
Jolly 200 ..	Do. do	Do ..	Seethammall, wife of late Abbaia Nayudu
Do. *nil* .	Do. do	Do	Messrs Dharam & Co.
Do *nil*	Do. do.	Do. ..	Unclaimed
Do. 45 —	Do do	Do. ..	Thanabagyammall.
Lighter 179 ..	Inside Harbour, North Beach ..	Do .	V Thavunayammall.

Port Office, Madras,
24th March 1910

C. G. SINCLAIR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Port Conservator.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GOODS LYING IN THE MADRAS CUSTOM HOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned packages remaining unclaimed in the Customs House will be sold by public auction (if not cleared immediately) under section 88 of the Sea Custom Act.

2 Goods advertised by the auctioneers for sale will not be permitted to be withdrawn except on prepayment of a deposit sufficient to cover duty, godown rent, harbour dues and other charges, and the owners should arrange with the auctioneers, Messrs. Gukes & Co., Limited, for the payment of their charges and produce a letter from them authorizing the removal of the goods from the auction list.

3. The goods will be sold subject to the payment of Port Trust charges which will be notified at the time of sale.

No.	Vessel.	Date of arrival.	Marks and numbers.	Description of packages.	Contents.	Remarks.
		1909				
1	S.S. "Lodiana"	12th Oct.	A diamond with "552" in the centre.	2 bags	Nails	....
2	"Clan Farquhar"	24th Aug	H	1 bundle	Buckets	....
3	"Clan Ferguson"	8th Oct.	Nil for and a diamond with "1746" in the centre and "A" and "Y" on left and right above and "&" and "Co" on left and right below.	1 bundle	Do	....
4	S.S. "Ellora"	27th Sept.	S I R. & Co Ld. over Trichinopoly N I over Madras.	1 cask	Electric parts	....
5	Do	27th do.	A diamond with "A M" in the centre and "57" on right below.	2 cases	Flint glass bottles.	..
6	S.S. "Madura"	29th Oct	D & C over 1307	1 case	Seeds	....
7	S.S. "Onda"	16th Aug	The National Bank of India. (Limited)	1 parcel	Sample sugar	....
8	Do.	16th do	Chambers & Co.	1 parcel	Do.	....
9	Unknown	16th do	Nil	2 bundles	Wire-netting	....
10	S.S. "Tropea"	27th Mar	Nil for and a diamond with "SIIL" in the centre and "W" and "B" on left and right above.	57 numbers.	Mamoot,es	....
11	Unknown	27th do.	A P P C over 218	1 case	Candles	....
12	Do.	27th do	A P P C over 1539	1 case	Do.	....
13	S.S. "Jelunga"	24th April	Nil	3 cases	Do.	....
14	Unknown	....	C S M & Co. over Madras.	1 case	Empty	....
15	S.S. "Maria Valetie"	10th May	Messrs. C. Joyyer & Co., Madras 287	1 box	Unknown	....
16	Unknown			1 case	Do.	....
17	Do	....	A L	1 case	Do	....
18	Do.	....	A diamond with "M M" in the centre and Madras 1908 below.	1 case	Do.	....
19	S.S. "Dunera"	13th April	M S. over H S K & Co			
20	Do.	13th do.	K M over 1	1 case	Empty	....
21	Unknown		Nil	1 case	Biscuits	....
			A parallelogram with "E P M" in the centre and "Madras 1340" below	1 case	Glassware	....
22	Do.	....	Nil	1 sheet	Brass	....
23	Do.	....	C B S & Co over Madras 551.	1 case	Empty	....
24	Do	....	G Atherton & Co, Madras, Nos 7 & 77.	2 cases	Medicines	....
25	Do.	....	Nil	1 case	Tin plates	....
26	Do	....	Nil	1 case	Cocoa	....
27	S.S. "Dunera"	24th Dec.	Spencer & Co. Limited	1 case	Epsom's Salt	....
28	Unknown		Nil	1 case	Candles	....
29	S.S. "Benna"	24th Dec.	A circle with "A N over I" in the centre and Calcutta below	1 case	Jam	....
30	Unknown	....	A diamond with "V T I" in the centre and "W" and "B" on left and right above and "&" and "Co." on left and right below	1 case	Unknown	....
31	"Crusader"	....	Nil	12 bags	Nails	....
32	Unknown	....	Nil	15 bags	Grain	....
33	Do	....	Nil	1 bag	Nuts	....
34	Do.	....	Nil	1 bag	Paddy	....
35	Do	....	Nil	1 bag	Green gram	....
36	Do.	....	Nil	1 bag	Senoo	....
37	Do	....	Nil	1 lot	Shock planks	....
38	Do.	....	Nil	1 lot	Planks of mahs	....
39	S.S. "Ormidale"	19th April	Nil	30 tins	Milk	Empty.
40	"Clan Mansell"	5th Nov.	W. D. H.	1 case	Sardine samples	....

No	Vessel	Date of arrival.	Marks and numbers	Description of packages.	Contents	Remarks.
		1910.				
41	S.S. "Teesta" ..	13th Mar. ..	*Nil*	2 packets ..	Tobacco	Abandoned by a passenger
		1909.				
43	S S. "Molekside".	6th Oct ..	*Net* and for a diamond with "947" in the centre and "J" and "L" on left and right above and, "M" and "L" on left and right below.	1 keg ..	Wire nails ..	....
43	Do. ..	6th do .	71759 over 1 Madras ..	1 case ..	Samples of wall paper.	....
44	S.S "Ranee" ..	14th Nov	Messrs Chambers & Co.	1 parcel ..	Sugar samples ..	...
45	S S "Rajpat" ..	2nd Dec.	Do	1 parcel ..	Do ..	.
46	Unknown . ..	..	A P P C 2666 ..	1 case ..	Candles	...
47	"Clan Macnab" ..	29th Dec.	*Nil* for Collar Postage Monsieur D'Agent Delm Company	1 parcel .	Forms	....
48	S S "Cheribon" ..	31st Mar. .	*Nil* . .	1 case ..	Candles	...
49	S.S. "Clan Stuart".	6th April	Colombo No. 4	1 box .	Unknown	
50	S S "Trieste" .	14th Nov.	Mahomed Nasurodin.	1 box ..	....	
51	S S. "Inventura"	17th " .	R & B 481 Narsapur ..	1 case ..	Cycle	
52	....	..	*Nil* for and a diamond with "K A C" in the centre.	1 keg ..	Wire nails	
53	S.S. "Rajah" ..	19th Oct .	Messrs. Meenajee Ahmed & Co., 28, Edward Street, Rangoon, Burma.	1 box ..	Sample sugar ..	. . .

Custom House, Madras.
31st Mar 1910.

F. BUCKNEY,
Assistant Collector of Sea Customs.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CUT SANDALS TO THE CENTRAL JAIL, VELLORE.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, up to 10th April 1910, for the supply by contracts of 10,000 pairs of cut sandals according to the new police pattern which may be seen at the Vellore Central Jail with all materials complete as detailed below

2. No tenders will be received after the date specified above.

3 Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of cut sandals to Vellore Central Jail"

4. Tenders unaccompanied by samples of cut sandals and materials which it is proposed to supply and Rs. 25 earnest money will not be considered. The earnest money will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

5 The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing

6. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit a sum equivalent to 5 per cent of the value of the goods to be supplied as security for due performance of his contract. The earnest money of the successful tenderer will be forfeited if he fails to execute the contract and to furnish the required security in cash within one week from the date of the acceptance of his contract being made known to him.

7. The cut sandals should be delivered at the Central Jail, Vellore, as follows :—
500 pairs by 1st June 1910 and 500 pairs weekly from that date till completion of contract.

8 No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payments for the sandals supplied will be made by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore.

9. The contract is subject to the confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

10. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

11. The materials to be supplied for every 100 pairs of cut sandals are—
9 balls of twine
3 oz. beeswax
12½ lb. stitching leather (sheep skin) in thin pieces of not less than 1½ feet long and 3 inches broad
200 puttes (9" × 2" each), 200 front straps, 200 toe rings.
1 lb gallnut
½ lb of iron sulphate
7 lb. iron tacks

Central Jail, Vellore,
21st March 1910.

J. E. YOUNG,
Superintendent.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for building a new Council Chamber in Fort St. George (estimate Rs. 2,28,000).

Tenders must reach the undersigned before noon on 18th April 1910. The time required for the completion of the work must be stated in the tender and particular consideration will be given to this point when selecting the tender. Other particulars will be obtained on application to the office of the undersigned.

Executive Engr.'s Office, P.W.D., Presidency Dvn.,
Chepauk, 16th March 1910.

D. MARSHALL,
Executive Engr., Presidency Division, Chepauk.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1860, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer No. 2, Port Trust, Madras :—

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Eleven flat iron bars	Nil	24th March 1910	Within the Madras Harbour.
Six square iron bars	"	24th do.	
One galvanized iron post tube	"	24th do.	
Two kegs containing bolts and nuts	"	24th do.	
Thirty-eight flat iron bars	"	29th do.	
Twenty-five square iron bars	"	29th do.	
Four round iron bars	"	29th do.	
Forty-one flat iron bars	"	29th do.	
Seventeen square iron bars	"	30th do.	
Thirteen round iron bars	"	30th do.	
Two steel bars	"	30th do.	
One keg containing bolts and nuts	"	30th do.	
Thirty-eight flat iron bars	"	30th do.	
Sixteen square iron bars	"	31st do.	
Eight round iron bars	"	31st do.	
One handle nail rod iron round bars	"	31st do.	
One angle iron bar	"	31st do.	
Thirty-six flat iron bars	"	31st do.	
Eleven square iron bars	"	1st April 1910	
One square iron bar for axle	"	1st do.	
Two angle iron bars	"	1st do.	
One bundle of nail rod iron round bars	"	1st do.	

விளம்பரம்.

இதன் 1860-ம் ஆண்டின் 7-வது சட்டம் 76-வது செக்ஷனுக்கு விரோதமில்லாத பரகாரம், மதராஸ் போர்ட் எல்லைக்குட்பட்ட கடலிலும் கரைகளிலும் மாட்டிக்கொண்ட இந்த விபரமிலுள்ள சொத்துக்கள் மூன்று கான்ட்ராட் ஆபீஸில் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சொத்துக்களையுடையவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பாத்தியதையை இந்த விளம்பரதேதியிலிருந்து ஒரு வாரத்திற்குள்ளாக தெரிவித்து சம்பள சார்ஜ கட்டிவிட்டு அச்சாமான் முழுவும் பெறுவதற்குள்ளாக சொத்துக்களை அப்புறப்படுத்தவேண்டியது. அப்படி செய்யத்தவறினால் மாதம் போர்ட் டிரஸ்ட் 2-வது என்ஜினியரால் அடுத்த மாசத்தில் விற்கப்படுவது :—

சாமான்களின் விபரம்.	குறி.	கண்டெடுத்தபடி உ	அகப்பட்ட இடம்.
		1910-ம் ஆண்டு	
12 தட்டை இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள் ...	பூச்சியம் ...	மார்ச் 24உ ...	மதராஸ் துறைமுக எல்லை.
6 சதுர இருப்புசட்டங்கள் ...	Do. ...	Do. 24உ ...	
1 வளர்ப்பிய இருப்புமய குழாய் ...	Do. ...	Do. 24உ ...	
2 பேரல் ஆணி நெட்டுகள் ...	Do. ...	Do. 24உ ...	
38 தட்டை இருப்புசட்டங்கள் ...	Do. ...	Do. 29உ ...	
25 சதுர இருப்புசட்டங்கள்	Do. ...	Do. 29உ ...	
4 உருள இருப்புசட்டங்கள் ...	Do. ...	Do. 29உ ...	
41 தட்டை இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள் ...	Do. ...	Do. 30உ ...	
17 சதுர இருப்புசட்டங்கள்	Do. ...	Do. 30உ ...	
13 உருள இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள் ...	Do. ...	Do. 30உ ...	
2 வடிவ கம்பிகள்	Do. ...	Do. 30உ ...	
1 பேரல் ஆணி நெட்டு ...	Do. ...	Do. 30உ ...	
38 தட்டை இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள் ...	Do. ...	Do. 31உ ...	
16 சதுர இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Do. ...	Do. 31உ ...	
8 உருள இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Do. ...	Do. 31உ ...	
1 இருப்பு உருள ஆணிகட்டு	Do. ...	Do. 31உ ...	
1 கோண இருப்புச் சட்டம்	Do. ...	Do. 31உ ...	
36 தட்டை இருப்புச் சட்டங்கள் ...	Do. ...	ஏப்ரல் 1உ ...	
11 சதுர இருப்புச் சட்டங்கள்	Do. ...	Do. 1உ ...	
1 சதுர இருப்புச்சட்டம், இருகைகள ...	Do. ...	Do. 1உ ...	
2 கோண இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Do. ...	Do. 1உ ...	
1 இருப்பு உருள ஆணிகட்டு	Do. ...	Do. 1உ ...	

C. G. SINCLAIR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

Port Office, Madras,
2nd April 1910.

II-13

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[A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Madras.]

[The amounts within parenthesis are for packing and postage.]

List of Books published during the Current Quarter.

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MADRAS FISHERIES BUREAU, BULLETIN No. 4, MADRAS FISHERY INVESTIGATIONS, 1908. BY JAMES HORNELL, F.L.S. PUBLISHED 1910. Royal 8vo. bound with full calico, Rs. 2-2-0 or 3 *s.* 3 *d.* (5 As.)

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List of Books published from 1st October 1909 to 31st March 1910.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

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Nellore Inam Dy. Collector's Office,
16th March 1910.

K. S. SRINIVASA CHARI,
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(By order)

Madras, the 17th March 1910.

C. A. F. HINGSTON, Capt., I.M.S.,
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Revenue Settlement Office, Saidapet,
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Nellore Registrar's Office,
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Trichinopoly, 28th March 1910. P. V. MANICKAM NAICKER, *Executive Engineer, T.R.S. Division, V.I. Circle.*

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District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore, 30th March 1910. T. R. KUPPUSWAMI AIYANGAR, *District Munsif.*

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Office of the Receiver, Nidadavole and Madur Estates, Ellore, 29th March 1910. G. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU, *Receiver.*

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LOST.

THE Government Promissory Notes particularized in the margin, which originally stood in the name of the Accountant-General, Madras, and last endorsed to K. J. Thimmajamma Garu, the late Proprietrix of Thimmajammal's estate in the North Arcot district, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the present proprietor of the estate. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

No. of Promissory Note.	Amount of Promissory Note.
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10843	2,000
Total Rs. .	10,500

of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Chittoor, 11th March 1910. N. S. BRODIE, *Collector and Agent.*

NOTICE.

The Administrator-General of Madras and as such the Administrator to the estate of—

MILLMAN, WILLIAM HENRY, late of Madras, who died at Madras on or about the 27th November 1909,

MASON, WILLIAM BENJAMIN, a pensioned Conductor, late of Bangalore, who died at Bangalore on or about the 21st May 1907,

CAMERON, A. M., late of Gudur, who died at Gudur on or about the 23rd May 1908,

hereby gives notice in pursuance of section 23 of Act II of 1874 that all persons having claims against the above estates as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise should prefer their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the Administrator-General of Madras, on or before the 29th April 1910, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estates will be distributed.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
24th March 1910.

N. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Administrator-General of Madras.

I INTEND moving the High Court, Madras, on or after 1st May 1910 to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.

31st March 1910.

S. KRISHNAN.

I INTEND moving the High Court on or about the 4th May 1910 for enrolment as a Vakil thereof.

Triplicane, 4th April 1910.

K. P. LAKSHMAN RAO.

I INTEND to move High Court of Judicature, Madras, to enrol me as a High Court Vakil on or about the 24th April 1910.

Tellicherry, 24th March 1910.

KOTLETH KRISHNAN.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday the 11th instant on account of Telugu New Year's day, also on Wednesday the 13th idem for Tamil New Year's day, being gazetted holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors.)

Madras, 5th April 1910.

G. W. BLACK,
Ag. Secretary and Treasurer.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 14.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1910. [PRICE, 6 *pice.*

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS

MINUTES of a Board Meeting, No. 26 of 1910–1910, held on the 18th March 1910.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E., *Chairman.*

Mr. C. W. Wood.	The Hon'ble Mahomed Abdul Kaddus Badsha Saib Bahadur
Mr. A. Scholl.	M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Venkatasami Nayudu Garu
Mr. C. B. Simpson	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Narayanasami Chetti Garu.
Mr. A. B. Anderson	
Mr. J. O. Robinson.	

358. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, 4th March 1910.

359. Read letter No. B. 4/2502, dated the 15th March 1910, from the General Traffic Manager, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, asking for special terms for the passage through the port of Madras of rice through-booked between Burma ports and stations on his railway.

Resolved that both the Madras and Southern Mahratta and the South Indian Railways be offered free use of the new ship wharves on the south arm and free storage there in the open for such cargo, pending loading into wagons, which they should endeavour to supply in good time to remove the cargo as fast as it can be put ashore. But that certain restrictions be imposed, as per a draft letter from the Chairman to the Agents, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, which is adopted by the Board.

360. Read note by the Chairman proposing to lengthen Ship Wharf No. 1 from 140 feet to 343 feet, at a cost of Rs. 90,000 over and above the Rs. 1,10,000 sanctioned for this wharf in G.O., No. 145, Marine, dated the 9th April 1908.

Resolved that the plan and the estimate of the proposed work be approved, as required by section 76 of the Madras Port Trust Act: and that, as required by the same section, Government be asked, in terms of the Chairman's draft letter, to sanction the plan and the estimate, and at the same time to sanction the debit to Capital of the additional expenditure, Rs. 90,000, now proposed, as required by section 75 of the Act, and at the same time to cancel the Rs. 1,10,000 estimate sanctioned in G.O., No. 145, Marine, dated the 9th April 1908.

361. Read and recorded G.O., No. 48, Marine, dated 16th February 1910, approving the revision of clause 2 "Storage special" in the Trust's scale of rates proposed by the Port Trust Board in Resolution No. 305, dated 26th January 1910, and directing that the consolidated schedule of harbour dues as amended be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

362. Read and recorded G.O., No. 59, Marine, dated 25th February 1910, approving, as amended by the Advocate-General, the draft by-law required by the Port Trust Board regarding the production of vessels' manifests—*vide* Resolution No. 166, dated 24th September 1908.

363. The following statement comparing Harbour dues, collected in and up to the end of February 1910, with those for the corresponding period of the previous year was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of February 1910.

	1909. Rs.	A.	P.	1910 Rs.	A.	P.
I. Harbour Receipts—						
(i) Dues on imports	82,187	5	1	65,702	0	3
(ii) Dues on exports	11,210	12	3	13,035	7	9
(iii) Steerage	6,904	14	6	2,879	5	1
(iv) Wharfage	340	0	0	505	0	0
(v) Vehicles entry and haulage	2,835	0	8	1,774	9	1
(vi) Cranage	10,745	7	6	10,240	1	1
(vii) Portemge, special	354	0	8	51	8	8
(viii) Miscellaneous	....			1	0	3
II. Rents and Tolls—						
(i) Rents of properties	134	9	4	3,004	9	1
(ii) Dues on ships' provisions	77	8	0	34	12	8
(iii) Railway tolls	1,100	0	0	....		
(iv) Miscellaneous	....			....		
III. Sales and Penalties—						
(i) Penalties	38	0	7	28	13	8
IV. Customs Godowns—						
(i) Rent	61	7	4	13	15	7
V. Water for Ships—						
(i) Sale of water	672	8	5	1,051	0	0
VII. Interest—						
(i) Interest on investments	8	4	8	....		
VIII. Miscellaneous—						
(i) Unexpected receipts	....			....		
(ii) Profit on investments	....			....		
Total	36,652	12	11	79,069	5	3

	Actuals of 1908-1909 Rs.	A.	P.	Actuals of 1909-1910 Rs.	A.	P.		Amount of increase or decrease. Rs.	A.	P.
April	88,731	9	10	98,137	1	11	+	10,408	8	1
May	93,026	3	7	1,05,151	0	6	+	10,124	12	11
June	86,872	4	11	83,248	8	9	—	3,423	12	6
July	1,12,010	6	11	1,09,218	14	1	—	2,791	8	10
August	84,106	8	0	77,018	7	10	—	7,088	0	7
September	87,115	9	8	75,109	11	8	—	12,005	13	7
October	87,487	13	8	62,837	7	7	—	18,650	4	1
November	88,941	11	8	74,117	1	11	—	14,824	9	9
December	75,814	10	5	76,858	6	8	+	1,044	12	0
January	1,00,047	1	8	91,060	8	2	—	8,986	8	4
February	99,882	13	11	79,899	5	8	—	19,983	7	8
Total	9,85,606	10	10	9,28,427	9	6	—	57,179	1	4

364. Recorded statement showing purchases of English materials made by the Board's purchasing agents in England, of which information was received during January and February 1910.

365. Recorded a *nil* statement of estimates sanctioned since the 4th March 1910.

366. Read and recorded Gazette Notification No. 16, dated 10th March 1910, accepting the resignations tendered by Mr C G Todhunter, ICS, and Commander W. Mitchell, R.I.M., of their appointments as Trustees of the Port of Madras.

367. Recorded budget estimates of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1910–1911.

368. Recorded G.O., No 48, Marine, dated 15th February 1910, recording the Administration report of the Madras Port Department for 1908–1909.

369. Recorded G.O., No 183, Public, dated 8th March 1910, communicating to the Government of India the views of the Madras Government on the proposals relating to appeals contained in Chapter XVII of the report of the Royal Commission on Decentralization in India.

370. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 17th March 1910 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities Rs.	Cash balances. Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue Account	2,29,000	19,413	0	8
Provident Fund Account	1,04,200	3,028	7	3
Deposit Account	50,900	2,936	9	4
Biden Home Account	29,000	4,093	0	10
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	35,500	892	9	11
Pilotage Fund Account	25,400	— 592	7	10

Port Trust Office, Madras,
1st April 1910.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 14.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1910. [PRICE, 6 *pie.*

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

From the MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1910.		Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers. Corrected Daily Means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min.	Solar Heat in Vacuo. Maximum	Humidity	Wind. Prevailing direction	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles.	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
Mar. 28th.	Mon.	29·835	80·4	74·5	88·6	71·1	132·6	74	S.E.	145	..	15	9·6	Fine.
29th.	Tues.	·814	80·2	76·0	89·1	71·3	132·9	80	S.S.E.	164	..	5	9·5	Do.
30th.	Wed.	·824	81·6	77·1	90·0	72·1	131·6	80	S.S.E.	177	..	10	9·5	Do.
31st.	Thurs.	·787	81·9	78·0	90·4	76·7	133·6	83	S.S.E.	205	..	48	3·3	Fine with passing clouds
1st.	Fri.	·774	83·9	79·5	90·4	75·6	137·7	81	S.S.E.	185	..	13	9·6	Fine
2nd.	Sat.	·826	83·1	79·2	91·2	75·6	136·2	88	S.E. by S.	169	..	30	9·2	Fine with passing clouds.
3rd.	Sun.	·849	83·3	78·3	91·6	77·7	133·6	77	S.E. by S.	162	..	33	8·7	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0·20 inch, the average due for the same period being 1·64 inches.

B. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 4th April 1910.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
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ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 2ND APRIL 1910.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts.	Rainfall in inches.			Prices in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice			Ragi			Cholam			Cumbu.		
	In the week.	1910.	Average of 35 years.	Average for April.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for April.*	Last week.	This week.
Circars.															
Ganjam ..	0·1	0·1	0·1	13·1	11·5	11·0	20·2	17·8	17·3	.	..	.	..	.	..
Vizagapatam. {A.	..	..	0·1								10·2	15·2	21·5	15·8	15·6
Vizagapatam. {L.	..	..	0·1	11·5	9·2	9·2	20·5	16·7	16·0					13·5	12·8
Godavari ..	..	..	..	13·0	12·2	12·1	20·0	16·1	16·1	19·4	14·2	13·0		13·8	14·3
Kistna ..	..	..	..	11·4	8·8	8·5	19·5	15·7	14·7	18·2	13·6	13·3	18·0	13·7	13·7
Guntur ..	..	..	..	11·0	9·4	9·4	..	15·6	15·0	18·5	12·0	13·5			
Deccan.															
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	10·2	8·5	8·0	..	16·1	16·1	21·0	16·0	16·0	17·4	15·2	15·0
Ranganapalle.	..	..	..		8·0	8·0	.			.	17·0	16·0	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	..	0·1	9·1	8·1	8·5	.	17·1	17·1	15·6	14·0	14·4	..	..	..
Sandur ..	..	..	..	.	8·5	8·0	.			.	14·4	14·0			
Anantapur ..	..	..	0·1	10·0	8·0	8·0	20·0	15·2	15·1	20·1	15·0	15·2	15·0	15·0	14·1
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	8·9	8·8	8·9	21·3	14·2	14·2	20·3	14·0	14·5	16·7	13·0	13·5
Carnatic.															
Nellore ..	..	..	..	12·4	8·6	8·0	20·4	14·1	14·1	19·7	12·7	12·7	17·0	13·1	13·1
Chingleput	..	..	0·2	11·1	9·4	9·0	16·3	13·2	13·2	..	..	.	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	..	0·1	8·4	7·7	7·7	11·0	12·1	11·0	..	..	..	17·0	12·5	11·0
South Arcot.	.	..	..	11·4	8·0	8·0	18·1	12·5	12·0	..	..	..			
Central.															
North Arcot	..	..	..	12·3	8·4	9·0	19·7	13·0	13·0	..	..	..	17·1	13·0	13·5
Salem ..	..	..	0·1	10·0	8·7	8·1	19·0	12·7	13·0	16·0	12·0	12·2	17·0	12·5	12·0
Coimbatore.	..	..	0·2	10·1	8·5	8·0	19·0	14·7	14·0	17·4	12·8	12·0	17·0	13·7	13·0
Trichinopoly	..	..	0·1	10·0	8·2	8·2	18·7	13·0	12·8	17·0	13·0	13·0	18·0	12·2	12·1
South.															
Tanjore ..	..	..	0·1	11·2	8·1	9·1	18·0	13·4	13·2	.	13·0	13·0	..	13·6	14·2
Pudukkottai.	..	..	..		7·3	7·3	..	12·4	12·5	..	12·4	12·8	17·1	13·5	13·0
Madura ..	..	..	0·4	10·0	8·0	8·0	18·0	15·0	15·5	15·3	12·4	12·8	17·7	12·0	12·3
Tinnevelly ..	..	..	0·5	10·0	9·5	9·4	17·1	16·0	16·8	15·4	13·0	13·0			
West Coast.															
Malabar ..	0·2	0·2	0·8	10·1	9·0	9·4	..	.	.	..	..	..	.	..	..
South Canara	.	.	0·0	11·5	11·2	11·2	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore..	1·4	1·4	0·0	..	8·5	8·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin ..	0·8	0·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills.															
The Nilgiris.	..	..	0·2	8·4	7·3	7·0	18·4	13·1	12·5	..	..	.	..	..	..

A = Agency. L = Littoral.

* Average for fifteen years ending 1909-1910.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Russelkonda reservoir 35·6 feet deep; Sarada reservoir not reported. Standing crops poor to fair. Harvested horsegram, greengram, redgram, sugarcane, gingelly and ragi; outturn poor to fair. Pasture getting scarce in parts, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Standing crops fair; but gingelly withering in one taluk. Harvested gingelly, outturn poor to fair; sweet potatoes, onions and greengram, fair; ragi, fair to normal. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks and seven divisions. Godaveri 3 feet below the anikat. Ploughing, manuring, preparing of seed-beds for paddy, and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy and tobacco, outturn fair; sugarcane, horsegram and chillies, fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in five taluks and five divisions; fodder sufficient except in one division. Condition of cattle generally good.

KISTNA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts upland. Kistna 3·3 feet below the anikat; discharge sufficient for present requirements. Manuring and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested tobacco, outturn bad; horsegram, poor, chillies, poor to fair; cholam, poor to normal; lengalgram, fair to normal; paddy normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Preparing of lands for korra cultivation in progress in one division. Standing crops bad to fair. Some crops withered in parts for want of rain. Harvested varigu, outturn poor; castors, ragi, tobacco, chillies and cotton, fair. Pasture scarce except in two taluks; fodder generally sufficient except in two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under canal and a few tanks. Tungabhadra 5·69 feet below the anikat. Sowing of gingelly in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested cotton, ragi, sugarcane, blackgram and second crop paddy, outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton; outturn, normal. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing, planting of sugarcane, removing of *sutó* grass and weeding of second crop paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cholam, outturn fair; cotton, bad to normal; sugarcane, fair to bumper. Pasture scarce, fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

SANDUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture *nil*; fodder abundant. Condition of cattle good.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Weeding of later crop paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal; cotton and castor, poor to fair. Pasture scarce, but fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Sowing of paddy, cholam, ragi and indigo and weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops poor to fair; paddy withered in parts. Harvested paddy, ragi and cotton, outturn poor to normal; sugarcane, fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in parts, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

NELLORE

Water-supply insufficient except in parts No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anikats; discharge from both the anikats nil. Ploughing for paddy, cumbu and cholam and sowing of cumbu and cholam in progress in parts. Standing crops bad to fair generally; paddy withering or withered in parts. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to bumper in one taluk and bad to normal elsewhere; cholam bad to fair; ragi, bad to normal. Pasture insufficient except in parts of two taluks and fodder sufficient except in parts Condition of cattle generally good

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply insufficient except in a few spring channels and large tanks. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and ragi, weeding of paddy, ragi and chillies and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts Standing crops under small tanks withering or withered. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to fair; ragi, fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk and fodder available Condition of cattle generally good.

MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing, manuring, sowing and weeding of ragi, paddy and groundnut and transplanting of ragi going on. Standing crops generally fair, but withering or withered in parts. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane and tobacco, outturn fair. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts Ploughing, sowing of paddy and ragi, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi going on. Standing crops generally fair, but wet crops withering or withered in parts. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane; outturn fair. Pasture scanty in parts, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam and gingelly and transplanting of paddy, ragi and sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good, but dry crops require more rain. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to bumper; ragi, cholam and sugarcane, fair to normal. Pasture and fodder generally available Condition of cattle generally good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Sowing of cholam in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in parts of three taluks. Harvested paddy in two taluks; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient No flow over the Grand Anikat. Sowing of paddy, and cholam in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture scanty but fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair.

TANJORE

Water-supply insufficient in parts No flow over the Grand Anikat and discharge inadequate for present requirements. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy and gingelly; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available Condition of cattle generally good.

PUDUKKOTTAI

Water-supply insufficient. Garden cultivation in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts Condition of cattle good.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient in about one-third of the district Ploughing, sowing and transplantation of paddy and sowing of cholam in progress. Standing crops generally fair Harvested paddy, ragi and cholam; outturn poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient. No flow over the Srivaikuntam anikat. Discharge insufficient for present requirements. Cultivation of paddy, ploughing and sowing of gingelly, weeding of cholam and picking of cotton in progress in parts. Standing paddy withered or withering in parts Harvested paddy; outturn bad to normal Pasture scanty, but fodder available Condition of cattle generally good.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient Pasture sufficient except in two taluks and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply insufficient Ploughing and sowing of seed beds for first rice crop in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested second rice crop; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient Condition of cattle good

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder insufficient in parts. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient Ploughing, weeding and pruning of main crops continue Standing crops good. Harvested coffee and tea; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient Condition of cattle fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 2nd April 1910.—Light rains in Ganjam, Malabar; *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies sufficient in Malabar, South Canara; insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but some in parts Vizagapatam, Guntur, Cuddapah, Carnatic, Central, Tinnevelly have withered or are withering or require more rain. Harvests continue; outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture insufficient in parts Circars, Deccan, Nellore, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Malabar, South Canara; fodder scanty in parts Godavari, Guntur, Nellore. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 16 districts, fallen 2, risen 5; ragi stationary 12 districts, fallen 2, risen 7; cholam stationary 5 districts, fallen 3, risen 6; cumbu stationary 9 districts, fallen 3, risen 3. Public health generally good. Prospects generally fair but more rain is required in Nellore, Salem. Condition of labouring classes everywhere satisfactory and employment readily available. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

DEPT. OF R.S., SUR., LAND RDS. AND AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
5th April 1910.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making laws and Regulations on the 23rd March 1910:—

No. 9 of 1910.

THE INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS BILL.

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CLAUSES.

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22. Compulsory licenses and revocation.
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24. Revocation of patent on public grounds.

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26. Notice of proceedings to persons interested.
27. Framing issue for trial before other Courts.
28. Suits for infringement of patents.
29. Exemption of innocent infringer from liability for damages.
30. Order for inspection, etc., in suit.
31. Certificate of validity questioned and costs thereon.
32. Transmission of decrees and orders to the Controller.
33. Power of High Court to stay proceedings, etc.
34. Hearing with assessor.
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THE SCHEDULE—FEES.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the protection of Inventions and Designs.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the protection of inventions and designs; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 19 .

(2) It extends to the whole of British India (including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas); and

(3) It shall come into force on the

Definitions. 2 In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Advocate General" includes a Government Advocate: [New]

(2) "article" means (as respects designs) any article of manufacture and any substance artificial or natural, or partly artificial and partly natural. [7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 93.]

(3) "Controller" means the Controller of Patents and Designs appointed under this Act. [New]

(4) "copyright" means the exclusive right to apply a design to any article in any class in which the design is registered: [7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 93 (2)]

(5) "design" means any design applicable to any article, whether the design is applicable for the pattern, or for the shape or configuration, or for the ornament thereof, or for any two or more of such purposes, and by whatever means it is applicable, whether by printing, painting, embroidering, weaving, sewing, modelling, casting, embossing, engraving, staining, or any other means whatever, manual, mechanical or chemical, separate or combined, but does not include any trade or property mark as defined in sections 478 and 479 of the Indian Penal Code: [Ibid, s. 93 (1)]

XLV of 1860

(6) "District Court" has the meaning assigned to that expression by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908: [Act V, 1908, s. 4 (3)]

V of 1908.

(7) "High Court" means the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Court of the Punjab, and the Chief Court of Lower Burma, and such other Court as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specify in this behalf. [*Ibid*, s. 4 (16)]

[Of 7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 2 (1).]

(8) "invention" means any manner of new manufacture and includes an improvement and an alleged invention:

[Of Act V, 1908, s. 2 (1).]

(9) "legal representative" means a person who in law represents the estate of a deceased person:

[Act V, 1888, s. 4 (3).]

(10) "manufacture" includes any art, process or manner of producing, preparing or making an article, and also any article prepared or produced by manufacture:

[7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 93]

(11) "patent" means a patent granted under the provisions of this Act:

[Ibid. s. 93.]

(12) "patentee" means the person for the time being entitled to the benefit of a patent:

[Ibid. s. 93.]

(13) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act: and

(14) "proprietor of a new and original design."—

(a) where the author of the design, for good consideration, executes the work for some other person, means the person for whom the design is so executed; and

(b) where any person acquires the design or the right to apply the design to any article, either exclusively of any other person or otherwise, means, in the respect and to the extent in and to which the design or right has been so acquired, the person by whom the design or right is so acquired; and

(c) in any other case, means the author of the design:

and where the property in, or the right to apply, the design has devolved from the original proprietor upon any other person, includes that other person.

PART I.

PATENTS

Application for and Grant of Patent.

[Of 7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 1, and Act V, 1888, s. 5.]

Applications.

3. (1) An application for a patent may be made by any person whether he is a British subject or not, and whether alone or jointly with any other person.

(2) The application must be made in the prescribed form, and must be left at the Patent Office in the prescribed manner.

(3) The application must contain a statement to the effect that the applicant is in possession of an invention, whereof he, or in the case of a joint application one at least of the applicants, claims to be the true and first inventor or the legal representative or assign of such inventor and for which he desires to obtain a patent, and must be accompanied by a specification and by the prescribed fee.

[Ibid.]

(4) Where the true and first inventor is not a party to the application, the application must contain a statement of his name, and such particulars for his identification as may be prescribed, and the applicant must show that he is the legal representative or assign of such inventor.

[Of 7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 2.]

Specification.

4. (1) The specification must particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the invention and the manner in which the same is to be performed.

(2) Where the Controller deems it desirable, he may require that suitable drawings shall be supplied with the specification, or at any time before the acceptance of the application, and such drawings shall be deemed to form part of the specification.

(3) The specification must commence with the title, and must end with a distinct statement of the invention claimed.

[Of Act V, 1888, s. 6 (5).]

(4) If in any particular case the Controller considers that an application should be further supplemented by a model or sample of anything illustrating the invention or alleged to constitute an invention, such model or sample as he may require shall be furnished before the acceptance of the application, but such model or sample shall not be deemed to form part of the specification.

[Of 7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 3 (1), (3).]

Proceedings upon application.

5. (1) The Controller shall examine every application, and if he considers that—

(a) the nature of the invention is not fairly described, or

(b) the application, specification and drawings have not been prepared in the prescribed manner or relate to more than one invention, or

(c) the title does not sufficiently indicate the subject-matter of the invention, or

(d) the statement of claim does not sufficiently define the invention, or

(e) the invention as described and claimed is *prima facie* not a new manufacture or improvement,

he may refuse to accept the application or require that the application, specification or drawings be amended before he proceeds with the application; and in the latter case the application shall, if the Controller so directs, bear date as from the time when the requirement is complied with.

[7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 7 (6).]

(2) Where the Controller refuses to accept an application or requires an amendment, the applicant may appeal from his decision to the Governor General in Council.

(3) The investigations required by this section shall not be held in any way to guarantee the validity of any patent, and no liability shall be incurred by the Governor General in Council or any officer by reason of, or in connection with, any such investigation, or any proceeding consequent thereon.

[7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 6 (5).]

(4) Unless an application is accepted within nine months from the date of the application, the application shall (except where an appeal has been lodged) become void:

Provided that where an application is made for an extension of time for the acceptance of an application, the Controller shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, grant an extension of time to the extent applied for but not exceeding three months.

[Of 7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 8.]

Advertisement on acceptance of application.

6. On the acceptance of an application the Controller shall give notice thereof to the applicant and shall advertise the acceptance; and the application and specifications with the drawings (if any) shall be open to public inspection.

[Of 7 Edw. 7, c. 29 ss. 4 & 10.]

Use of invention on acceptance of application.

7. Where an application for a patent in respect of an invention has been accepted, the invention may, during the period between the date of application and the date of sealing such patent, be used and published without prejudice to the patent to be granted for the invention:

Provided that an applicant shall not be entitled to institute any proceedings for infringement unless and until a patent for the invention has been granted to him.

Inquiry before sealing patent.

8 After acceptance of an application and before sealing a patent the Controller may, if he thinks it advisable or is directed so to do by the Governor General in Council, refer the specification for inquiry and report to any person whom he thinks fit. [*Cf.* Act V, 1888, s. 8.]

Opposition to grant of patent.

9 (*1*) Any person may, on payment of the prescribed fee, at any time within three months from the date of the advertisement of the acceptance of an application, give notice at the Patent Office of opposition to the grant of the patent on any of the following grounds, namely :— [*Cf.* 7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 11.]

(*a*) that the applicant obtained the invention from him, or from a person of whom he is the legal representative or assign ; or

(*b*) that the invention has been described or claimed in any specification filed in British India which is or will be of prior date to the patent, the grant of which is opposed ; or

(*c*) that the nature of the invention or the manner in which it is to be performed is not sufficiently or fairly described and ascertained in the specification ; or

(*d*) that the invention has been publicly used in any part of British India or has been made publicly known in any part of British India ; [*Cf.* Act V, 1888, s. 21.]

but on no other ground.

(*2*) Where such notice is given the Controller shall give notice of the opposition to the applicant, and shall on the expiration of three months, after hearing the applicant and the opponent, if desirous of being heard, decide on the case.

(*3*) The decision of the Controller shall be subject to appeal to the Governor General in Council.

Grant and sealing of patent.

10. (*1*) If there is no opposition, or, in case of opposition, if the determination is in favour of the grant of a patent, a patent shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, be granted, subject to such conditions (if any) as the Governor General in Council thinks expedient, to the applicant, or in the case of a joint application to the applicants jointly, and the Controller shall cause the patent to be sealed with the seal of the Patent Office [*Cf.* 7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 15 ; Act V, 1888, s. 16.]

(*2*) A patent shall be sealed as soon as may be, and not after the expiration of fifteen months from the date of application :

Provided that,—

(*a*) where the Controller has allowed an extension of the time within which an application may be accepted, a further extension of four months after the said fifteen months shall be allowed for the sealing of the patent ;

(*b*) where the sealing is delayed by an appeal to the Governor General in Council or by a reference under section 8 or by opposition to the grant of the patent, the patent may be sealed at such time as the Controller may direct ;

(*c*) where the patent is granted to the legal representative of an applicant who has died before the expiration of the time which would otherwise be allowed for sealing the patent, the patent may be sealed at any time within twelve months after the date of his death ;

(*d*) where in consequence of the neglect or failure of the applicant to pay any fee a patent cannot be sealed within the period allowed by this section, that period may, on payment of the prescribed fee and on compliance with the prescribed conditions, be extended to such an extent as may be prescribed.

Date of patent.

11. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, a patent shall be dated and sealed as of the date of the application : [7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 13.]

Provided that no proceedings shall be taken in respect of an infringement committed before the publication of the specification.

Effect, extent and form of patent.

12. (*1*) A patent sealed with the seal of the Patent Office shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act, confer on the patentee the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the invention throughout British India and of authorising others so to do : [*Cf. ibid*, s. 14 ; Act V, 1888, s. 6 (*1*).]

(*2*) Every patent may be in the prescribed form and shall be granted for one invention only, but the specification may contain more than one claim ; and it shall not be competent for any person in a suit or other proceeding to take any objection to a patent on the ground that it has been granted for more than one invention.

Fraudulent applications for patents.

13 (*1*) A patent granted to the true and first inventor or his legal representative or assign shall not be invalidated by an application in fraud of him, or by protection obtained thereon or by any use or publication of the invention subsequent to that fraudulent application during the period of protection. [*Cf.* 7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 16.]

(*2*) Where a patent has been revoked on the ground of fraud, the Controller may, on the application of the true inventor or his legal representative or assign made in accordance with the provisions of this Act, grant to him a patent in lieu of and bearing the same date as the patent so revoked :

Provided that no suit shall be brought for any infringement of the patent so granted committed before the actual date when such patent was granted.

Term of Patent.

Term of patent.

14. (*1*) The term limited in every patent for the duration thereof shall, save as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, be fourteen years from its date. [7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 17.]

(*2*) A patent shall, notwithstanding anything therein or in this Act, cease if the patentee fails to pay the prescribed fees within the prescribed times :

Provided that the Controller, upon the application of the patentee, shall, on receipt of such additional fee as may be prescribed, enlarge the time to such an extent as may be applied for but not exceeding three months.

(3) If any proceeding is taken in respect of an infringement of the patent committed after a failure to pay any fee within the prescribed time, and before any enlargement thereof, the Court before which the proceeding is taken may, if it thinks fit, refuse to award any damages in respect of such infringement.

[7 Edw. 7, c. 20, s. 15.]

Extension of term of patent.

15 (1) A patentee may, after advertising in the prescribed manner his intention to do so, present a petition to the Governor General in Council praying that his patent may be extended for a further term; but such petition must be left at the Patent Office at least six months before the time limited for the expiration of the patent and must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(2) Any person may give notice to the Controller of objection to the extension.

[Cf. Act V, 1888, s. 15.]

(3) Where a petition is presented under sub-section (1), the Governor General in Council may, as he thinks fit, dispose of the petition himself or refer it to a High Court for decision.

(4) If the petition be referred to a High Court, then on the hearing of such petition under this section the patentee, and any person who has given notice under sub-section (2) of objection, shall be made parties to the proceeding, and the Controller shall be entitled to appear and be heard.

(5) The Court to which the petition is referred shall, in considering its decision, have regard to the nature and merits of the invention in relation to the public, to the profits made by the patentee as such, and to all the circumstances of the case.

[Cf. Edw. 7, c. 20, s. 18 (3).]

(6) If it appears to the Governor General in Council, or to the High Court when the petition has been referred to it, that the patentee has been inadequately remunerated by his patent, the Governor General in Council or the High Court, as the case may be, may by order extend the term of the patent for a further term not exceeding seven or, in exceptional cases, fourteen years, or may order the grant of a new patent for such term as may be specified in the order and containing any restriction, conditions and provisions which the Governor General in Council or the High Court, as the case may be, may think fit:

Provided that any patent so extended or granted shall, notwithstanding anything therein or in this Act, cease if the inventor fails to pay before the expiration of each year the prescribed fee.

[7 Edw. 7, c. 20, s. 20.]

Restoration of lapsed patent.

16. (1) Where any patent has ceased owing to the failure of the patentee to pay any prescribed fee within the prescribed time, the patentee may apply to the Controller in the prescribed manner for an order for the restoration of the patent.

(2) Every such application shall contain a statement of the circumstances which have led to the omission of the payment of the prescribed fee.

(3) If it appears from such statement that the omission was unintentional and that no undue delay has occurred in the making of the application, the Controller shall advertise the application in the prescribed manner, and within such time as may be prescribed any person may give notice of opposition at the Patent Office.

(4) Where such notice is given the Controller shall notify the applicant thereof.

(5) After the expiration of the prescribed period the Controller shall hear the case and, subject to an appeal to the Governor General in Council, issue an order either restoring the patent or dismissing the application: Provided that in every order under this section restoring a patent such provisions as may be prescribed shall be inserted for the protection of persons who may have availed themselves of the subject-matter of the patent after the patent had ceased.

Amendment of Applications or Specifications.

[*Ibid*, s. 21.]

Amendment of application or specification by Controller.

17 (1) An applicant or a patentee may at any time, by request in writing left at the Patent Office, seek leave to amend his application or specification, including drawings forming part thereof, by way of disclaimer, correction or explanation, stating the nature of, and the reasons for, the proposed amendment.

(2) If the application for a patent has not been accepted, the Controller shall determine whether and subject to what conditions (if any) the amendment shall be allowed.

(3) In any other case the request and the nature of the proposed amendment shall be advertised in the prescribed manner, and at any time within three months from its first advertisement any person may give notice at the Patent Office of opposition to the amendment.

(4) Where such a notice is given the Controller shall give notice of the opposition to the person making the request, and shall hear and decide the case.

(5) Where no notice of opposition is given, or the person so giving notice of opposition does not appear, the Controller shall determine whether and subject to what conditions, if any, the amendment ought to be allowed.

(6) The decision of the Controller in either case shall be subject to an appeal to the Governor General in Council.

(7) No amendment shall be allowed that would make the application or specification, as amended, claim an invention substantially larger than, or substantially different from, the invention claimed by the application or specification as it stood before amendment.

(8) Leave to amend shall be conclusive as to the right of the party to make the amendment allowed, except in case of fraud; and the amendment shall be advertised in the prescribed manner, and shall in all Courts and for all purposes be deemed to form part of the application or specification.

(9) This section shall not apply when and so long as any suit for infringement or proceeding before a Court for the revocation of the patent is pending.

[7 Edw. 7, c. 20, s. 22.]

Amendment of specification by the Court.

18 In any suit for infringement of a patent or proceeding before a Court for the revocation of a patent the Court may by order allow the patentee to amend his specification by way of disclaimer in such manner, and subject to such terms as to costs, advertisement or otherwise, as the Court may think fit:

Provided that no amendment shall be so allowed that would make the specification, as amended, claim an invention substantially larger than, or substantially different from, the invention claimed by the specification as it stood before the amendment, and where an application for such an order is made to the Court notice of the application shall be given to the Controller, and the Controller shall have the right to appear and be heard.

Restriction on recovery of damages

19. Where an amendment of a specification by way of disclaimer, correction or explanation has been allowed under this Act, no damages shall be given in any suit in respect of the use of the invention before the disclaimer, correction or explanation unless the patentee establishes to the satisfaction of the Court that his original claim was framed in good faith and with reasonable skill and knowledge. [7 Edw. 7, c. 20, s. 2

Register of Patents.

Register of Patents.

20. (*1*) There shall be kept at the Patent Office a book called the Register of Patents, wherein shall be entered the names and addresses of grantees of patents, notifications of assignments and of transmissions of patents, of licenses under patents, and of amendments, extensions and revocations of patents, and such other matters affecting the validity or proprietorship of patents as may be prescribed. [*Ibid*, s.

(*2*) The register of inventions and address book existing at the commencement of this Act shall be incorporated with and form part of the register of patents under this Act.

(*3*) The register of patents shall be *prima facie* evidence of any matters by this Act directed or authorised to be inserted therein.

(*4*) Copies of deeds, licenses and any other documents affecting the proprietorship in any patent or in any license thereunder, must be supplied to the Controller in the prescribed manner for filing in the Patent Office, and, unless such copies have been so supplied, such deeds, licenses or other documents shall not be received as evidence of any transaction affecting a patent. [New. Act. 1903, s. 4

Crown.

Patent to bind Crown.

21. Subject to any conditions which the Governor General in Council may have imposed, a patent shall have to all intents the like effect as against His Majesty as it has against a subject. [*Cf.* 7 Ed 7, c. 29, 29, & Act 1888, s. 1

Provided that the officers or authorities administering any department of the service of His Majesty may by themselves, their agents, contractors or others, at any time after the application, use the invention for the services of the Crown, on such terms as may, either before or after the use thereof, be agreed on, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, between those officers or authorities and the patentee, or, in default of agreement, as may be settled by the Governor General in Council after hearing all parties interested.

Compulsory Licenses and Revocation.

Compulsory licenses and revocation.

22. (*1*) Any person interested may present a petition to the Governor General in Council, which shall be left at the Patent Office, together with the prescribed fee, alleging that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to a patented invention have not been satisfied, and praying for the grant of a compulsory license, or, in the alternative, for the revocation of the patent. [*Cf.* 7, E 1; c. 29, 24; Act 1888, s. 2

(*2*) The Governor General in Council shall consider the petition, and if the parties do not come to an arrangement between themselves the Governor General in Council may, as he thinks fit, either dispose of the petition himself or refer it to a High Court for decision.

(*3*) The provisions of sub-section (*3*) of section 15, prescribing the procedure to be followed in the case of references to the Court under that section, shall apply in the case of references made to the Court under this section. [New.]

(*4*) If the Governor General in Council is of opinion, or, where a reference has been made under sub-section (2) to a High Court, that Court finds that the reasonable requirements of the public with reference to the patented invention have not been satisfied, the patentee may be ordered to grant licenses on such terms as the Governor General in Council or the High Court, as the case may be, may think just, or, if the Governor General in Council or the High Court is of opinion that the reasonable requirements of the public will not be satisfied by the grant of licenses, the patent may be revoked by order of the Governor General in Council or the High Court:

Provided that no order of revocation shall not be made before the expiration of four years from the date of the patent, or if the patentee gives satisfactory reasons for his default.

(*5*) For the purposes of this section the reasonable requirements of the public shall not be deemed to have been satisfied—

(*a*) if by reason of the default of the patentee to manufacture to an adequate extent and supply on reasonable terms the patented article, or any parts thereof which are necessary for its efficient working or to carry on the patented process to an adequate extent or to grant licenses on reasonable terms, any existing trade or industry, or the establishment of any new trade or industry in British India, is unfairly prejudiced, or the demand for the patented article or the article produced by the patented process is not reasonably met; or

(*b*) if any trade or industry in British India is unfairly prejudiced by the conditions attached by the patentee before or after the commencement of this Act to the purchase, hire or use of the patented article or to the using or working of the patented process.

(*6*) An order of the Governor General in Council or of the High Court directing the grant of any license under this section shall, without prejudice to any other method of enforcement, operate as if it were embodied in a deed granting a license and made between the parties to the proceeding.

Power of Controller to revoke surrendered patent.

23. A patentee may at any time, by giving notice in the prescribed manner to the Controller, offer to surrender his patent, and the Controller may, if after giving notice of the offer and hearing all parties who desire to be heard he thinks fit, accept the offer, and thereupon make an order for the revocation of the patent. [7 Edw. 7, 29, s. 24 (3).

Revocation of patent on public grounds.

24. A patent shall be deemed to be revoked if the Governor General in Council declares, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, the patent or the mode in which it is exercised to be mischievous to the State or generally prejudicial to the public. [Act V, 188 s. 27 (1).]

Legal Proceedings.

7 Edw. c. 29, s. 25, Act V, 1909, ss. 30, 31.

Petition for revocation of patent.

25. (*1*) Revocation of a patent in whole or in part may be obtained on petition to a High Court on all or any of the following grounds, namely :—

(*a*) that any invention included in the statement of claim is of no utility ;

(*b*) that any invention included in the statement of claim was not, at the date of the application for a patent, a new invention within the meaning of this Act ;

(*c*) that the applicant was not the inventor thereof or the assign or legal representative of the inventor thereof ;

(*d*) that the original or any amended application or specification does not fulfil the requirements of this Act ;

(*e*) that the applicant has knowingly or fraudulently included in the application for a patent or in the original or any amended specification, as his invention, something which was not new or whereof he was neither the inventor nor the assign nor the legal representative of such inventor ;

(*f*) that the original or any subsequent application relating to the invention, or the original or any amended specification, contains a wilful or fraudulent mis-statement ;

(*g*) that a part of the invention or the manner in which a part is to be made and used as described in the original or any amended specification is not thereby sufficiently described, and that this insufficiency was fraudulent and is injurious to the public.

7 Edw. c. 29, s. 25 (2).

(*2*) A petition for revocation of a patent may be presented—

(*a*) by the Advocate-General or any person authorized by him ; or

(*b*) by any person alleging—

(i) that the patent was obtained in fraud of his rights or of the rights of any person under or through whom he claims ; or

(ii) that he, or any person under or through whom he claims, was the true inventor of any invention included in the claim of the patentee ; or

(iii) that he, or any person under or through whom he claims an interest in any trade, business or manufacture, had publicly manufactured, used or sold, within British India before the date of the patent, anything claimed by the patentee as his invention.

Act V, 1908, s. 32.]

(*3*) The High Court may, irrespective of any provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in this behalf, require any person, other than the Advocate-General or any person authorized by him, applying for the revocation of a patent to give security for the payment of all costs incurred or likely to be incurred by any person appearing to oppose the petition. V of 1908.

Act V, 1908, s. 33.]

Notice of proceedings to persons interested.

26. (*1*) Notice of any petition for revocation of a patent under section 25 shall be served on all persons appearing from the register to be proprietors of that patent or to have shares or interests therein, and it shall not be necessary to serve the notice on any other person.

(*2*) The notice shall be deemed to be sufficiently served if a copy thereof is sent by post in a registered letter directed to the person and place for the time being stated in the register.

Act V, 1908, s. 34.]

Framing issue for trial before other Courts.

27. (*1*) A High Court may, if it thinks fit, direct an issue for the trial, before itself or any other High Court or any District Court, of any question arising upon a petition to itself under section 25, and the issue shall be tried accordingly.

(*2*) If the issue is directed to another Court, the finding shall be certified by that Court to the High Court directing the issue.

(*3*) If the issue is directed to a District Court, the finding of that Court shall not be subject to appeal, but the evidence taken upon the trial shall be recorded and a copy thereof, certified by the Judge of the Court, shall be transmitted, together with any remarks which he may think fit to make thereon, to the High Court directing the issue, and the High Court may thereupon act upon the finding of the District Court, or dispose of the petition upon the evidence recorded, or direct a new trial, as the justice of the case may require.

Act V, 1908, s. 35.]

Suits for infringement of patents.

28. (*1*) A patentee may institute a suit in a District Court having jurisdiction to try the suit against any person who, during the continuance of a patent acquired by him under this Act in respect of an invention, makes, sells or uses the invention without his license, or counterfeits it or imitates it.

7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 32.]

(*2*) Every ground on which a patent may be revoked under this Act shall be available by way of defence to a suit for infringement.

7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 33.]

Exemption of innocent infringer from liability for damages.

29. A patentee shall not be entitled to recover any damages in respect of any infringement of a patent granted after the commencement of this Act from any defendant who proves that at the date of the infringement he was not aware, nor had reasonable means of making himself aware, of the existence of the patent, and the marking of an article with the word "patent," "patented," or any word or words expressing or implying that a patent has been obtained for the article, stamped, engraved, impressed on, or otherwise applied to the article, shall not be deemed to constitute notice of the existence of the patent unless the word or words are accompanied by the year and number of the patent :

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect any proceedings for an injunction.

7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 34.]

Order for inspection, etc., in suit.

30. In a suit for infringement of a patent, the Court may, on the application of either party, make such order for an injunction, inspection or account, and impose such terms and give such directions respecting the same and the proceedings thereon, as the Court may see fit.

Ibid, s. 35.]

Certificate of validity questioned and costs thereon.

31. In a suit for infringement of a patent the Court may certify that the validity of the patent came in question, and if the Court so certifies, then in any subsequent suit in that Court for infringement of the same patent the plaintiff on obtaining a final order or judgment in his favour shall, unless the Court trying the suit otherwise directs, have his full costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to the said suit properly incurred.

Act V, 1908, s. 36.]

Transmission of decrees and orders to the Controller.

32. A Court making a decree in a suit under section 28 or an order on a petition under section 25 shall send a copy of the decree or order, as the case may be, to the Controller, who shall cause an entry thereof and reference thereto to be made in the register of patents.

Power of High Court to stay proceedings, etc.

33. A High Court to which a petition has been presented under section 25 may stay proceedings on, or dismiss, the petition if in its opinion the petition would be disposed of more justly or conveniently by another High Court. [Act V, 1888, s. 42.]

Hearing with assessor

34. (1) In a suit or proceeding for infringement or revocation of a patent, the Court may, if it thinks fit, and shall on the request of either of the parties to the proceedings, call in the aid of an assessor specially qualified, and try the case wholly or partially with his assistance. [7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 31.]

(2) A Court exercising appellate jurisdiction in respect of such suit or proceeding may, if it thinks fit, call in the aid of an assessor as aforesaid.

(3) The remuneration, if any, to be paid to an assessor under this section shall in every case be determined by the Court and be paid by it as part of the expenses of the execution of this Act.

35. Where any person claiming to be the patentee of an invention, by circulars, advertisements or otherwise, threatens any other person with any legal proceedings or liability in respect of any alleged infringement of the patent, any person aggrieved thereby may bring a suit against him in a District Court having jurisdiction to try the suit and may obtain an injunction against the continuance of such threats, and may recover such damages (if any) as he has sustained thereby if the alleged infringement to which the threats related was not in fact an infringement of any legal rights of the person making such threats.

Remedy in case of groundless threats of legal proceedings. [Ibid, s. 36.]

Provided that this section shall not apply if the person making such threats commences and prosecutes a suit for infringement of his patent.

Miscellaneous.

Grant of patents to two or more persons.

36. Where, after the commencement of this Act, a patent is granted to two or more persons jointly, they shall, unless otherwise specified in the patent, be treated for the purpose of the devolution of the legal interest therein as joint tenants, but, subject to any contract to the contrary, each of such persons shall be entitled to use the invention for his own profit without accounting to the others, but shall not be entitled to grant a licence without their consent, and, if any such person dies, his beneficial interest in the patent shall devolve on his legal representatives. [Ibid, s. 37.]

Novelty of invention

37. (1) An invention shall be deemed a new invention within the meaning of this Act—

(a) if it has not, before the date of the application for a patent thereon, been publicly used in any part of British India or been made publicly known in any part of British India, and [Act V, 1888, s. 21.]

(b) if the inventor has not by secret or experimental use made direct or indirect profits from his invention in excess of such an amount as the Court or the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, may, in consideration of all the circumstances of the case, deem reasonable. [New.]

(2) The public use or knowledge of an invention before the date of the application for a patent thereon shall not be deemed a public use or knowledge within the meaning of this Act if the knowledge has been obtained surreptitiously or in fraud of the inventor or has been communicated to the public in fraud of the inventor or in breach of confidence. [Act V, 1888, s. 22.]

Provided that the inventor has not acquiesced in the public use of his invention, and that, within six months after the commencement of that use, he applies for a patent.

Loss or destruction of patent

38. If a patent is lost or destroyed, or its non-production is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Controller, the Controller may at any time seal a duplicate thereof. [7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 44.]

Provisions as to exhibitions

39. (1) The exhibition at an industrial or international exhibition, certified as such by the Governor General in Council, or the publication of any description of the invention during the period of the holding of the exhibition, or the use of the invention for the purpose of the exhibition in the place where the exhibition is held, or the use of the invention during the period of the holding of the exhibition by any person elsewhere, without the privity or consent of the inventor, shall not prejudice the right of the inventor to apply for and obtain a patent in respect of the invention or the validity of any patent granted on the application: [Ibid, s. 46.]

Provided, that—

(a) the exhibitor, before exhibiting the invention, gives the Controller the prescribed notice of his intention to do so; and

(b) the application for a patent is made before or within six months from the date of the opening of the exhibition.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply this section to any exhibition mentioned in the notification in like manner as if it were an industrial or international exhibition certified as such by the Governor General in Council, and any such notification may provide that the exhibitor shall be relieved from the condition of giving notice to the Controller of his intention to exhibit, and shall be so relieved either absolutely or upon such terms and conditions as may be stated in the notification.

Models to be furnished to Indian Museum

40. (1) The trustees of the Indian Museum may at any time require a patentee to furnish them with a model or example of his invention on payment to the patentee of the cost of the manufacture of the model or example, the amount to be settled, in case of dispute, by the Governor General in Council. [Ibid, s. 47 (2).]

(2) The Local Government, after leaving in the Patent Office a notice in writing in this behalf, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, extend the provisions of this section to the case of any museum in a Presidency-town within the province:

Provided that the power of the Governor General in Council under sub-section (1) to settle the amount payable to the patentee shall in that case be exercised by the Local Government.

41. (1) A patent shall not prevent the use of an invention for the purposes of the navigation of a foreign vessel within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India, or the use of an invention in a foreign vessel within that jurisdiction, provided it is not used therein for or in connection with the manufacture or preparation of anything intended to be sold in or exported from British India.

Foreign vessels in British Indian waters.

(2) This section shall not extend to vessels of any foreign State of which the laws do not confer corresponding rights with respect to the use of inventions in British vessels while in the ports of that State, or in the waters within the jurisdiction of its Courts.

PART II

DESIGNS.

Registration of Designs.

42. (1) The Controller may, on the application of any person claiming to be the proprietor of any new or original design not previously published in British India, register the design under this Part.

Application for registration of designs.

(2) The application must be made in the prescribed form and must be left at the Patent Office in the prescribed manner and must be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(3) The same design may be registered in more than one class, and, in case of doubt as to the class in which a design ought to be registered, the Controller may decide the question.

(4) The Controller may, if he thinks fit, refuse to register any design presented to him for registration, but any person aggrieved by any such refusal may appeal to the Governor General in Council.

(5) An application which, owing to any default or neglect on the part of the applicant, has not been completed so as to enable registration to be effected within the prescribed time shall be deemed to be abandoned.

(6) A design when registered shall be registered as of the date of the application for registration.

43. Where a design has been registered in one or more classes of goods, the application of the proprietor of the design to register it in some one or more other classes shall not be refused, nor shall the registration thereof be invalidated—

Registration of designs in new classes.

(a) on the ground of the design not being a new and original design, by reason only that it was so previously registered;

(b) on the ground of the design having been previously published in British India, by reason only that it has been applied to goods of any class in which it was so previously registered.

44. (1) The Controller shall grant a certificate of registration to the proprietor of the design when registered.

Certificate of registration.

(2) The Controller may, in case of loss of the original certificate, or in any other case in which he deems it expedient, furnish one or more copies of the certificate.

45. (1) There shall be kept at the Patent Office a book called the Register of Designs, wherein shall be entered the names and addresses of proprietors of registered designs, notifications of assignments and of transmissions of registered designs, and such other matters as may be prescribed.

Register of designs.

(2) The register of designs existing at the commencement of this Act shall be incorporated with and form part of the register of designs under this Act.

(3) The register of designs shall be *prima facie* evidence of any matters by this Act directed or authorized to be entered therein.

Copyright in Registered Designs.

46. (1) When a design is registered, the registered proprietor of the design shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have copyright in the design during five years from the date of registration.

Copyright on registration.

(2) If within the prescribed time before the expiration of the said five years application for the extension of the period of copyright is made to the Controller in the prescribed manner, the Controller shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, extend the period of copyright for a second period of five years from the expiration of the original period of five years.

(3) If within the prescribed time before the expiration of such second period of five years application for the extension of the period of copyright is made to the Controller in the prescribed manner, the Controller may, subject to any rules under this Act, on payment of the prescribed fee, extend the period of copyright for a third period of five years from the expiration of the second period of five years.

47. (1) Before delivery on sale of any articles to which a registered design has been applied, the proprietor shall—

Requirements before delivery on sale.

(a) (if exact representations or specimens were not furnished on the application for registration), furnish to the Controller the prescribed number of exact representations or specimens of the design; and, if he fails to do so, the Controller may erase his name from the register, and thereupon the copyright in the design shall cease; and

(b) cause each such article to be marked with the prescribed mark, or with the prescribed words or figures, denoting that the design is registered; and, if he fails to do so, the proprietor shall not be entitled to recover any penalty or damages in respect of any infringement of his copyright in the design unless he shows that he took all proper steps to ensure the marking of the article, or unless he shows that the infringement took place after the person guilty thereof knew or had received notice of the existence of the copyright in the design.

(2) Where a representation is made to the Governor General in Council by or on behalf of any trade or industry that in the interests of the trade or industry it is expedient to dispense with or modify as regards any class or description of articles any of the requirements of this section as to marking, the Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, by rule under this Act dispense with or modify such requirements as regards any such class or description of articles to such extent and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

48. The disclosure of a design by the proprietor to any other person, in such circumstances as would make it contrary to good faith for that other person to use or publish the design, and the disclosure of a design in breach of good faith by any person other than the proprietor of the design, and the acceptance of a first and confidential order for goods bearing a new or original textile design intended for registration, shall not be deemed to be a publication of the design sufficient to invalidate the copyright thereof if registration thereof is obtained subsequently to the disclosure or acceptance. [7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 56]

Effect of disclosure on copyright.

49. (1) During the existence of copyright in a design, or such shorter period not being less than two years from the registration of the design as may be prescribed, the design shall not be open to inspection except by the proprietor or a person authorized in writing by him, or a person authorized by the Controller or by the Court, and to the inspection of any person except in the presence of the Controller, or of an officer acting under him and on payment of the prescribed fee; and the person making the inspection shall not be entitled to take any copy of the design, or of any part thereof. [Ibid, s. 54]

Inspection of registered designs.

Provided that, where registration of a design is refused on the ground of identity with a design already registered, the applicant for registration shall be entitled to inspect the design so registered.

(2) After the expiration of the copyright in a design, or such shorter period as aforesaid, the design shall be open to inspection, and copies thereof may be taken by any person on payment of the prescribed fee.

(3) Different periods may be prescribed under this section for different classes of goods.

50. On the request of any person furnishing such information as may enable the Controller to identify the design, and on payment of the prescribed fee, the Controller shall inform such person whether the registration still exists in respect of the design, and, if so, in respect of what classes of goods, and shall state the date of registration and the name and address of the registered proprietor. [7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 57]

Information as to existence of copyright.

Industrial and international exhibitions.

51. (1) The exhibition at an industrial or international exhibition certified as such by the Governor General in Council, or the exhibition elsewhere during the period of the holding of the exhibition without the privity or consent of the proprietor, of a design, or of any article to which a design is applied, or the publication during the holding of any such exhibition of a description of a design, shall not prevent the design from being registered, or invalidate the registration thereof: [Ibid, s. 58]

Provisions as to exhibitions.

Provided that—

(a) the exhibitor, before exhibiting the design or article or publishing a description of the design, gives the Controller the prescribed notice of his intention to do so; and

(b) the application for registration is made before or within six months from the date of the opening of the exhibition.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply this section to any exhibition mentioned in the notification in like manner as if it were an industrial or international exhibition certified as such by the Governor General in Council, and any such notification may provide that the exhibitor shall be relieved from the condition of giving notice to the Controller of his intention to exhibit, and shall be so relieved either absolutely or upon such terms and conditions as may be stated in the notification.

Legal Proceedings.

52. (1) During the existence of copyright in any design it shall not be lawful for any person— [Ibid, s. 60]

Piracy of registered designs.

(a) for the purpose of sale to apply or cause to be applied to any article in any class of goods in which the design is registered the design or any fraudulent or obvious imitation thereof, except with the license or written consent of the registered proprietor, or to do anything with a view to enable the design to be so applied; or,

(b) knowing that the design or any fraudulent or obvious imitation thereof has been applied to any article without the consent of the registered proprietor, to publish or expose or cause to be published or exposed for sale that article.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this section, he shall be liable for every contravention—

(a) to pay to the registered proprietor of the design a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees recoverable as a contract debt, or

(b) if the proprietor elects to bring a suit for the recovery of damages for any such contravention, and for an injunction against the repetition thereof, to pay such damages as may be awarded and to be restrained by injunction accordingly:

Provided that the total sum recoverable in respect of any one design under clause (a) shall not exceed one thousand rupees.

(3) Where the Court makes a decree in a suit under sub-section (2), it shall send a copy of the decree to the Controller, who shall cause an entry thereof to be made in the register of designs. [Act V, 1888, s. 57 (3)]

53. The provisions of this Act with regard to certificates of the validity of a patent, and to the remedy in case of groundless threats of legal proceedings by a patentee, shall apply in the case of registered designs in like manner as they apply in the case of patents, with the substitution of references to the copyright in a design for references to a patent, and of references to the proprietor of a design for references to the patentee, and of references to the design for references to the invention. [7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 60.]

Application of certain provisions of the Act as to patents to designs.

PART III.

GENERAL.

Patent Office and Proceedings thereat.

Patent Office.

54. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may provide, for the purposes of this Act, an office which shall be called, and is in this Act referred to as, the Patent Office.

(*2*) The Patent Office shall be under the immediate control of the Controller of Patents and Designs, who shall act under the superintendence and direction of the Governor General in Council.

(*3*) There shall be a seal for the Patent Office.

(*4*) Any act or thing directed to be done by or to the Controller may be done by or to any officer authorized by the Governor General in Council.

Officers and clerks.

55. The Governor General in Council may appoint the Controller, and so many officers and clerks, with such designations and duties as he thinks fit.

Fees.

Fees.

56. (*1*) There shall be paid in respect of the grant of patents and the registration of designs, and applications therefor, and in respect of other matters with relation to patents and designs under this Act, such fees as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, so however that the fees prescribed in respect of the instruments and matters mentioned in the schedule shall not exceed those there specified.

(*2*) A proceeding in respect of which a fee is payable under this Act or the rules made thereunder shall be of no effect unless the fee has been paid.

Provisions as to registers and other documents in the Patent Office.

Trust not to be entered in registers.

57. There shall not be entered in any register kept under this Act, or be receivable by the Controller, any notice of any trust, expressed, implied or constructive.

Inspection of and extracts from register.

58. Every register kept under this Act shall at all convenient times be open to the inspection of the public, subject to the provisions of this Act; and certified copies, sealed with the seal of the Patent Office, of any entry in any such register shall be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the prescribed fee.

Privilege of reports of Controller.

59. Reports of or to the Controller made under this Act shall not in any case be published or be open to public inspection.

Prohibition of publication of specifications, drawings, etc., where application abandoned, etc.

60. (*1*) Where an application for a patent has been abandoned or become void, the specifications and drawings (if any) accompanying or left in connection with such application shall not, save as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, at any time be open to public inspection, or be published by the Controller.

(*2*) Where an application for a design has been abandoned or refused, the application and any drawings, photographs, tracings, representations or specimens left in connection with the application shall not at any time be open to public inspection or be published by the Controller.

Power for Controller to correct clerical errors.

61. The Controller may, on request in writing accompanied by the prescribed fee,—

(*a*) correct any clerical error in or in connection with an application for a patent or in any patent or any specification;

(*b*) cancel the registration of a design either wholly or in respect of any particular goods in connection with which the design is registered;

(*c*) correct any clerical error in the representation of a design or in the name or address of the proprietor of any patent or design, or in any other matter which is entered upon the register of patents or the register of designs.

Entry of assignments and transmissions in registers.

62. (*1*) Where a person becomes entitled by assignment, transmission or other operation of law to a patent, or to the copyright in a registered design, the Controller shall, on request and on proof of title to his satisfaction, register him as the proprietor of such patent or design.

(*2*) Where any person becomes entitled as mortgagee, licensee or otherwise to any interest in a patent or registered design, the Controller shall, on request and on proof of title to his satisfaction, cause notice of the interest to be entered in the prescribed manner in the register of patents or designs, as the case may be.

(*3*) The person registered as the proprietor of a patent or design shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, and to any rights appearing from the register to be vested in any other person, have power absolutely to assign, grant licenses as to, or otherwise deal with, the patent or design and to give effectual receipts for any consideration for any such assignment, license or dealing:

Provided that any equities in respect of the patent or design may be enforced in like manner as in respect of any other moveable property.

Rectification of register by Court.

63. (*1*) A High Court may, on the application in the prescribed manner of any person aggrieved by the non-insertion in or omission from the register of patents or designs of any entry, or by any entry made in either such register without sufficient cause or by any entry wrongly remaining on either such register, or by an error or defect in any entry in either such register, make such order for making, expunging or varying such entry as it may think fit.

(*2*) The Court may in any proceeding under this section decide any question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide in connection with the rectification of a register.

(*3*) The prescribed notice of any application under this section shall be given to the Controller, who shall have the right to appear and be heard thereon.

(4) Any order of the Court rectifying a register shall direct that notice of the rectification be served on the Controller in the prescribed manner, who shall upon the receipt of such notice rectify the register accordingly.

(5) A High Court to which an application has been made under this section may stay proceedings on or dismiss the application if in its opinion the application would be disposed of more justly or conveniently by another High Court. [Act V, 1888, ss. 42 and 50.]

Powers and Duties of Controller.

Powers of Controller in proceedings under Act. 64. Subject to any rules in this behalf, the Controller in any proceedings before him under this Act shall have the powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of receiving evidence and administering oaths and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents and awarding costs. [7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 77.]

Exercise of discretionary power by Controller. 65. Where any discretionary power is by or under this Act given to the Controller, he shall not exercise that power adversely to the applicant for a patent, or for amendment of an application or of a specification, or for registration of a design, without (if so required within the prescribed time by the applicant) giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard. [*Ibid*, s. 72.]

Power of Controller to take directions of Governor General in Council. 66. The Controller may, in any case of doubt or difficulty arising in the administration of any of the provisions of this Act, apply to the Governor General in Council for directions in the matter. [*Ibid*, s. 74.]

Refusal to grant patent, etc., in certain cases. 67. The Controller may refuse to grant a patent for an invention or to register a design of which the use would, in his opinion, be contrary to law or morality. [*Ibid*, s. 76.]

Appeals to the Governor General in Council. 68. (1) Where an appeal is declared by this Act to lie from the Controller to the Governor General in Council, the appeal shall be made within three months of the date of the order passed by the Controller, and shall be in writing, and accompanied by the prescribed fee. [New.]

(2) The Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, obtain the assistance of an expert in deciding such appeals, and the decision of the Governor General in Council shall be final.

Evidence, etc.

Certificate of Controller to be evidence. 69. A certificate purporting to be under the hand of the Controller as to any entry, matter or thing which he is authorized by this Act, or any rules made thereunder, to make or do, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the entry having been made, and of the contents thereof, and of the matter or thing having been done or left undone. [7 Edw. 7, c. 29, s. 78.]

Transmission of certified printed copies of specifications, etc. 70. Copies of all specifications, drawings and amendments left at the Patent Office after the commencement of this Act, printed for and sealed with the seal of the Patent Office, shall be transmitted as soon as may be, after they have been accepted or allowed at the Patent Office, to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and to such other authorities as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf, and shall be open to the inspection of any person at all reasonable times at places to be appointed by those authorities. [*Ibid*, *cf.* s. 80 & Act V, 1888, s. 11 (3) & (3).]

Applications and notices by post. 71. Any application, notice or other document authorized or required to be left, made or given at the Patent Office or to the Controller or to any other person under this Act, may be sent by post. [*Ibid*, s. 81.]

Declaration by infant, lunatic, etc. 72. (1) If any person is, by reason of infancy, lunacy or other disability, incapable of making any statement or doing anything required or permitted by or under this Act, the lawful guardian, committee or manager (if any) of the person subject to the disability, or, if there be none, any person appointed by any Court possessing jurisdiction in respect of his property, may make such statement or a statement as nearly corresponding thereto as circumstances permit, and do such thing in the name and on behalf of the person subject to the disability. [*Ibid*, s. 83.]

(2) An appointment may be made by the Court for the purposes of this section upon the petition of any person acting on behalf of the person subject to the disability or of any other person interested in the making of the statement or the doing of the thing.

Agency.

Subscription and verification of certain documents. 73. The following documents, namely,— [*Cf.* Act V, 1888, ss. 45 & 46.]

(1) applications for a patent,
(2) notices of opposition,
(3) applications for extension of term of a patent,
(4) applications for the restoration of lapsed patents,
(5) applications for leave to amend,
(6) applications for compulsory license or revocation, and
(7) notices of surrenders of patent,

shall be signed and verified in the manner prescribed by the person making such applications or giving such notices.

Provided that, if such person is absent from British India, they may be signed and verified on his behalf by an agent resident in British India authorized by him in writing in that behalf.

Agency. 74. (1) All other applications and communications to the Controller under this Act may be signed by, and all attendances upon the Controller may be made by or through, an agent authorized to the satisfaction of the Controller. [*Cf.* Act V, 1888, s. 47.]

(2) The Controller may, if he sees fit, require—

(a) any such agent to be resident in British India;

(b) any person not residing in British India to employ an agent residing in British India;

(c) the personal signature or presence of any applicant, opponent or other person.

Powers, etc., of Governor General in Council.

Power for Governor General in Council to make rules.

75. (1) The Governor General in Council may make such rules as he thinks expedient, subject to the provisions of this Act—

(a) for regulating the practice of registration under this Act;

(b) for classifying goods for the purposes of designs;

(c) for making or requiring duplicates of specifications, drawings and other documents;

(d) for securing and regulating the publishing and selling of copies, at such prices and in such manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit, of specifications, drawings and other documents;

(e) for securing and regulating the making, printing, publishing and selling of indexes to, and abridgments of, specifications and other documents in the Patent Office; and providing for the inspection of indexes and abridgments and other documents;

(f) generally for regulating the business of the Patent Office, the conduct of proceedings before the Controller and all things by this Act placed under the direction or control of the Controller or of the Governor General in Council; and

(g) generally for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) The power to make rules under this section shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Offences.

Wrongful use of words "Patent Office."

76. If any person uses on his place of business, or on any document issued by him or otherwise, the words "Patent Office," or any other words suggesting that his place of business is officially connected with, or is, the Patent Office, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with further fine of twenty rupees for each day on which the offence is continued after conviction therefor.

International and Colonial Arrangements.

International and Colonial arrangements

77. (1) If His Majesty is pleased by Order in Council to apply such of the provisions of section 91 of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, as relate to inventions or designs to British India, then any person, who has applied for protection for any invention or design in the United Kingdom or in any foreign State with the Government of which His Majesty has made any arrangement for mutual protection of inventions or designs, shall be entitled to a patent for his invention or to registration of his design under this Act in priority to other applicants, and the patent or registration shall have the same date as the date of the application in the United Kingdom or in such foreign State, as the case may be.

Provided that—

(a) the application is made in the case of a patent within twelve months, and in the case of a design within four months, from the application for protection in the United Kingdom or in such foreign State, as the case may be; and

(b) nothing in this section shall entitle the patentee or proprietor of the design to recover damages for infringements happening prior to the actual date on which his application is accepted, or his design is registered, in British India.

(2) The patent granted for the invention or the registration of a design shall not be invalidated—

(a) in the case of a patent, by reason only of the publication of a description of, or use of, the invention, or

(b) in the case of a design, by reason only of the exhibition or use of, or the publication of a description or representation of, the design,

in British India during the period specified in this section as that within which the application may be made.

(3) The application for the grant of a patent, or the registration of a design, under this section must be made in the same manner as an ordinary application under this Act.

Provided that in the case of patents the specification, if it is not accepted within the twelve months from the application for protection in the United Kingdom or in the foreign State, shall with the drawings (if any) be open to public inspection at the expiration of that period.

(4) The provisions of this section shall in the case of foreign States apply only in the case of those foreign States with respect to which His Majesty by Order in Council has declared the provisions of the aforesaid section 91 of the Imperial Act to be applicable, and so long only in the case of each State as the Order in Council continues in force with respect to that State.

(5) Where it is made to appear to the Governor General in Council that the legislature of any British possession has made satisfactory provision for the protection of inventions or designs, patented or registered in British India, it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, to apply all or any of the provisions of this section, with such variations or additions, if any, as may be stated in the notification, to the case of any person who has applied for protection for any invention or design in that possession.

Savings and Repeal.

Saving for prerogative

78. Nothing in this Act shall take away, abridge or prejudicially affect the prerogative of the Crown in relation to the granting of any letters patent or to the withholding of a grant thereof.

[1888. Repeal. 79. The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is hereby repealed.

Provided that this repeal shall not affect any application under the said Act pending at the commencement of this Act, and all proceedings on such application shall be continued as if this Act had not been passed.

[1888. Substitution of patents for rights under repealed Act. 80. (*1*) At any time within two years from the commencement of this Act, any person possessing an exclusive privilege under the Inventions and Designs Act 1888, may, by request in writing left at the Patent Office and on payment of the prescribed fee, seek leave to convert his exclusive privilege under the said Act into a patent under this Act.

(*2*) Notice of any application under this section shall be sent to all persons appearing from the address book kept under the said Act to have any shares or interests in the exclusive privilege.

(*3*) Save as aforesaid, the procedure prescribed by section 17 in the case of applications under that section shall, so far as may be, apply to every application under this section.

(*4*) Every patent granted under this section shall be dated as of the date of the exclusive privilege for which it is substituted.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See section 55.*)

Fees.

	Rs.
On application for a patent	10
Before sealing a patent	25
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent	50
Before the expiration of the 5th year from the date of the patent	50
Before the expiration of the 6th year from the date of the patent	50
Before the expiration of the 7th year from the date of the patent	50
Before the expiration of the 8th year from the date of the patent	50
Before the expiration of the 9th year from the date of the patent	100
Before the expiration of the 10th year from the date of the patent	100
Before the expiration of the 11th year from the date of the patent	100
Before the expiration of the 12th year from the date of the patent	100
Before the expiration of the 13th year from the date of the patent	100
On application for registration of a design	10

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, now in force, is based in all material respects as regards inventions on the previous Act, XV of 1859, which, in turn, was practically a repetition of Act VI of 1856. This, the earliest Act in India, was founded on the English Patent Law of 1852 contained in the Statute 16 and 17 Vict., c. 115.

2. Under the Statute of 1852 a patent was granted subject to the subsequent filing of a specification, but under the Indian Act of 1859 an advance in procedure was made in that the exclusive privilege, which is the Indian equivalent to a patent, only accrued when a specification was filed. By the later Statute of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 57) the patent was not granted until after the acceptance of a correct specification and the absence or failure of opposition by interested parties; and this procedure is still followed in the English law which is contained in the Patents and Designs Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7, c. 29).

3. Although the Indian Act of 1888 was passed five years after the United Kingdom Statute of 1883, it was felt that the time was not yet ripe in this country for introducing the English practice in its entirety as the volume of patent work was then small. Now, however, that it is growing and is likely to do so at a much greater rate in the future, it is thought advisable to bring the practice in this country more into conformity with that of the United Kingdom, thereby following the example of most of the other British possessions. By postponing action until now it has been possible to take advantage of the consolidation of the English Statutes which the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, has effected. The present appears therefore to be a very opportune time for undertaking legislation in India.

4. The existing procedure in India under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for obtaining an exclusive privilege is somewhat as follows. The inventor submits to the Governor General in Council an application accompanied by the prescribed fee and containing a description of the invention. The title of the invention is notified in the *Gazette of India*, and after examination by the Secretary under the Act for the formal matters, the application is exposed to public inspection in the Secretary's office for ten days, so that any member of the public may have an opportunity of objecting to the grant of leave to file the specification. The application is then further examined by the Secretary more closely to see whether it complies in all respects with the Act, and also, where possible, to see whether the invention is novel. Any objections are also considered by him at this stage. If he finds that the application is in order, leave to file a specification is granted, subject generally to conditions in the case of inventors who are Government servants. Within a period of six months (which may on permission be extended to nine months) the applicant, if he desires to obtain an exclusive privilege, must file six copies of a specification together with a second fee. The specification is then examined by the Secretary to see whether it is substantially identical with the description, drawings and claims in the application. As soon as this identity is secured, the specification is notified as filed as from the date on which it was first received and the exclusive privilege accrues from that date. Subject to the payment of further fees, the exclusive privilege may endure for fourteen years, or even with permission for a longer period, but it ceases if any corresponding English or foreign patent lapses.

5. Under the above procedure the public have no proper opportunity of objecting to the grant, as merely a single manuscript copy of the application, which often contains an imperfect description, is available for inspection in Calcutta only during a very limited period. Subsequently, though the exclusive privilege may on application to the High Court be revoked on various grounds, including

invalidity and non-novelty, these grounds—which are the natural grounds of defence—cannot, except in certain special cases, be pleaded by an alleged infringer as a defence to a suit by an inventor for infringement of his exclusive privilege. For the sake both of the inventor and the public it is desirable that the procedure should be simplified and made more direct and effective, not only in regard to the grant of patents but also in respect of their subsequent existence and operation. Further, it seems expedient that the dependence of Indian rights on foreign patents should cease.

6. By the Bill as proposed the method of obtaining a patent for an invention will consist of the following stages :—

(*a*) submission of application and specification at the same time, together with the prescribed fee ;
(*b*) acceptance of the application after complete examination within nine or twelve months ;
(*c*) publication of documents after such acceptance ;
(*d*) interval of three months for submission of objections to grant ;
(*e*) grant of patent, after objections (if any) have been disposed of, on payment of the prescribed fee.

The public will thus be protected by increasing the facilities for opposition at an effective period, while the applicant will be enabled to restrict his claim to what appears to be more properly his invention, thus obviating to some degree his risks in subsequent infringement or revocation proceedings. The applicant will further be protected as his application will be kept secret, which it is not at present, until acceptance.

7. The following further improvements in the law proposed by the Bill may here be enumerated :—

(*a*) Patents will not lapse on cessation of foreign patents.
(*b*) Patents will be granted as being more suitable for commercial purposes than the present certificates that specifications have been filed and fees paid.
(*c*) Proprietorship of patents and designs will be more fully recorded.
(*d*) Amendment of applications and specifications will be facilitated and opposition thereto by the public will be permissible as in the case of the original applications.
(*e*) Defendants in infringement suits will be allowed in all cases to use the natural ground of defence by pleading non-validity and non-novelty of the patent.
(*f*) Validity of patents will be certified in certain cases to give protection against wilful infringers.
(*g*) Threats of legal proceedings will be actionable unless the patentee proceeds diligently with an infringement suit.
(*h*) Anomalies in respect of British inventors will be removed and arrangements will be made for the mutual protection of inventions and designs between India and other British possessions and between India and Foreign States.
(*i*) Compulsory licenses for the working of inventions will be obtainable on more clearly defined and broadened grounds than formerly.
(*j*) Surrender of patents and restoration of ceased patents will be permissible.
(*k*) The law as to designs, which now follows the Statute of 1883, will be brought into line with the Statute of 1907.
(*l*) Finally, a Controller of Patents and Designs will be established, with power to dispose of many matters which are at present referred to the Governor General in Council.

8. Generally speaking, the provisions of the Bill follow with the necessary modifications those of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1907, only such provisions of the Act of 1888 being retained as appear necessary to meet the special conditions of India. It is hoped that the proposals contained in the Bill will enable the attainment of the double object of encouraging the inventor and of giving more effective protection both to him and to the public.

9. The more important alterations in the existing law proposed by the Bill are explained in the *Notes on Clauses* below, and two Tables, showing the extent to which the provisions of the Act of 1888 and the Statute of 1907 have been adopted in the Bill, are appended.

The 21st March 1910. B. ROBERTSON.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—The definition of "design" in sub-clause (*b*) follows the Statute of 1907, but in order to prevent misconception words have been added expressly excluding trade and property marks.

Clause 3.—Sub-clauses (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*) reproduce the corresponding clauses of section 1 of the Statute with the modification that, as at present under the Indian Act, the true and first inventor need not be a party to the application. But when the application is made by the legal representative or assignee of the true and first inventor, sub-clause (*4*), which is new, requires that his name, etc, must be disclosed in order that his position and interests may be safeguarded.

Clause 4.—Sub-clauses (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*) of this clause are based on section 2 of the Statute save that a single specification only is required. The permissible provisional specification of the Statute followed by the complete specification, and the preliminary description in the application under the Act followed by the substantially identical description in the specification, are thus consolidated into a single step. Sub-clause (*4*), which reproduces section 5, sub-section (*4*), of the Act, adds to the present power of calling for models, which is seldom exercised, a further power of calling for samples which seems necessary.

Clause 5.—By this clause the Controller is empowered to require amendment of the documents after examination and to ensure as far as possible that the invention is properly described and claimed and is novel. Under the present Act, lack of novelty, discoverable by any means whatsoever, is taken as a ground of objection to the grant. Under the Statute (sections 7 and 8) certain definite grounds on which a search for novelty may be made are laid down, but it has not been thought advisable to prescribe any similar limitations in the Bill. Instead, in the interest both of the inventor and of the public,

by sub-clause (1) (e) a free hand is given to the Controller to take into consideration any source of information which bears upon the novelty of the invention. By sub-clause (4), an application must in ordinary circumstances be accepted within nine months. From the experience of the Patent Office in India and from the time allowed for completing applications in the United Kingdom, this period, with a permissible extension of three months, is thought to be sufficient.

Clause 7.—The rights of the applicant prior to the grant of a patent are defined in terms of sections 4 and 10 of the Statute. At present the rights of the applicant before obtaining an exclusive privilege are not defined in the Act.

Clause 8 is a reproduction of section 5 (1), (2) of the Act with some modifications, but the inquiry for which it provides is postponed from the date of the application until after the date of acceptance of the application.

Clause 9.—Facilities for opposition by the public are here, following section 11 of the Statute, definitely given, and the inventor and opponent are afforded opportunities of being heard.

Clause 10, following section 12 of the Statute, provides for the grant and sealing of a patent when the application has been successfully carried through the previous stages. It is not until this point is reached that the applicant need decide finally whether he desires a patent. If he does so, and not until then, a second fee has to be paid within the prescribed time

Clause 11.—Under this clause, which follows section 15 of the Statute, the patent dates from the day of application. Under the Act the exclusive privilege dates from the filing of the specification, which may be from one to twelve months or more after the application, and during that period the protection (if any) enjoyed by the inventor is not defined. By taking this risk and unduly delaying action the applicant under the Act is enabled to defer the date of protection for an indefinite time. This is considered to be unfair to the public, as the English practice has been adopted in the Bill. It may be remarked that the same change has recently been made in Ceylon.

Clause 12.—Instead of a certificate that the fees have been paid and a specification has been filed, which is at present granted under the Act the Bill provides for a patent bearing a seal. It is believed that a formal patent will be of greater value commercially, and there seems no reason why the term "patent" should not be used in India as in other parts of the world. The rights under a patent are defined in the same terms as the exclusive privilege in section 3 of the Act, that is, "of making, selling and using the invention throughout British India and of authorising others so to do."

Clause 13.—Fraudulent applications are dealt with in this clause on the lines of section 15 of the Statute: the second sub-clause may be compared with section 38 of the Act.

Clause 14.—The term of the patent, as in the case of the exclusive privilege under the Act, is declared to be 14 years.

Clause 15.—Extensions of patents beyond fourteen years are, as at present, provided for by this clause, but provision is also made for notifying any application for extension to the public so that opposition may be entered. Under the Act no notification is given of these applications.

Clause 16.—Provision is made for the restoration of ceased patents.

Clause 17.—More liberal provision than at present exists is made in this clause for amendment of applications and specifications. Applications under this clause are dealt with in respect of advertisement and opposition on the same lines as an accepted application for a patent.

Clause 18.—Although amendments will generally be dealt with by the Patent office, power is here reserved, as in section 22 of the Statute, to the Court to allow disclaimers so as to expedite the proceedings in any suit or petition.

Clause 20, which is a reproduction of section 22 of the Statute, provides more fully than is done by sections 12 and 13 of the Act for recording all transactions in patents. An addition has been made to sub-clause (4), taken from section 49 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, for enforcing the supply of copies of documents.

Clause 21.—Though this clause, which corresponds to section 17 of the Act, has been somewhat abbreviated, no material alteration has been made in the law as to the relation of the Crown to patents. The power to impose conditions is now provided for in the different appropriate clauses, namely, 10 (1), 15 (6), 17 (5), instead of in a separate clause as is done in section 16 of the Act.

Clause 23.—Compulsory licenses can be secured under section 49 of the Act by application to the Governor General in Council, who can refer the matter to the Courts. Though little or no use was ever made of this section, it has been thought advisable to retain and extend it. In the main the lines of section 24 of the Statute have been followed with the necessary modifications of machinery to adapt the section to the circumstances of India.

Clause 25.—This clause, which is taken from section 25 (3) of the Statute, is new and provides for the surrender of patents.

Clause 25.—Sub-clause (1) of this clause, which relates to petitions to the High Court for revocation of patents, consolidates sections 30 and 31 of the Act. Sub-clause (2) applies to India the rules laid down in section 25, sub-section (3), of the Statute as to the persons by whom petitions for revocation of patents may be presented. In the United Kingdom a new provision for the revocation of patents worked outside the Kingdom has been added, by section 27 of the Statute, to the former provisions for compulsory licenses or revocation, which were not much utilized owing to delay, expense and other difficulties. In India it is thought, however, that the time is not yet ripe for the introduction of a similar provision. Clause 22 of the Bill, which provides a simple, cheap and effective method of procedure in case the owner of a patent is obstructive, and clause 25, which provides for a direct resort to the High Court when this course is thought preferable, would seem to be sufficient for the needs of this country.

Clause 28 corresponds to section 28 of the Act, but in place of sub-sections (2) to (4) a new provision [sub-clause (2)] has been substituted, stating grounds of defence to an infringement suit and thus abrogating the somewhat arbitrary restrictions at present imposed by the Act. It has been thought well to permit such suits still to be brought in the District Court for the sake of convenience and expense.

Clause 29, which is taken from section 33 of the Statute and is new, protects persons infringing patent rights in ignorance of their existence.

Clauses 30 and 31 are both new, being taken from sections 34 and 35 of the Statute. They empower the Courts to issue certain orders in infringement suits and to grant certificates of validity of patents which may be used for purposes of costs in subsequent suits in the Court granting them.

Clauses 34 and 35, which provide respectively for assessors to assist the Courts if required, and for a remedy by way of suit for groundless threats, are taken from sections 31 and 36 of the Statute and are new.

Clause 36 is taken from section 37 of the Statute, which abolishes the exclusive right of survivorship hitherto enjoyed by patentees in England. It declares patentees to be joint tenants and defines their respective rights. The introduction of a similar rule in India seems desirable.

Clause 37.—Sub-clauses (1) (a) and (2) reproduce with some modifications the existing law as contained in sections 21 and 22 of the Act. Sub-clause (1) (b) is new and introduces a fresh condition to allow limited secret or experimental user without affecting the novelty of the invention.

Clauses 38 (Loss or destruction of patent), 39 (Exhibitions), 40 (Models to the Indian Museums) and 41 (Foreign vessels in British Indian waters) are taken from sections 44, 45, 47 (2) and 48 of the Statute respectively. With the exception of clause 39, which is an extension of section 26 of the Act, they are all new, and seem suitable for adoption in India.

Part II.—Designs.

Clauses 42–53.—As regards designs the Bill generally follows the Statute except that the power of the Controller to revoke registration of designs given by section 58 of the Statute has been omitted. The chief change proposed in the present law, as contained in the Act, is that protection may be extended from five to ten or fifteen years.

Part III.—General.

Clauses 54 and 55 are taken from sections 62 and 63 of the Statute. They provide for the establishment of a Patent Office under a Controller with a seal and a suitable staff.

Clause 56, providing for fees, reproduces and consolidates sections 48 and 62 of the Act on the lines of section 65 of the Statute.

Clauses 57–63.—These provisions as to registers and documents generally follow sections 66 to 72 of the Statute. The second part of section 68 of the Statute has been omitted in view of the provisions of sections 123–124 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Clause 64.—This clause, which is analogous to section 77 of the Statute, will give to the Controller certain powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of hearing cases such, for example, as oppositions under clause 8.

Clauses 65–67, which are taken from sections 73, 74 and 76 of the Statute, are new and define the powers and duties of the Controller.

Clause 68, which is new, regulates the procedure in appeals from the Controller to the Governor General in Council. In the Act the Governor General in Council is the final authority in respect of the grant of patent rights and cognate matters, and is so left by the Bill, though all such matters will in future be dealt with by the Controller in the first instance.

Clause 69, which is taken from section 78 of the Statute, gives evidential value to the certificate of the Controller in regard to certain matters.

Clauses 71 and 72, dealing with the sending of notices by post and declarations of infants and other persons under disability, are taken from sections 81 and 83 of the Statute.

Clauses 73 and 74.—These clauses, which correspond to sections 45 to 47 of the Act, require the more important applications and notices to be signed and verified by the person chiefly interested, while they permit subsequent action to be conducted by an agent. Sub-clause (2) of clause 74 is new and confers on the Controller certain powers as to requiring the employment of such agents and the personal signature or presence of interested persons.

Clause 75.—The rule-making power conferred by section 49 of the Act on the Governor General in Council has been expanded on the lines of the similar provision contained in section 86 of the Statute.

Clause 76.—As regards offences the provisions of section 89 (5) of the Statute are followed in this clause with such modifications as are required by Indian law. Sub-section (1) of section 86 is omitted as falsification of registers, etc., is already dealt with in Chapter XVIII of the Penal Code.

Clause 77.—The international and colonial arrangements for which this clause provides follow the colonial form corresponding to section 91 of the Statute and replace the present procedure under sections 24 and 25 of the Act. In the working of those sections many anomalies have been discovered, and they afford to the Indian inventor no equivalent for the advantages given to the British applicant or patentee. It is hoped that arrangements may be made with the Home Government to bring this clause into force as soon as possible after the Bill becomes law.

Clause 78.—This clause, which saves the prerogative of the Crown, is reproduced from section 97 of the Statute.

Clauses 79 and 80 provide for the repeal of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, and for the conversion of exclusive privileges under that Act into patents under the proposed new Act.

The Schedule.

In the Table of Fees set out in the schedule a number of the least important fees contained in the present Tables have been omitted, as it seems preferable to leave them to be fixed by rules. Save in the case of the fee for sealing a patent, corresponding to the present fee for filing a specification, which it is proposed to raise from Rs. 33 to Rs. 50, no alteration has been made in the amount of the existing fees.

I

Comparative Table showing extent to which provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 (Act V of 1888), have been adopted in Bill.

Section of Act V of 1888.	Clause of Bill.	Remarks.
1	*cf.* 1	
2 (1) and (2)	78	See also General Clauses Act, 1897, section 8
(3)	Omitted	See also General Clauses Act, 1897, section 8
3	Omitted.	
4 (1)	*cf.* 2 (8)	
(2)	Omitted.	
(3)	Omitted.	Unnecessary: see clause 3.
(4)	Omitted.	Do.
(5)	Omitted.	Do.
(6)	Omitted.	Do.
(7)	3 (10)	
	Omitted.	See General Clauses Act, 1897, section 3 (58).
(8)	Omitted.	Replaced by clause 2 (3).
(9)	*cf.* 2 (6)	
(10)	*cf.* 3 (7)	
5 (1)	*cf.* 2 (1)	Corresponding provisions of the Statute adopted
(2)	(2)	
(3)	(3)	
(4)	*cf.* 4 (4)	
6 (1—3)	*cf.* 6	
(5—7)	Omitted	
7	Omitted.	Unnecessary.
8 (1)	*cf.* 12 (1), 14 (1).	
(2)	14 (2)	
(3)		
(4) (a)		
(4) (b)	14 (3)	
9 (1)	*cf.* 4 (1)	
(2)	Omitted.	Unnecessary.
(3)	*cf.* 4 (1)	
10	*cf.* 2 (2)	
11 (1)	Omitted	To be provided for by rules: see clause 78 (1) (i)
(2)	76	
(3)		
12 (1)	*cf.* 20 (1)	
(2)	Omitted.	To be provided for by rules: see clause 78 (1) (c)
(3)		
13 (1)	*cf.* 20 (1)	
(2)		
14 (1)	*cf.* 18	
(2)	20 (2)	
15	*cf.* 14	
16	See 13 (1), 18 (6), 21.	
17	81	
18	*cf.* 17	
19	*cf.* 18	
20	Omitted	See clause 25.
21	*cf.* 37 (1)	
22	37 (2)	
23	Omitted	See clause 37 (1) (f).
24	Omitted.	Replaced by clause 77.
25		
26	*cf.* 39	Extended to U.K. form.
27 (1)	*cf.* 24	
(2)	Omitted.	
28	Omitted.	
29 (1)	28 (1)	
(2)	Omitted.	English practice substituted: see clause 28 (2).
(3)		
(4)		
30	*cf.* 26 (1)	
31		
32	25 (3)	
33	Omitted.	Unnecessary.
34 (1)	26 (1)	
(2)	(2)	
35	27	
36 (1)	*cf.* 25 (1)	
(2)		
(3)	*cf.* 18, 19	
(4)		
(5)	*cf.* 26 (1*f*)	
37	Omitted.	Unnecessary.
38	*cf.* 12 (2)	Corresponding provision of Statute adopted
39	32	
40	*cf.* 30 (1)	"
41 (1)	33 (1)	
(2)	(4)	
(3)	Omitted	
42	*cf.* 35, 42 (4)	
43	*cf.* 22	Corresponding provision of Statute adopted.
44	Omitted.	Unnecessary.
45	72	
46	74	
47		
48 (1)	55 (1)	
(2)		
(3)		
(4)	58 (2)	
49	*cf.* 79	

Designs.

50 (1)	*cf.* 2 (5)	
(2)	*cf.* 2 (6)	
(3)	*cf.* 2 (14)	
(4)	*cf.* 2 (3), (5), (7)	
51 (1)	*cf.* 42 (1)	Corresponding provision of Statute adopted.
(2)	(2)	
(3)		
52 (1)	*cf.* 42 (1)	Do. do.
(2)	*cf.* 42 (1)	
(3)		
53	*cf.* 46	Do. do.
54	*cf.* 47 (1) (3)	
55	*cf.* 51	Do. do.
56	*cf.* 45	
57 (1)	*cf.* 52 (1)	Corresponding provisions of Statute adopted.
(2)	(3)	
58	*cf.* 45 (1)	
59 (1)	*cf.* 53 (1)	Corresponding provisions of Statute substituted.
(2)		
(3)	*cf.* (4)	
(4)	Omitted	
60	53 (5)	
61 (a)	*cf.* 70	
(b)	*cf.* 56, 59	
(c)	*cf.* 73, 74	
62	80	
63	75	

II

Comparative Table showing extent to which provisions of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7, c. 29), have been adopted in Bill

Section of 7 Edw. 7, c. 29.	Clause of Bill.	Remarks.
1 (1) (2) (3)	*cf.* 3 (1) (2) (3) (5)	See section 5 of Act V of 1888.
1 (4)	Omitted	
2	*cf.* 4	Provisions as to provisional specification omitted.
3 (1) (2) (3)	*cf.* 5 (1), (2); 8	
3 (4)	See 6	
4	*cf.* 7	Proviso taken from section 10.
5	Omitted.	Unnecessary.
6 (1) (2) (3) (5)	*cf.* 6 (1) (2) 41, 8	
6 (4)	Omitted	Unnecessary.
7	*cf.* 5 (1*c*) (2) (3)	
8	Omitted	Unnecessary.
9	6	
10	*cf.* 7	
11	*cf.* 8	
12	10	
13	11	
14	12	Proviso omitted
15	13	
16	Omitted.	Unnecessary.
17	14	
18 (1) (2) (3) (5)	15 (1) (2) (4) (5)	
18 (4)	*cf.* 25 (4) (6)	Provisions of Act V of 1888 modified
19	Omitted.	
20	16	
21	*cf.* 17	
22	18	
23	19	
24	22	
25 (1)	*cf.* 25 (1)	
25 (2)	*cf.* 28 (2)	
25 (3)	*cf.* 28 (2)	
26	Omitted	
27	Omitted.	
28	*cf.* 20	
29	*cf.* 21	
30	Omitted	
31	34	
32	Omitted.	
33	29	
34	30	
35	31	
36	35	
37	36	
38	Omitted.	
39	Omitted	
40	Omitted	Unnecessary.
41	*cf.* 37	Provisions re. Act V of 1888 retained.
42	Omitted	Not applicable.
43	*cf.* 3	
44	38	
45	39	
46	Omitted	
47 (1)	Omitted.	Unnecessary
47 (2)	*cf.* 40	
48	„ 41	
	Designs	
49	42	
50	43	
51	44	
52	45	
53	46	
54	47	
55	48	
56	49	
57	50	
58	Omitted.	
59	51	
60	52	
61	53	
	General.	
62	54	
63	55	
64	Omitted.	Unnecessary.
65	56 (1)	
66	57	
67	58	
68	*cf.* 59	
69	60	
70	61	
71	62	
72	63 (1) (2) (3) (4)	
73	65	
74	66	
75	67	
76	Omitted	Unnecessary
77	*cf.* 64	
78	68	
79	Omitted	Unnecessary.
80	*cf.* 70	
81	71	
82	Omitted	See General Clauses Act, 1897, section 10.
83	72	
84	Omitted.	
85		
86		
87	*cf.* 73	
88		
89 (1) (3) (4)	Omitted.	
89 (2)	76	
90	Omitted	
91	*cf.* 77	
92	Omitted.	Unnecessary.
93	*cf.* 2	
94, 95, 96	Omitted.	Not applicable.
97	78	
98	*cf.* 79	
99	*cf.* 1	

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd March 1910 :—

No. 10 of 1910.

A Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1908.

1 of 1908. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1908; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1910.

1 of 1908. Substitution of new section 3, Act XVII, 1908. 2. For section 3 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Power for Governor General in Council to prohibit emigration to any country "Where the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that sufficient grounds exist for prohibiting emigration to any country to which emigration is lawful, he may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that emigration to that country shall cease to be lawful from a day specified in the notification; and from that day emigration to that country shall accordingly cease to be lawful."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

SECTION 3 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908 (XVII of 1908), empowers the Governor General in Council to prohibit emigration to any country to which it is lawful, where he has reason to believe that any of the grounds specified in that section exists. Experience has shown that it is desirable that the power to prohibit emigration should not be confined to the cases mentioned in the section, but that the Governor General in Council should be vested with authority to discontinue emigration to any country whenever he considers that sufficient reasons exist for taking such action. It is accordingly proposed in the Bill to amend section 3 of the Act as as to confer the desired power on the Governor General in Council.

The 17th March 1910.

B. ROBERTSON.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. M. WYNOH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 9th March 1910.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON, K.C.S.I., *Vice-President, presiding*, and 57 Members, of whom 52 were Additional Members.

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON said:—"Sir Harvey Adamson, it had been my intention to offer a few remarks in regard to the main heads which come within my province. I have got a few remarks ready, but I have thought it would be best not to offer any for three reasons, which I hope the Council will consider good and sufficient.

"The first is that I really think I have trespassed on your time sufficiently. The second is—and it is an important consideration—that practically all the important heads which belong to me, so to speak, were fully discussed in my opening statement on the 25th February on the budget. The third reason is that as we have arranged to shorten the discussion by two days, if I take up time with what would practically be a repetition of my remarks made on the 25th, I should be cutting short the remarks of Hon'ble Members who have resolutions and naturally wish to discuss them, so I do not propose to offer any observations."

FAMINE RELIEF

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said:—"Sir, my resolution reads as follows:—

'That this Council recommends that the annual allotment which for next year is half a million sterling under Famine Relief and Insurance to Reduction or Avoidance of Debt should now be abolished.'

"I would like at the outset to make a slight alteration in the wording of the resolution. I would say 'that this Council recommends that the annual allotment, which for the next year is half a million sterling under Famine Relief and Insurance to Reduction or Avoidance of Debt, should now be abolished.'

"I make this alteration because though in ordinary times when there is no expenditure on Famine Relief one might expect this allotment to be half a million—in practice it has not always been half a million: therefore in order to be strictly accurate I should like to alter the wording as proposed.

"The Council no doubt is aware that there is a head of expenditure in our accounts known as Famine Relief and Insurance. The total charge under this head is one million sterling and is divided into three sub-heads. One is actual famine relief; the second is expenditure out of revenue on protective works, being both railway and irrigation, but now for all practical purposes irrigation; and third the sum allotted for the reduction or avoidance of debt. I understand there is a limit as regards protective works, not more than half being devoted to protective works. Therefore when there is no actual expenditure on famine relief, the other half goes, or can go, to reduction or avoidance of debt.

"Now, Sir, I want to invite the attention of Council briefly to the history of this Famine Insurance Grant, and I shall state it in as few words as possible.

"This grant, or fund as it was called at the beginning, was created thirty years ago on account of very serious expenditure which Government at that time had to incur in connection with the relief of two famines. The Government of Lord Lytton in 1878–79 found that the Government of India had to spend about 17 crores of rupees in connection with the famine in Bengal and the North Western Provinces in 1874 and the bigger famine which ravaged the Western and Southern Presidencies later on from 1876 to the beginning of 1878. The total expenditure in connection with famine relief and loss of revenue in the years was about sixteen or seventeen crores, and the Government decided that they should levy extra taxation in order to provide in the course of ten years a sum of 15 crores of rupees. It was calculated that ordinarily two famines might be expected in ten years, and a sum of one million sterling under the three heads which I have just mentioned was provided and earmarked for famine purposes. Immediately afterwards a question arose as to how this money was to be disposed of. In 1878 a Parliamentary Committee was appointed, presided over by Lord George Hamilton, to enquire into the question of public works, and this Committee laid down how the Famine Insurance Fund should then be spent. I think perhaps the best way in which I could state to the Council the objects of that Famine Insurance Grant would be to quote an extract from the report of that Parliamentary Committee. This was what Lord George Hamilton and his colleagues said. 'During the financial years 1877–78–79 additional taxation was imposed in India in order to establish an annual Famine Insurance Fund of a crore and a half (in the currency of that time a million and a half). That amount was fixed with reference to famine expenditure which during the last six years amounted to the enormous sum, exclusive of the loss of revenue, of 14 crores of rupees and of which a large proportion had been met by borrowing. The object of this Famine Insurance Fund was, by increasing the revenue, to avoid constant additions to the debt of India which the prevention of periodical famines would entail by either applying the increase of income to works likely to avert famine and thus obviate famine expenditure, or by reducing annually the debt contracted for famine, so that if famine expenditure

should again become inevitable the reduction of debt made in years of prosperity would compensate for the liabilities incurred during scarcity. This increase of taxation was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council on this understanding.'

"The understanding therefore was that the grant was to be devoted first to preventing additions to the debt of the country, and secondly, for promoting protective works which would mitigate the rigours of famine. Now the history of this fund or grant is a somewhat chequered one. Immediately after it was instituted, owing to financial difficulties connected with the Afghan War, the fund had to be diverted to other purposes. During the five years of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty the fund was spent on the purposes for which it was instituted, but again in Lord Dufferin's time there was a diversion.

"There was then very considerable criticism in the House of Commons, and ultimately the Government restored this Famine Insurance Fund, but during Sir James Westland's time it was never fully a crore and a half for several years but only one crore, and he justified that reduction by saying that there was an improvement in the condition of the country and in the capacity of the people to resist famine.

"However, in Lord Curzon's time the full crore and a half was restored.

"This period of thirty years during which the famine grant has been devoted to the purposes mentioned may roughly be divided into two equal parts from 1881 to 1895–1896 and from 1895 up to the present time. The first period was practically free from famine. There were no doubt scarcities here and there and even small famines, but there was nothing serious, and I therefore omit the whole of that period as not being altogether too favourable for the purposes of my argument.

"Taking the second period—1895 up to the present time—there were two of the greatest famines of the century which ravaged the greater part of the country, besides two or three smaller famines. Therefore it could not be said that this period was free from famine conditions, and yet what do we find? The unproductive debt of the country, which alone has to be taken into consideration in connection with this matter, was 70 millions at the beginning of this period. At the close of this period that debt was only 40 millions. Therefore this unproductive debt or ordinary debt, instead of being added to, was actually reduced from 70 millions to 40 millions. Out of this the portion of the Famine Relief Grant devoted to reduction comes to ¾ millions or ½ millions. The rest was due to the surpluses having been devoted to railway construction and through that to reduction of debt. My point therefore now is, if in the absence of this grant the unproductive debt had had to be added to, then this expenditure out of revenue in reducing the debt would have been justified and this sum would have been properly devoted according to the original intention to preventing additions to the debt of the country. But as the debt was largely reduced independently of the grant, I think it was unnecessary that this grant of ½ millions should have been devoted further to the reduction of the debt. And I say this sum might have been spent usefully in other directions.

"I want the Council to realise this; that there is a difference between what Lord George Hamilton's Committee laid down as the object of this grant in relation to the debt, and the present practice of Government. It is true that Government devote this to the reduction of debt, but they devote it to the reduction of debt by increasing the amount available for productive purposes and principally railway construction. Therefore this sum taken out of revenue, which is intended to mitigate the rigours of famine and which is also intended to enable the Government to borrow in times of famine, is being ordinarily devoted to increase the resources of Government for capital outlay on railway construction. Now, Sir, I have been contending again and again in the Council that as our railways earn a very fair rate of interest and as the credit of Government is excellent, the Government should confine the outlay on railway construction only to such sums as can be raised in the market out of borrowings; and any sums available out of current revenues should be used for other more pressing objects. I would therefore suggest that this grant of half a million or under should no more be devoted to the reduction of debt because the debt is already very small and I do not think its reduction is of paramount importance. On the other hand, if the same sum was made available for agricultural education, for the organization of rural credit and other measures connected with the material improvement of the peasantry, that would benefit the peasantry far more than the present practice of Government and would enable the peasantry to resist the onslaught of famine better than the course which the Government adopts. I am quite sure the Finance Member will tell us that I am attacking the principle of the Sinking Fund. No doubt I am. I go further and say that in the present state you do not want a Sinking Fund. India must deal with her own problems in her own way, and in India, as I said the other day, the unproductive debt is a mere bagatelle—only 40 millions. Where the unproductive debt is huge, as in England, a Sinking Fund is an absolute necessity; but where it is small and where we want money urgently for other purposes, I think the Sinking Fund is an absurdity. I therefore move that the grant of half a million for next year under Famine Relief and Insurance to reduction or avoidance of debt should now be abolished."

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON:—"On the last occasion when the Hon'ble Member moved his resolution we were very far asunder and I was unable to agree with him. On this occasion I had hoped that we should have been more or less in accord in regard to the principle involved, and although we might differ as regards the method proposed I should have thought he would have been the first to see the imperative necessity in this country of putting by for what I may call a non-rainy day, and that the best way of doing that is by keeping your debt as low as possible and paying it off whenever you can.

"The Hon'ble Member's resolution comes to this, that we should divert part of the famine grant to other purposes than those on which it is now employed. My Hon'ble friend has stated the case with his usual ability and fairness, and he has made it unnecessary for me to describe to the Council the whole history of this much debated grant. It has been in force now for thirty years; it has been the subject of much misconception; and at the same time it has been of very great value to India. When it was first started, the unhappy experiences of the great famines of the seventies led the Government of India to the conclusion that it ought in prudence to strengthen its resources by one million sterling as representing, year in and year out, the average amount which it might be called upon to provide against the cost of periodical famines. After some uncertainty as to the most advantageous method of employing these additional resources, the Government came to the following arrangement, which has now been in force for a good many years. When there is a famine in India, the whole grant is available for expenditure on its relief; and of course we occasionally have had to spend very much more than one

million on this object But when there is no famine, we regard half the grant as available for expenditure on protective works, that is, canals and railways which serve areas that would otherwise be liable to famine and thereby render them less helpless against the failure of the rains But whether there is famine or not, or whether we are able to spend our full half million on protective works or not, the whole grant of one million is invariably charged off in our accounts, any surplus which is not required either for actual relief or for protective works being treated as available for the reduction of debt. In this way and with the help of our revenue surpluses we have been able to make the very great reduction in our non-productive debt to which the Hon'ble Member has alluded During the ten years from the 1st April 1900 to the 31st of the current month we expect to have utilised in the reduction of debt altogether 982 lakhs, or roughly 4 millions sterling, which is somewhat less than half a million a year on the average. For the coming year, we happily see no prospect of expenditure on famine relief, we shall be able for the first time to devote a full half million to protective works; and we have thus allotted exactly half a million for avoidance of debt It is this last amount which the Hon'ble Member would prefer to utilise on other purposes

"Wholly estimable though those purposes are, I am afraid that I cannot accept the proposal India is not immune from famine It is not yet by any means fully protected against famines. It still has a considerable burden of non productive debt, and there is still the danger that we may be driven, at any of our periodic scarcities, to increase that debt as a direct or indirect effect of the famine opera of policy which have been laid down and successfully followed for many years; to keep our famine tive works or for the strengthening of our credit in years of prosperity.

"I have made an attempt to work out an estimate of what the position of our famine grant would have been if it had taken the form of a genuine fund An estimate of this kind used to be incorporated until a few years ago in the annual Financial Statement and I have tried to bring it roughly up to date. The net effect would be that after debiting the hypothetical fund with all the expenditure on protective works which have been incurred since 1878, the balance at the credit of the fund would now be about 3½ millions sterling. Inasmuch as our deficit during a single bad year in 1908–1909 was 3½ millions, it can hardly be said that our hypothetical fund would be unnecessarily strong; and of course I would remind the Council that in making up this account I have not debited the fund with any of the grant which we so frequently have to give to Local Governments to compensate them for the indirect results of famine in the depletion of their balances or the starving of their ordinary administrative services.

"On all these grounds therefore I do not think that Government would be well advised to accept the innovation which the Hon'ble Member proposes. I should not be unwilling to see a larger proportion of the famine grant devoted to protective works if the Secretary of State considers such a step advisable; but until there is a still further substantial reduction in our non-productive debt, I should be sorry to see the famine grant diverted from purposes which have either a direct or indirect effect on the relief or prevention of distress I am afraid I cannot accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE:—"I should like to say just a word by way of reply to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Member He himself has given us the figures as to how the fund stands from 1878 up to now After meeting all expenditure under Famine Relief and Insurance there is still to the credit side a sum of 3½ millions. It should be remembered however that Government have had to incur very heavy expenditure during the last 12 years on famine and scarcities and if after meeting all that expenditure out of that grant a balance remains, surely it follows that the whole of this sum is really not necessary to be set apart as a famine grant. However I really do not wish to pursue the point any further. I think even if Government devoted the whole of this money to protective works it would be preferable to the present practice Under the existing practice the money does not go to protective works which are needed but to productive works which should be constructed out of capital only. I note that the Hon'ble Member is not unwilling to see a larger portion of the famine grant devoted to protective works, and I shall be glad if he can obtain the Secretary of State's sanction to that course"

The resolution was put and rejected.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Hon'ble Mr. MILLER introduced the following heads of the Financial Statement for 1910–1911 :—

Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
I. Land Revenue.	8. Land Revenue.
VI. Provincial Rates	8 Provincial Rates.
IX. Forests.	11. Forests.
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	26 Scientific and other Minor Departments.
	33. Famine Relief.
XXIX. } Irrigation.	35 Protective Works, Irrigation.
XXX. }	42. } Irrigation.
XXXI. Civil Works.	43 }
	45. Civil Works.
	49. Capital Outlay on Irrigation.

He said :—"Sir, I have had some difficulty in satisfying myself as to the manner in which I could most usefully make the explanations that are expected under our rules of procedure to be made on this occasion. I feel very much inclined to follow the example of my Hon'ble Finance Colleague, and I am not sure that that would not be best; but, perhaps, it may be as well on this the first occasion on which we have had any experience of the actual working of these rules, that there should be differences of procedure We shall thus find out what is the most convenient form in which we can put forward those explanations, and we shall understand the class of points on which Hon'ble Members particularly desire information. As far as those points may be taken to be indicated by the resolutions, there are none of them raised on the subjects I propose to deal with myself, but we have an Irrigation resolution, which will be taken up after the Hon'ble Mr. Jacob, to whom I propose to assign the duty, has explained the figures on the subject.

"As regards the first head I have to deal with, I have a few remarks to make rather for the information of the Council than for any other purpose, because I have found on looking through the explanations already given in the Financial Statement, that unless one goes into an altogether unreasonable amount of detail, which I am obliged to say would be profoundly uninteresting to the Council, it would be impossible to add usefully to what is explained in the statement.

"The head Land Revenue includes not only land revenue proper, with which in certain Provinces some irrigation receipts are consolidated, but also such receipts as collections from Government estates and quit-rents from certain Tributary States. Then there is in Burma the thathameda tax, and in the two Bengals recoveries on account of survey and settlement charges. There are also receipts from fisheries and certain miscellaneous items. We have a tax in Burma. Out of the total budget for 1909–1910 practically 30 crores out of a total close on 33 are for ordinary Land Revenue. The Council will also observe that a certain share of Land Revenue is transferred to another head and taken under Irrigation. About 150 to 170 lakhs annually goes to this head. That is partly owing to the fact that in some provinces irrigation and revenue charges are combined, especially in Madras, while in some other provinces it is held that a question of Land Revenue may fairly be taken to the credit of productive irrigation works. We make a charge for the use of water, but in addition to that charge rents go up for land which can be irrigated, and a certain portion of the revenue is thus due to the application of irrigation, and is credited under that head.

"As regards the Budget figures I find I have nothing to add to what has been said in the paragraphs on the subject in the Financial Statement; the actuals have been better than the budget estimate owing to a good season. The Central Provinces form an exception to the general rule as collections have not been quite so good as was expected; they therefore hope to realise rather a large amount next year than is shown in the revised estimates this year.

"We were criticised last year for budgetting for the collection of a large amount of arrears. As a mere matter of estimating, the budget has been more than justified, as the collections owing to good seasons have gone above the estimate. As an administrative matter, however, the answer stands on different grounds. We were, as I read the objections, accused of increasing taxation by getting in the arrears. It seems hardly reasonable to regard deferment of payment of revenue as an increase of taxation. We do not usually regard a creditor who has been willing to defer payment, as a person who is increasing his demands on us. The Council is aware that the Government has adopted a liberal system of suspending revenue, when seasons are bad. The system is an attempt to go some way towards making the revenue fit the season—a system which some of our critics would like to carry much further by actually realising our revenue as a share of the produce each year. That is a system which is, as a fact, adopted in certain parts of Baluchistan; if we were to attempt to apply it to the more advanced parts of the country, I have no doubt we should hear a good deal about it, and I hardly imagine that it is likely to be supported here.

"On the occasion of any great calamity, it is desirable that there should be no delay in suspending the revenue. The more promptly it is done, the better; but if all revenue so suspended is to be eventually remitted, it is clear that in the interests of the State very careful investigations must be made to ensure that there is no mistake. What would be the result of a policy of remitting all revenue once suspended? Would it not necessarily lead to stricter enquiries and to greater delay in taking remedial action? Supervision should be prompt and then it should be left for more leisurely examination later, when the full effect of the calamity can be appreciated, to decide whether any, and if so what, part of the suspensions should be remitted altogether. And the Council I am sure recognise that in this matter the policy of Government has been exceedingly liberal in recent famines. Revenue has been remitted on a large scale; in some of the famines we have unfortunately had to cope with on quite an unprecedented scale. It is difficult, owing to the different years for which our revenue and financial accounts are made up, to give an exact statement of the effect of the remissions on the figures of each financial year, but I find that the remissions on account of the most recent famine alone were 108 lakhs of rupees the greater part of which—77 lakhs—was in the United Provinces. Another statement I have had prepared shows remissions under all heads as being 128 lakhs in 1908–09, and 44 lakhs in 1909–10. These figures show clearly enough that suspensions are turned into remissions with great liberality, when it is thought that any real hardship would be caused by insisting on the payment of arrears.

"There is one point to which I may call the attention of Council. Land revenue does not now occupy quite so important a part of the Bengal system as it once did. In the memorandum recently issued under Lord Morley's orders you will find it stated that in 1856 the land revenue was half of the total public income of the country and that now it is less than a quarter. Land revenue now occupies a distinctly less important place financially than it once did.

"Nor has it quite the same administrative prominence. Other subjects have pushed forward their claim to more attention than formerly—sanitation, education, the development in many ways of the country. But with all this, the Land Revenue Administration must always retain an immense importance. It is inevitable that in the administration of interests touching as nearly the welfare of the great bulk of the inhabitants of the country, and producing so large a share of the State's annual income, there will always be room for criticism and objection and suggestions. There have been many controversies on the subject in the past. But to me it seems that the old controversies are now losing something of their asperity. The Government has gone far to meet many objections taken to some features of the system, and if we are not likely to escape criticism in the future I think we may also count on an increased interest on the part of the Council in the financial side of the revenue question, and I rather look forward to the time when the Council as a whole will be disposed to take a sympathetic attitude towards the ordinary official feeling of gratification when the revenue comes in easily and smoothly and when it shows signs of a healthy, if not a very rapid, increase.

"The expenditure under the land revenue head is almost all provincial. The only important exception is the expenditure on Survey and Settlement in the two provinces of Bengal. The main part of the expenditure is on district administration, which as regards the lower part of the establishment is debited entirely to Land Revenue, though in the case of higher officers one-half of the charges are transferred to the head of Law and Justice.

"The Central Provinces Budget of expenditure which is open to discussion is very much the same as in the previous year. It has increased from Rs. 38,30,000 to Rs. 39,10,000, the increase being due

to the reorganisation of the pay and grading of the Commission, to improvement of the land records establishment, and to increase in the settlement staff.

"I come then to the head of Forests, the revenue from which is almost entirely derived from Government forests, but there are some additional receipts from forests which are shared between Government and the owners, and there are some duties on foreign timber and produce which come under this head. The largest contributor is the province of Burma which accounts for one-third of the whole total receipts which have risen in 10 years from 195 to 305 lakhs. The expenditure is generally about three-fifths of the revenue.

"In the Central Provinces figures the demand for produce and for timber has fallen off and the receipts for the present year are likely to be below the estimate. The expenditure is rather less than was incurred in 1908–09 because in that time of scarcity work had to be provided to help some of the forest tribes. Fortunately that need has now disappeared. The estimates under the heading 'India General' chiefly refer to the Andamans, Baluchistan and the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. The receipts from the Andamans are not shown separately, but I find they come to 2½ lakhs. There has been a great falling off of revenue from those islands in recent years owing to the decline in the demand for Padouk, a timber which used to be much in demand in America for furniture, but I believe the fashion has now changed. The demand will probably however revive and in the future we hope to get a market. There is a decrease also in Coorg owing to there not being the same demand for sandal wood. On the expenditure side Dehra Dun is responsible for the provision of Rs. 2,18,000.

"As in the case of land revenue I trust the Council will take an increasing interest in the development of the great forest property which India possesses. It is really worth their attention, and I was very glad two or three years ago to notice the interest taken on the subject by one of the non-official members. Owing very largely to the foresight of Lord Dalhousie, the State is now in the possession of a very valuable asset in its forests and much of that wanton and wasteful destruction from which other countries have suffered very seriously has been avoided here. Restrictions on the use of the forests are inevitable if they are to be conserved; it may be that sometimes these restrictions have been imposed too readily or enforced too rigidly, but the more the matter is examined the more it will be admitted that the broad lines of the forest policy in India have been conceived in the best interests of the country. Today it is chiefly with the financial aspect of the Forest Department that we have to deal; and looking at it only from this point of view I think there can be no doubt that the forests will prove eventually, as private supplies are exhausted, a property of great and ever increasing value. But it is not merely the general direct financial results that we should look to, but the importance—the absolute necessity—of the conservation of forests in the interests of agriculture, of the protection of the catchment areas of the great rivers, of the prevention of floods and erosion, and of the amelioration of climatic conditions. In the management of this great property we are necessarily at present far behind the standard that has been attained on the Continent of Europe; in the extent of the property we no doubt fall short of the great forest tracts in America; but if we take account both of area and of the extent to which scientific management and development have been carried, I doubt if there is anywhere a property that surpasses that which is managed by your Forest Department in this country.

"The only other head I propose to deal with myself is Famine Relief, a head we have too frequently had to refer to with some apprehension. This year the figures are purely satisfactory. In all the provinces except the Punjab which showed a very small excess, the expenditure has been much less than the amount budgetted for last year. For the coming year there is no provision at all; and we may pass from this head with a devout prayer that the results will justify the Budget in this particular.

"I will now ask Mr. Carlyle to deal with one of the heads 'Scientific and other Minor Departments.'"

SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS

The Hon'ble Mr. CARLYLE:—

"As this head includes items dealt with by three Departments—Revenue and Agricultural, Home and Commerce and Industry—it would perhaps be most convenient to deal with the items relating to this head in the order named.

"The Revenue and Agricultural Department deals with the Survey of India, Meteorological Survey and the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments.

"The expenditure and revenue as shown in the Budget under the head 'Survey of India' are entirely Imperial. The increased expenditure for last year is due to the reorganisation undertaken in consequence of the recommendation of the Survey Committee that a thorough revision of the Topographical Survey of India is necessary. It is proposed to spread the work over about 25 years. The main features of the reorganisation are (1) the substitution for the former Imperial graded service of 40 officers of a new service of 55 officers on a time scale of pay, the average pay per officer remaining practically unchanged; (2) the substitution for the present graded Provincial service of a similar time scale service on improved rates of pay which will be capable of supervising and controlling the work of the Surveyors: at least one-fourth of this service is to consist of Indians; (3) the division of the present subordinate service of Surveyors into (a) an upper subordinate service on a time scale of Rs. 80—200 with nine fixed posts on Rs. 250 who will carry out the more difficult survey work, and (b) a lower service of the less qualified Surveyors on the present rates of pay of Rs. 100 and less.

"The Meteorological Survey is another Scientific Department of which the revenue and expenditure are Imperial. The large decrease in expenditure compared with the accounts of 1908–09 is due to the reduction in telegram charges which took place during the current year. The work of the Department falls mainly under two heads, 'Reporters' and 'Observatories'. Under the head 'Reporters' are included the salaries of the Director General and of the various Imperial and Provincial Meteorologists, including their establishments, and the very large item of telegram charges on account of the daily weather reports. The charges under the head 'Observatories' include allowances to the numerous observers in minor observatories all over India and in a few places outside India which are important in connection with the forecasts of the Indian weather. It also includes the charges on account of the Madras Astronomical Observatory, the Kodaikanal Solar Physics Observatory and the combined Colaba and Alibagh Observatory.

"Agriculture is mainly provincial. The most striking feature is the very rapid growth in expenditure from 2 lakhs in 1901 to 25 lakhs in 1908-09, and an estimated expenditure of Rs 31,40,000 in 1910-11. The department in its present state is so comparatively new—it was not till 1905-06 that the expenditure ran into double figures—that it would be absurd to judge of the probable future benefit to India by present results. But even in the short period, the department has justified its existence. It has introduced in some provinces improved and remunerative new crops; it has taught in some places better methods of cultivation; it has in several provinces done a great deal to stimulate the introduction of machinery or the use of improved machinery; and it has taught means for preventing the spread of some very serious diseases. Very promising investigations are in progress regarding wheat and cotton, and altogether the outlook for the future is most encouraging. The full benefit of the department will not accrue till the Provincial Colleges have been working for some time and Pusa has been able to train students from these Colleges so as to be capable of independent research work and the efficient supervision of agricultural work in the Provinces.

"So far as the Imperial budget is concerned, the main heads of expenditure are the Inspector-General of Agriculture's budget which includes provision for the Imperial Cotton Specialist and for the publication of the Agricultural Journal of India, Agricultural Memoirs and the Pusa Bulletins. Expenditure under Inspector General of Agriculture's budget proper amounts to Rs. 1,20,200. The other main head is the Pusa budget which comes to Rs. 3,15,540.

"The next item I would notice is the expenditure on the Veterinary Department. Here also the development has been rapid. The expenditure has increased from 10 lakhs in 1905-06 to an estimated expenditure of Rs. 17,39,100 for the coming year. The expenditure is largely provincial. The India General budget comes to Rs. 4,61,000. The two main heads in this budget are 'Bacteriology' and 'Veterinary charges'. Under the head 'Bacteriology' the budget includes provision for the Imperial Bacteriologist and the staff of the Muktesar Laboratory where rinderpest and other prophylactic sera are prepared. The growing popularity of these sera indicates that the time may come when one laboratory will not suffice. Under the head 'Veterinary charges—Proper', which comes to Rs. 2,52,000, provision is made for the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, leave reserve officers, the Superintendents of the Civil Veterinary Department in Baluchistan, Sindh and Rajputana, the Superintendent of the Hissar Cattle Farm and the Camel Specialist who is engaged on a very important enquiry into camel diseases. His work has so far lain mainly in the Punjab. The pay of other Provincial Superintendents is also provided for in the Imperial budget under the head 'Other Provinces'.

"Turning now to the Department of Commerce and Industry the main heads are 'Geological Survey', 'Inspector of Mines', 'Central Museum', 'Inspector of Explosives', and 'Bureau of Commercial Intelligence'. The figures of expenditure are given on page 68 of the second part of the Financial Statement and they do not appear to call for any remarks.

"So far as the Home Department is concerned, the main items are 'Archæological Survey', 'Bacteriology', 'Central Research' and 'X-Rays Institute', 'Census' and 'Imperial Library'. The expenditure figures will be found on page 68 of the second part of the Financial Statement. The object of the Central Research Institute is to provide more adequate means for the study of the etiology and nature of diseases. Its functions are original research, the preparation of curative sera and the training of scientific workers. The plague prophylactic is prepared in the Bombay Laboratory, while the Central Research Institute is occupied with the preparation of anti-venene, anti-typhoid and other similar vaccines. The X-Rays Institute was established in 1906 as a centre for the practical instruction of medical officers and subordinates whether in civil or military employ, in the use and management of X-Rays apparatus and as a department for the repair and storage of such apparatus.

"So far as the Census is concerned, I need only mention that the budget estimate is based on the expenditure incurred during the last Census."

IRRIGATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. JACOB: "In his speech at last year's budget debate the Hon'ble Mr. Miller explained very fully the reasons why it had been found impossible in the past to work up to the average of 220 lakhs of rupees of the 20-year programme of expenditure as given by the forecast of the Irrigation Commission. He explained that the pace at which we could push on with irrigation schemes was, owing to the nature of the work involved, necessarily limited, and, as an example of this, as an illustration of the time and money which have to be expended before Government can be in a position to decide whether any large irrigation scheme can be profitably executed or not, I may mention that the surveys and investigations of the large Tungabhadra project in Madras occupied a period of about five years and cost more than 6 lakhs of rupees. This is perhaps an extreme case as the Tungabhadra was a very large and costly project presenting many difficulties, but it gives some indication of the amount of time and expenditure which may have to be faced before any extensive irrigation work can be commenced. Mr. Miller then proceeded to give actual figures of expenditure, and showed that this expenditure had been more than doubled in the short period of the past six years. I may give some further figures; in the year 1900-01 the capital expenditure on productive and protective irrigation works was about 92¼ lakhs, in the current year it is expected to be 232 lakhs, and for 1910-11 a sum of 240 lakhs has been provided. That is to say, in the course of ten years, the annual expenditure has increased from 93 to 240 lakhs. These figures will give those interested in the subject some indication that the Government are fully alive to the irrigation needs of the country, and are in no way neglecting them. In addition also to the grants for works which fall in the Productive and Protective category, and leaving out of accounts works chargeable to Provincial revenues a sum of Rs 33,46,000 has been provided for minor irrigation works, and 66 lakhs to meet the working expenses of our major canals.

"I do not propose to analyse the figures relating to Public Works expenditure and grants, as explanations of all important variations have already been given in the Financial Statement, paragraphs 151 to 162 and 164 to 170. I may, however, mention that, while the normal maximum grant in the past for works of the Productive class is 150 lakhs, it was considered whether the grant should not be increased by 50 lakhs, by a corresponding reduction in the Railway grant, but it was not at all certain that a larger grant than 170 lakhs could be advantageously utilised in the coming year, and it has therefore been decided to increase the normal grant by 20 lakhs, taken from the grant for Railways,

"I would explain that the bulk of the Productive expenditure is at the present time taking place in the Punjab, not because other Provinces are being starved of funds to meet the needs of this particular Province, but because the large projects elsewhere have not yet reached the stage of sanction to the estimates. Of the 170 lakhs, the grant for Productive expenditure next year, nearly 112 lakhs will be spent in the Punjab, and, of this sum of 112 lakhs, 98½ lakhs have been provided for one scheme alone, for the project known as the Triple Canals scheme. This is a project of a very daring character and marks an important change in procedure. At one time it had been the practice to approach each irrigation scheme as independent in itself, but we are now working to far broader principles, to the necessities of a Province as a whole, in order that the water-supplies may be carried further afield and be more fully utilised. The Triple Canals scheme is an example of this; in it the water of the Jhelum river will be carried across the Chenab, and the water of the Chenab across the Ravi in pursuance of the principles I have just mentioned. This is the project, which will probably cost about 10 crores of rupees by the time it is finished, and which Punjab is straining every nerve to complete, and, as long as the greater part of the expenditure is confined to this one Province, it will be difficult to increase it.

"Other Provinces are, however, in various stages of progress with their projects. Of these, the largest will be in Sind. It is proposed to divide the Indus in Sind into 3 reaches with 3 weirs, each with its group of canals, both to improve the present inundation systems and to irrigate new ground. The aggregate cost of these works in Sind is likely to amount to 17 crores of rupees, but attention is first being paid to the central group with a barrage at Sukkur, a project which will probably cost over 9 crores. The Madras Government have two important projects under preparation,—the Cauvery, at a cost of about 4 crores, and the Kistna, at about 7,—and both these schemes are expected to prove productive. The United Provinces Government has a scheme known as the Sarda project, conceived on very bold lines, under investigation. The idea is to carry the water of the Sarda river in Oudh into the Ganges and Jumna tracts, and thus to bring fresh areas in the United Provinces under command, and possibly also to admit of greater irrigation facilities in the South-East Punjab, where the need of water is very pronounced. The anticipated cost of this project is about 8 crores. The Punjab has also another important scheme under survey for the utilisation of the water of the Sutlej river below its confluence with the Beas. The aim of this project will be the irrigation of Bikanir and Bahawalpur territories on the left bank, and the improvement of the present British inundation canals on the right. These may be said to be the more important of the Productive works under enquiry.

"Of the Productive works under construction, apart from the Triple Canals already mentioned, the more important are the Upper Swat Canal on the North-West Frontier Province, a work which, it is hoped, will go far to advance the prosperity and secure the well-being of the border tribesmen, and two projects known as the Môn and the Yeu in Upper Burma.

"The total number of Productive works in operation is 58. The most important of these are situated in the Punjab, United Provinces, Madras and Sind. In Bengal and the Bombay Deccan there are canals technically classed as such but which have failed to satisfy the conditions required of works of this category. Burma has two Productive works in operation, and there are three in the North West Frontier Province. Practically the entire irrigation systems in the Central Provinces are at present Protective. The Provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam does not at present possess any State irrigation works.

"The latest recorded statistics of the Productive works in operation show the capital cost to be Rs. 49,43,89,784, the net revenue Rs 3,33,46,908, and the annual irrigation 14,15,538 acres. On works of the Protective class some additional money could probably be expended in the coming year, but it has not been possible for the reasons given in the Financial Statement to provide a larger grant than 70 lakhs against demands amounting to 82½ lakhs. It is, however, hoped that, as explained in paragraph 140 of the Financial Statement, it will shortly be arranged to allow an annual provision of 100 lakhs for these works, an amount which will be sufficient for, at any rate, some years to come.

"The details of the distribution of the Protective grant are given in paragraph 139 of the Financial Statement. It will be seen that Bombay gets the largest share, 27 lakhs, of the money available. A sum of 15 lakhs has been provided for the Godavari project, which is designed to protect an area of about 200,000 acres in the Nasik and Ahmednagar districts and on which good progress has already been made. An adequate grant has also been made for the Pravara scheme, protecting a large area, which was started a few months ago. In the Central Provinces there are numerous tank irrigation works in hand which absorb 17¼ lakhs, and it has been necessary, for want of funds, as stated in the Financial Statement, to postpone the Tendula Canal project, estimated to cost nearly 100 lakhs of rupees. This is the first canal scheme of any magnitude to be undertaken in these Provinces, and it is expected to irrigate on average of 283,000 acres annually in a precarious area. It is hoped, however, under the new arrangement for funds under consideration, that it will be possible to provide money for this important work in a short time.

"Good progress is being made on the works in hand in those parts of the United Provinces which are liable to famine. The Dasan Canal, which will serve an area of about 80,000 acres in the Hamirpur District, is now approaching completion, and, while in progress, considerable improvements in the original design have been made, resulting in an increase in the storage capacity of the reservoir and in the area to be annually irrigated. In the case of the Kan Canal, designed to protect a precarious tract in the Banda District, it has also been found necessary to increase the storage supply.

"In the ten years prior to 1908-1909, the total capital outlay on Productive and Protective irrigation works has risen by a sum of nearly 13¾ crores, the net revenue has increased by about 44 lakhs, and the area irrigated by over 4½ million acres. The rise in net revenue and irrigation acreage in the above figures is not as marked as the capital outlay, because several works at present under construction have not commenced to yield revenue.

"I should not mention Civil Works, the figures and explanations concerning which are given so fully on page 80 of the Financial Statement, but a reference was made to this expenditure by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya the other day. The Hon'ble Member, however, apparently referred to Provincial expenditure. I find that the average expenditure under Imperial (which includes expenditure in England) for the 3 years ending 1908-1909 was £15¼ lakhs. In 1909-1910 a sum of about 118½ lakhs was provided, but later owing to the necessity for restricting expenditure in the current year as far as possible the allotments were reduced by about 17 lakhs of rupees. For the ensuing year the provision amounts to slightly more than 111¼ lakhs of rupees. Under this head reasonable economy is therefore being exercised."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY said:—"At the outset I desire to make a slight modification in my resolution, in order that it may be perfectly clear what I am aiming at. The present budgeted expenditure on productive works is 170 lakhs, and what I ask in this Resolution is to increase that from 170 lakhs to 220 lakhs. As the resolution stands probably it may not convey that meaning and I would like to add the words 'productive works' after the word 'irrigation'.

"I have heard with great interest what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr Jacob with regard to the proposed irrigation policy of Government. The Hon'ble Mr Jacob has in a way anticipated in many matters and has tried to raise issues which I propose to raise. However, as I shall presently shew, the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Jacob do not carry us any farther."

The Hon'ble Mr. MILLER:—"Might I enquire how the resolution stands now? I am not quite clear about it."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY:—"I wish to give the full 220 lakhs to productive works. The actual form of my resolution now is:—

'That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the Imperial grant for expenditure on Irrigation during the next year be increased to the full average of 220 lakhs of rupees recommended by the Scott-Moncrieff Commission of 1901—1903, and that the extra money required be made up by a proportionate curtailment of the Capital Expenditure on Railways'."

THE VICE-PRESIDENT:—"What are the exact words you wish to introduce into the resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY:—"'Productive works'. Under the rules I had to give notice of this resolution long before, immediately on the presentation of the Budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. MILLER:—"I must object to the alteration in this form. I do not wish to hamper the Hon'ble Member, but the resolution is not now really correct. The Commission did not recommend that this amount should be spent on productive works."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY:—"I leave out the words 'recommended by the Scott-Moncrieff Commission of 1901—1903."

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON:—"I beg to ask if it is in order to alter a resolution once it is on the paper?"

The Hon'ble Mr. MILLER:—"I must point out that the resolution, even as it now stands, will not make sense. It reads, 'and that the Imperial grant for expenditure on Irrigation productive works during the next year be increased to the full average.' What average?"

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON:—"I am aware that there is no provision in the rules for altering a resolution, but there is a provision that two days' notice must be given of a resolution: this as altered has not had two days' notice."

THE VICE-PRESIDENT:—"There is no provision in the rules for amending a resolution, but if no Hon'ble Member objected to a proposed amendment being received, I should allow the amendment. As in the present case an objection has been taken, I shall have to rule that the resolution cannot be changed."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY:—"Then I shall give notice of my resolution."

The Hon'ble SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON:—"I did not object to it. I merely raised a point of order to be informed whether it would be in order."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA:—"May I know, Sir, how the Hon'ble Member wishes the resolution to stand?"

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY again read the resolution as he wished it to run.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I have ruled that you cannot alter the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY:—"May I ask that notice be dispensed with in the present case?"

THE VICE-PRESIDENT:—"I cannot dispense with notice."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY:—"I bow to your decision; but I understand that the Hon'ble Members do not object."

The Hon'ble Mr. MILLER:—"I would much rather have the discussion at once than postpone it to a later date. I understand now that the resolution simply ends with the words 'the full average of 220 lakhs of rupees'."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY:—"I beg to move that this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the Imperial grant for expenditure on Irrigation Productive Works during the next year be increased to 220 lakhs of rupees."

THE VICE-PRESIDENT:—"Have you any objection to the amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. MILLER:—"No."

THE VICE-PRESIDENT:—"Then you may go on."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY:—"I must say that I propose to retain the words 'and that the extra money required be made up by a proportionate curtailment of the Capital Expenditure on Railways' at the end of the resolution. I am thankful to you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity of speaking on this most important and vital question of the day.

"Sir, I beg to move that this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the Imperial grant for expenditure on Irrigation Productive Works during the next year be increased to 220 lakhs of rupees and that the extra money required be made up by a proportionate curtailment of the Capital Expenditure on Railways.

"Sir, it may at first sight look as if I was going to attack the Irrigation policy of Government, and to support my demand for the full average grant of 220 lakhs of rupees by questioning its past action. I do not propose to do anything of the sort. It would obviously be ungenerous not to acknowledge with gratitude all that Government has done in the past to improve the irrigation system of the country. Far be it from me to charge Government with supineness or apathy in the matter. A Government which, not satisfied with the work already constructed or reconstructed, appointed a Commission to inquire into the possibilities of irrigation in India, cannot with justice or fairness be blamed

for inaction. I readily admit also that the annual grants for Capital Expenditure on Irrigation have been determined by financial considerations, by the limitations to which a constructive Irrigation programme is always subject, and by a balancing of rival claims for financial help. I must in justice to the Hon'ble Mr. Miller, who administers the department with conspicuous ability and zeal, further acknowledge that the country will feel grateful to him for the increase of 20 lakhs of rupees in the budgeted grant of next year, as also for the increased expenditure during the current year. It is to his wholesome influence and unwearied efforts that we all owe this increased activity in the department. If I press this resolution still, I do it from a sense of duty, and I hope my action will not be misunderstood.

"While fully admitting the limitations attaching to Irrigation, I submit there is scope for the employment of more capital every year, and the labour difficulty referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Miller in his luminous explanation last year need not be insuperable. In the first place, the observation of the Irrigation Commission that there is always scope for large extension of irrigation works was based upon evidence and careful local inspection. That opinion is entitled to consideration. It is true the Commission predicted 'that the limits to the area which can be protected by State irrigation works at a cost which will not be prohibitive will,' after a long series of years, 'be within sight.' But we have not come to that stage yet, and it will be long before the contingency contemplated happens. The present activity of the State will determine the final issue. For all practical purposes we may leave such contemplation aside, and proceed to work in frank recognition of the fact that there is large scope for extension.

"In the next place, the large irrigation schemes known as Major works must be more or less complete. If some of them are not, they can surely be matured and completed within a reasonable time. Once they are finally settled, there remain three conditions still to be fulfilled before they can be carried out—funds, expert management, and labour supply. The last, in my humble opinion, can be counted on at many centres. Even if at any place the supply falls short of the requirement, the deficiency can be made up by reasonable offers to labourers living outside the particular area. At any rate, in a country like India, where wages are low, the labour difficulty cannot be an insurmountable obstacle.

"The second condition on which prompt and proper execution of Irrigation schemes depends is not a very difficult one. Expert supervision is undoubtedly essentially necessary for successful construction; and if there was ever any difficulty experienced by Government in providing for it, it could be satisfactorily solved, as I suggested last year, by getting the work done by engineering firms of established reputation. Sir, last year I had the misfortune to be misunderstood by so capable and sympathetic an officer as the Hon'ble Mr. Miller. I never meant to suggest then, nor do I suggest now, incapacity against the expert officers of Government. I do not for a moment contend that they are not quite up to the mark. I am not so ignorant of their engineering feats in India as to be deluded into the belief that they cannot do the work properly. The Trans-Gangetic Canal alone would dispel any fears on that head. It is a monument of skill and industry of which any country may be proud. My point was then, as it is now, that the total strength of the establishment might at times prove insufficient. Government engineers have to devote their attention to many things; their time is more or less preoccupied. It may therefore just happen that a scheme is hung up for want of officers to carry it through. This view receives support and corroboration from the remarks of the Irrigation Commission:—

'In every province which we have visited, wherever we have taken evidence, and made or received any proposals for the extension of works, we have been uniformly met with the complaint of the lack of engineer officers. We have reason to think that this complaint is well-founded.'

"What is the harm, Sir, if in such a contingency of insufficiency, the work is done by well-known contractors? That in no way means any disparagement to the Government staff. Not that I contend that in every case the scheme should be executed under a system of contract; but I do still contend that, if it should ever happen, as happen it may, that execution has to be put off for want of officers, instead of allowing the scheme to be hung up indefinitely, it should be carried out by first-rate contractors. Then there will never be any difficulty on the score of expert supervision.

"The third condition on which the success of Irrigation projects depends is capable of being fulfilled by Government by a more liberal annual grant. The supply of officers and labour premised, there could not be any serious difficulty to the prosecution of a vigorous Irrigation policy except funds. The main difficulty to a more plentiful supply of funds by Government appears to be an apprehension, as explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Miller, that more money 'cannot be spent' with advantage. No doubt this is a perfectly legitimate attitude for the Government to assume, but I have submitted above that the three difficulties feared can be removed. If my arguments convince the Hon'ble Mr. Miller, I hope he will be pleased to claim a larger allotment under this head from Government. The issue to my mind is simple. The Irrigation Commission after mature consideration come to a distinct finding, and recommended a certain course of action. Is effect to be given to the recommendation? If so, what prevents Government providing for the average annual Capital expenditure of 220 lakhs of rupees? Government has in a way undertaken to spend 24 crores of rupees in 24 years on Irrigation works. We are so far behind the estimate, leaving aside the expenditure debited to the Famine Insurance. Will it not be prudent to keep up the annual capital expenditure to the average of 220 lakhs? There is need for extension of Irrigation works, and the money will have to be spent sooner or later. Even with the increased grant our budget for Capital expenditure for next year is short of the average of 220 lakhs by 50 lakhs. Is it too much to ask Government to make up the deficit, if necessary, by the curtailment of the Railway programme? I need not attack that programme in order to commend this resolution to the sympathetic consideration of this Council. Suffice it to say that the railway quest is going to be considerably increased next year. The result cannot surely be serious and irreparable if it is reduced by 50 lakhs? I fear, in making this proposal, I incur the displeasure of my Hon'ble friend Sir T. R. Wynne, but, I venture to think, a slight curtailment in the Railway programme will not make any appreciable difference. The budgeted grant for expenditure on Railways is larger than the estimated expenditure in the current year by 2½ crores of rupees and than the actual expenditure last year by about 1½ crores of rupees.

"Sir, I know the resolution involves a larger issue of principle than would appear on the face of it. The real point is that in the present arrangement 'the financing of Protective works' is left, as the Hon'ble Mr. Miller himself pointed out last year, 'theoretically in a somewhat precarious position'

and in practice too expenditure on Protective works has been more or less *fitful*. These works are of great importance to the country, and unless they are rigorously pushed on the insurance against famine is small. The reasons for which the Commission recommended the abolition of the distinction between Productive and Protective works, if anything, have gained in force with time. The uncertainties of the initial stage, to which reference was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Miller, no longer exist, and experience has shown that Protective works do after a few years prove as productive as the most promising Major work. The classification is artificial and unsound, depending as it does upon the forecast of the return. If the estimate is less than 3½ per cent., be the actual result what it may, the work is styled Protective, and if it is to be carried through, it must be out of the revenue. This is highly unsatisfactory, in that projects under this head, necessary though in the interests of the country, have not seldom to be postponed for want of funds. The Tendula project of the Central Provinces for instance has not been provided for even next year. The remark in the memorandum is significant:—'The initiation of such new schemes as the Tendula has had to be deferred until better times.' The result is, large areas remain unprotected. And yet if the distinction between Productive and Protective works is removed from the accounts, the works come in at once for a share in the capital allotment according to their protective value, apart from considerations of productiveness. The Tendula project would then have been carried through, without having to wait for the offchance of a revenue surplus. This distinction is unknown to railway finance, and yet there are Protective and Strategic railways. It is true that the Secretary of State has sanctioned a maximum expenditure on Protective irrigation works of 100 lakhs a year, but the condition attached makes the full allotment out of revenue impracticable except in a very prosperous year. With a falling opium revenue, it would be impolitic to expect prosperity budgets. The extra liberality shown by the Secretary of State becomes therefore in the result unreal. Unless there is a change in the Irrigation policy of the Government relating to the financing of Protective works, there is small hope of increased constructive activity in that line. The resolution in substance asks Government to allow on an average 220 lakhs of rupees a year for Capital expenditure on Irrigation works, and to do away with a classification which retards the progress of Protective works. This is the crux of the thing. The total shortage in actual expenditure is a comparatively smaller question. Representing as I do a province for which the programme for Protective works is a very moderate one, and to the prosperity and security against famine of which Protective works are absolutely necessary, I must implore Government with all the earnestness at my command, to place Irrigation finance on a more logical and satisfactory basis. I must also request the Hon'ble Mr. Miller, who must be expected to have still some attachment for his old charge, to provide at least for the construction of the Tendula project. The Central Provinces, although generally speaking the worse affected by famines, have not had an adequate supply of funds for the construction of Protective works. The Hon'ble Mr. Craddock, to whom the people of the Central Provinces owe so much for progressive administration, has, I understand, repeatedly claimed more liberal grants; but so far the hopes of the people remain unsatisfied.

"There is one other point in the budget of next year, Sir, 5 lakhs of rupees are allotted for protective railways. I thought the Secretary of State had ruled that no part of the Famine Insurance should be devoted to the construction of new railways. That is the information I gather from the Report of the Irrigation Commission. Why then this allotment, small though it may be? The money could have been more usefully spent on irrigation works. At least, applied to irrigation, it would have increased the grant for protective works to the usual average of 75 lakhs of rupees. The division would be more in consonance with the principles laid down by the Secretary of State. I trust the Council will accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF BURDWAN said:—"I wish to say a few words in connection with Mr. Dadabhoy's resolution. I think it is rather hard on the non-official Members to be asked to recommend the Council to accept a resolution to enhance the grant on the head of Irrigation to 220 lakhs of rupees without knowing on what actual projects it is intended that this increased allotment is to be expended. I find that the Hon'ble Member mentions one scheme in the Central Provinces, the Tendula scheme. I think he might have spared us all this trouble if he had only mentioned the Tendula scheme, and not asked to support him for an increased grant of 220 lakhs of rupees without our being enlightened as to exactly on what projects we are to request to spend this money."

The Hon'ble Mr. N. SUBBA RAO said:—"I have heard with much interest and gratification the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Jacob foreshadowing a liberal programme of Irrigation works in the coming years. It is also with gratification that I notice that the grant under the head of Productive Irrigation works has been increased this year. At the same time I cannot help expressing my sympathy with the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy in the complaint which he makes that the Irrigation Department is not so well favoured as the Railway. I am afraid that the Hon'ble Member in charge of Irrigation is rather unkind towards the province from which the Hon'ble mover of the proposition comes. I notice from the latest administration report for 1907–1908 that the Central Provinces has the honour of standing last in the list of provinces on which money is expended for protective, productive, or minor works. In fact hardly any sum has been spent up to date on productive works in that province. The amount spent on productive works which are in operation comes up to only 36 lakhs of rupees. No doubt there are some protective works under construction which have cost about 13 lakhs; but as the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy rightly complains, the Tendula project is hung up for want of funds. I think, therefore, the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department may show a little more consideration and raise this province from its place at the bottom of the list a little higher up. I can well sympathize with the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, coming as I do from a part of the country which enjoys the blessings of great irrigation works designed and executed under the guiding genius of Sir Arthur Cotton. If we compare, for instance, what the district of Godavari was before the anicut was constructed and before the distributary channels were brought into existence with what it is now, we are forced to urge on the Government that as much money as possible should be spent for extending irrigation works throughout the country, as they would certainly add to its prosperity and food value, besides mitigating the horrors of famine. I may mention that before the anicut was constructed, this district, like several other districts which are not protected by irrigation works, was periodically subject to famine, and poverty practically brooded over the land. This is one of those districts in which the Permanent Settlement was introduced, and yet the greater portion of the district was sold for arrears of revenue and for want of bidders the Government became the purchaser. An estate which was purchased in those days for, say, Rs. 10,000

new yields a net return of Rs. 10,000; such is the productive value of the works which have been introduced under the guiding genius of Sir Arthur Cotton. After all the Government is no loser by extending irrigation works. Take again the instance of the Godavari delta; we find that it yields now to the Government, after defraying interest charges, a net profit of 17 per cent. on the capital outlay. So also the neighbouring delta, the Kistna delta, which gives a net return of 13·70 per cent. after paying interest. These two deltas have paid their capital outlay of nearly 300 lakhs as well the interest thereon during all these years and have yielded a net surplus to the Government of over 600 lakhs of rupees. If you take the Madras Presidency itself, it gives a net profit of nearly 9 per cent., and after deducting interest, nearly 6 per cent. Taking the whole of India even, including all productive and protective works, the outlay may roughly be put down at 50 crores of rupees and the net profit at 3½ crores and the interest at about 7 per cent. That immense benefit has been conferred on the country from these works is evident from the fact that the area irrigated including minor works for which no revenue accounts are kept, is more than 18 millions of acres. I do not take account of numerous private channels, tanks, etc., which irrigate nearly as large an area, if not more. I have gone into these details to show that the money spent on irrigation is repaid four-fold, and no loss whatever results therefrom. There is no excuse, therefore, for a niggardly policy in regard to irrigation.

"Now one curious feature in connection with the monies spent on irrigation is this that out of 50 crores spent on productive and protective works only 21 crores have been spent on what are called protective works in operation and 3½ crores including works under construction. Out of over 18 millions of acres that are irrigated, only 3½ millions are protected under these protective works. The disparity between productive and protective works is indeed very great, and if there is any necessity anywhere for expanding irrigation, it is in those tracts where irrigation is urgently required, tracts like the Deccan districts in the Madras Presidency, where scanty rainfall and chronic scarcity are the striking features of that part of the country. The Irrigation Commission recommended that out of the allotment of 220 lakhs two-thirds should go to Protective and one-third to Productive works. The Government has reversed that position, allotting only one-third to Protective works. No doubt it is stated that schemes for the latter have not been ready and money could not be spent on them. I trust, however, that henceforth more importance would be given to Protective works.

"Side by side with the allotments for irrigation if we come to railways, we find that whereas the maximum allotment provided for irrigation is 220 lakhs, the maximum allotment for railways is 1,875 lakhs or £12½ millions sterling. Naturally the actual allotments are in the same proportion; one is nearly 7 or 8 times the other. Of course between these two competitors the Railway has always the upper hand. Railways are more easy to construct, the materials come from other countries, and India is bountiful in supplying earthwork; while as regards irrigation there is a good deal of trouble in investigating, a good deal of skill required in constructing, and there are numerous other difficulties. It has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Jacob that there are two important schemes costing nearly 12 crores which are intended to protect the Deccan districts, i.e., the Tungabhadra project and the reservoir on the Kistna. These two schemes have been still under investigation and they have not reached the stage when funds can be allotted. All the more necessary therefore, I submit, to resist temptation with regard to Railways and concentrate our attention on Irrigation.

"Again, railways have only begun to pay a surplus during the last few years, whereas so far as irrigation works are concerned they have been paying a very handsome rate of interest all along notwithstanding many white elephants that have come into existence like the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which results annually in a loss of nearly six lakhs, and some other projects which are a dead loss to the State. Taking these two departments, Railways have not been so successful as Irrigation and the loss on the former is immense. Considering all these circumstances, though we are grateful to the Hon'ble Member for the more liberal provision which he has made this year, I submit that systematic efforts should be made to allot and expend more money on irrigation and not confine ourselves to the maximum allotment provided for, by the Irrigation Commission, but on for as possible to exceed that limit and bring protection where it is most needed at present."

The Hon'ble Mr. Jacob said.—"In his resolution, as it now stands, Mr. Dadabhoy refers only to the question of expenditure on productive irrigation, and he apparently wishes that the sum we provided for next year should be increased from 170 to 220 lakhs. Now, I would ask, how does he arrive at the figure of 220 lakhs? Apart from the Tendula, which is a protective work, and therefore need not have been mentioned at all in any speech dealing with productive figures, he has mentioned no other projects. In recommending a grant of 220 lakhs for productive works, with no particular projects in his mind, the Hon'ble Member evidently refers to the figure which I myself quoted this morning as recommended by the Irrigation Commission as the average annual expenditure on all irrigation works combined. They recommended 220 lakhs for all irrigation works, productive and protective. These, are the heads they give themselves,—productive, unproductive and intermediate. They included all productive works, they included all protective works, and I believe I am correct in saying they included some works which are called minor irrigation works. Now, I have already stated that for next year we have provided 170 lakhs for productive works, and I explained why we cannot spend any more even if we had it. Out of the 170 lakhs, we have to spend 112 lakhs in one Province and that Province cannot spend any more, it has not the labour, and the other Provinces are not sufficiently advanced with their new schemes, so that 170 lakhs is an adequate sum for productive works. Then I further explained that we have provided 70 lakhs for protective works. That makes a total of 240 lakhs against the 220 recommended by the Irrigation Commission; and I presume that the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy does not want us to reduce our grant by 20 lakhs. In addition, there is the Imperial minor works grant of over 33½ lakhs, so that we are now well in advance of the sum mentioned by the Irrigation Commission. I think that disposes of what the Hon'ble Member says on the subject of the grant for next year.

"In his speech, however, he has alluded to some other points to which I may briefly refer. He asks whether, owing to the lack of engineer officers, some of the canal schemes should not be carried out by means of large contractors. In the first place, I should like to mention that the number of our permanent engineer officers has increased considerably since the year 1903, the date of the Irrigation Commission's report. In 1903, excluding Railways, we had 552 officers in the permanent service. We have now 700, so there is no longer the paucity of establishment to which the Irrigation Commission

referred in their report; and apart from that, we have now a large staff of temporary engineers. A great many more temporary engineers are available in the country, and we are employing a great many more than was the case six or seven years ago. So far as officers are therefore concerned there is no longer any significant shortage for the purpose of the execution of our irrigation works. Turning now to the question of contractors. Government have had under consideration at different times the question of the employment of large contractors on irrigation projects, and have come to the conclusion that the system would be most undesirable. Contractors of standing can be and are employed at large centres in connection with building projects, but the same conditions do not apply to irrigation schemes. At large centres, contractors are in a position to employ an expert staff which has specialised in the subject and there may then be a saving in Public Works establishment. Few contractors have, however, any experience whatever of small works scattered over a large area in deserts and jungles, and the only agency which has been developed for the execution of irrigation works is the petty Indian contractor. I speak as a practical irrigation officer of long service, and the only efficient agency for work of this kind is the petty contractor. I have been employed on many irrigation projects including that most profitable irrigation scheme in the world, the Chenab. Every bit of the Chenab canal work was done by small Indian contractors and done well, and we succeeded in effecting a saving of about 20 lakhs on a project estimate which is now yielding a return of about 24 per cent. When large contractors enter the field they require far higher rates than do the petty contractors, and when they obtain the work they merely sublet to those very petty contractors that we would otherwise employ, and the same amount of Public Works establishment for supervision would be required. Our experience of employing large contractors on irrigation works has not in the past been fortunate.

"In his speech, although his resolution refers solely to productive works, Mr. Dadabhoy alludes mainly to works of the protective class, and I should not perhaps say much on the subject of the latter as irrelevant to the resolution; but I should like to say a few words. For instance, in referring especially to protective works, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy remarked that 'experience has shown that protective works after a few years prove as productive as the most promising major works'. I cannot imagine where the Hon'ble Member derived this information, but it is not correct. There are at the present time 17 protective works in operation, they have cost 282 lakhs of rupees and bring in a net revenue of about 2 lakhs, which is equivalent to a return of 0·72 per cent. We hope for better returns in future, but none of these works at present fulfils the conditions of a productive work. I think the protective work which pays most at the present time is the Nira Canal in the Bombay Deccan which pays something over 3, but some of them pay nothing and others about 1 per cent. The only instance in which a work classed as protective has ever been remunerative, was the Lower Swat Canal, which has since been transferred to the productive class. But the Lower Swat Canal is no case in point. At the time this project was originally framed, the engineers thought it would prove productive, but inasmuch as there were some uncertainties regarding a work in that border part of the country, Government considered it would be advisable to accept a more cautious forecast and it was decided to classify the project as a protective one. But the Swat Canal is in no sense protective as the term would be understood at the present day, its intentions were political, and it was classified in that way solely as a matter of convenience; for our purposes it is not a case in point.

"On the subject of financing protective works, our system has been to spend on such works just so much of one-half of the famine insurance grant as is not required for famine-relief and for protective railways. The system has theoretically been open to the objection of uncertainty, but up to the present this objection has not been operative. The progress of our protective works has not been hampered in the past because the funds required have not been large and the financial position on recent occasions of famine has not been so unfavourable as to necessitate reduction of expenditure on works in progress. The conditions have now so far changed that the demands can no longer be met from the 75 lakhs per annum available from the famine insurance grant, and it was to meet this situation that it was decided to incur an expenditure of 100 lakhs under certain conditions. Mr. Dadabhoy has pointed out that the conditions are liable to make the full allotment impracticable except in prosperous years, and Government have now under consideration other arrangements by which it is hoped the necessary funds can be made available in all ordinary years."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE said:—"Sir, I am sure the Council has listened with great interest and with sincere pleasure to the statement which the Hon'ble Mr Jacob has just now made in reply to Mr. Dadabhoy's speech. He certainly has thrown a good deal of light on points which required explanation. There are, however, one or two things which still puzzle me, and I would like therefore to ask for a little further explanation.

"In the first place, as regards the question of contract agency. It is quite true, as the Hon'ble Member has said, that contract work may prove more costly, but, on the other hand, the construction of irrigation works would be more rapid under that system. As a matter of fact, I have read of large irrigation works being constructed mainly by contract agency in Egypt during Lord Cromer's time, and I do not know why, if the thing was found practicable there, it should not be found equally practicable here. I recognise that probably it will cost more, but there is a margin for additional expenditure because we find that the net return for irrigation works, especially major irrigation works—these are the figures for 1907–1908—the net return for irrigation works is about 7·1 as against under 5 per cent. for railways. Therefore, even if the cost is a little more, the return would not still be less than what you have for railways. There is no doubt that in the past irrigation and railways have been treated rather differently. I have got figures here which show that in 1883, 30 per cent. of the total expenditure on public works was on irrigation. I find that by that year about 23 crores had been spent on irrigation by the State as against 54 crores on railways. At the present moment only 15 per cent. of the total outlay is on irrigation, that is, the proportion has dropped from 30 to 15. The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Burdwan wanted specific schemes to be laid before this Council. I think Mr. Dadabhoy might well refer the Maharaja to the Irrigation Commission's Report. There the Commission have recommended schemes costing about 14 crores of rupees, and they have asked that the schemes should be spread over twenty years, because as things are going at present, the works being constructed by departmental agency, they saw no prospect of their being constructed sooner. But surely when there are all these works mentioned there, there should be no difficulty as to what projects might be taken in hand. I really think that though the Commission have recommended 220 lakhs on an average, still if the system of constructing works by contract agency were introduced by Government, the Government

might be able to increase the grant for irrigation. The disproportion between the expenditure on railways and irrigation is just now very considerable."

The Hon'ble Mr. GRAHAM said :—"It strikes me that, from the commercial point of view, seeing that the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has used the words 'Productive Works' in his resolution, that irrigation and railway construction go very much hand in hand, and therefore it would be entirely wrong to try and benefit the one at the expense of the other. To be really productive, irrigation works must be coupled with railway works, and I cannot see that we can really get the full benefit of their productiveness unless they have their own railway communications."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA said :—"With reference to the remarks which have fallen from the last speaker, I beg the Council to remember that there is another aspect of the question than the commercial one. No doubt, from the commercial point of view, irrigation and railways might very well go close together, but there is no measure more directly preventive of famine than irrigation, and it was, I imagine, from that point of view that the two Famine Commissions appointed by the Government of India recommended that Government should spend a great deal more money on irrigation than it has been spending. The resolution which my friend Mr. Dadabhoy has brought before the Council does nothing more than draw the attention of Government to the desirability, to the necessity, of carrying out the recommendations of the Commission appointed by the Government. We all acknowledge with gratitude what the Irrigation Department have done. I think any one who studies the figures of the work done by the Irrigation Department must feel deeply thankful for what has been done, but the need for doing much more is strongly urged by the agricultural conditions of the country, and it is stimulated by the very success which has been achieved by the Department. It is strongly stimulated by the knowledge that there are vast tracts still in the country in which the rigours of famine might become very much diminished if irrigation works were pushed on better. I submit, Sir, that in a country where famines occur with the frequency with which they have occurred in this country, irrigation demands more earnest attention and a larger measure of support than railways. Railways have undoubtedly contributed to mitigate the horrors of famine. Some of them have enabled the Government to carry grain from one part of the country to another where distress has prevailed; but they have not been an unmixed blessing; say they have also brought in a new calamity, namely, that the level of prices is raised to nearly the same level all over the country, and prices have gone up very much by reason largely of the railways which have been spread in the country. I do not mean to say therefore that the construction of railways should be stopped. What I submit is that the comparative merits of irrigation works and railways deserve a fairer consideration. It ought to be recognised that railways are not needed for the purposes of preventing famines, and that not many fresh lines are needed for even mitigating the calamities which fall on the people in the days of famine, but that irrigation works are needed in a larger measure to prevent those dreaded famines. For that reason I strongly commend the resolution which Mr. Dadabhoy has moved to the consideration of the Council, and I hope the Government will be pleased to see its way to accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. DADABHOY :—"Sir, I do not propose to take up the time of this Council by making any long reply to the criticisms on my resolution, as I know that there are several other resolutions on the agenda paper to-day, and we are pressed for time; but there are a few observations which I shall with your permission reply to as briefly as possible. The Maharaja of Burdwan has very kindly taken me to task for attacking the general irrigation policy of the Government without placing before this Council any practical schemes on which money could be spent. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has relieved me of the task of replying to that portion of his argument by referring the Hon'ble Member to the report of the Irrigation Commission. That will suffice for the purpose. I am extremely indebted to the Hon'ble Mr. Jacob for throwing considerable light on many of the important points with which I have dealt. He has very kindly drawn the attention of this Council to the fact, which must be well-known to Hon'ble Members, that the Irrigation Commission recommended an expenditure—aggregate expenditure—of 220 lakhs of rupees. That was the maximum which they recommended should be spent, and that maximum, as he has explained to this Council, included expenditure also on all works—protective, productive and minor. He has omitted, however, to point out to this Council, and I shall now mention it, that in the past, since the report of the Irrigation Commission was published, the Government have not spent the full maximum amount of 220 lakhs of rupees. In the past there has been an accumulation of arrears in this respect. If I ask now that the expenditure should be increased from 170 lakhs to Rs. 220 lakhs, I submit I am not asking this Council to do anything which is either extravagant or improper, because in the past, as I have said, we have fallen considerably short of the total amount recommended by the Irrigation Commission. The Hon'ble Mr. Jacob has also referred to the engineering staff of the Government, and he has stated that since the publication of the report of the Irrigation Commission, they have now got the full complement of engineer officers. I congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Jacob on that statement; I congratulate the Public Works Department also on having the full complement of officers; but I ought to say that, if my memory serves me rightly, that it was pleaded on behalf of Government last year in this Council that it was the want of a sufficient staff of engineer officers that in a way prevented the Government from undertaking the expenditure to the extent of 220 lakhs recommended by the Irrigation Commission. Then again Mr. Jacob has referred to the difficulty of Government in getting irrigation work done by contractors. I am afraid I am unable to agree with him in that respect. He has pointed out that if we leave irrigation work to contractors, the contractors will sub-let the contract to other people, and the Government officials will certainly have to do their part of the work in supervising. Well, Sir, the same conditions, I beg leave to point out, prevail in the execution of the railway policy of the Government. We are spending on railways considerably more than what we are spending on irrigation projects; and how is the railway policy of Government carried out? It is done extensively and almost wholly by contractors. The same contracts are sub-let by contractors to other people, and no inconvenience follows. My Hon'ble friend Sir T. R. Wynne, than whom there is no better authority on railways and railway administration, will assure this Council that the railway administration does not in any way suffer by the sub-leasing of contracts. The Hon'ble Mr. Jacob has also challenged my statement that the protective works would eventually turn out productive. Well, the one instance of the Swat Canal which he has given proves the truth of my remark abundantly. But apart from that, permit me, Sir, to point out that the irrigation policy of Government is not familiar to the people. You have

to touch them, and eventually the result will be that the Government will find irrigation more productive than railways. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale only the other day pointed out to you what these railways [illegible]. After all we have spent something like Rs. 280 millions on railways. We have not received 3 or 4 millions as profits, and only during the past few years the railways have come to pay their way. Of late there has been a setback in railway income. So if we compare irrigation with railways, I do think the advantage is all on the side of irrigation. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Graham has also taken me to task for having asked this Council to curtail expenditure under one head and to give the saving to the other. He contends they are both public works, and it is not right on my part to suggest such a step. I started for the furtherance of irrigation projects. It is far from my mind. I am one of those men who believe in railway projects. I am at one with the Government as regards the better equipment of the existing lines. All I say is that in the past as regards railway policy we have gone very fast. Let us have a short abatement in our vigour, now. I don't want railways to be slackening in the constructive vigour of Government. Let us not go so fast with regard to railway extension when there are other works such as irrigation, sanitation, education, which require the attention of this Government. These are calls equally important, and as vital as the railways. I should not therefore be misunderstood with reference to my remarks. Now what has happened practically? I protested from my place in the Council last year as regards the railway policy of Government; I made remarks to that effect. We find that a crore-and-half of rupees has been allotted more to the railways than last year. Protest has resulted in extra grant. I say, as I have said so often, let us proceed more slowly with railway projects, and give our best attention for some time to other projects till the past deficiency in the other important departments is made up. With these words I ask you Hon'ble Members to give your earnest support to my resolution. The prosperity of India largely depends on the success of its irrigation policy. We want more irrigation in this country. We want the poor ryot to be insured against famine years. We want the cultivator to have a stable income, and I appeal therefore to you to give your earnest attention and pass this resolution and ask for a further grant. We must ask for more money. We must steadily ask for more money. Unless we ask like Oliver Twist we will never get it. I protested from my place last year, and the Hon'ble Mr. Muller has been good enough to find 20 lakhs of rupees more. One effect of my resolution will be that, even if it fails, I shall see the Hon'ble Mr. Miller with his broad sympathies, provide more liberally next year for irrigation works."

The Hon'ble Mr. MILLER:—"Sir, before I come to the exact terms of this resolution, I should like to say, with reference to some remarks that fell from my Hon'ble friend as to what he said last year in Council, that I am very glad that he has dissociated himself from any intention on that occasion of reflecting on the work done by the long series of engineers to whom irrigation in India owes so much. I may have misunderstood him last year, but I do not think that I misunderstood the impression which would have been produced if his remarks, which appeared to give voice to certain depreciatory comparisons that had been made elsewhere between the progress of irrigation in this and other countries, had been allowed to pass altogether unchallenged. It was simply for that reason that I took the matter up last year. I believe I was supposed to have criticised the Hon'ble Member rather severely; certainly that was not my intention. But it explains another point and that is why I mention it. I feel that I cannot escape some responsibility for the exceedingly irrelevant discussion here, for the time of the Council has been taken up to a great extent with matters that are irrelevant to the resolution that has been put before it, though I think probably most Hon'ble Members will feel that the discussion has not by any means been an uninteresting one. My share of responsibility is that I did not like to pass the objection which was taken to the Hon'ble Member's proposal to alter his resolution at the last moment. I wished his discussion to be allowed: and the only intention of my intervention was to try to get the resolution into a definite form so that we should know exactly what it was. Well, what has been the result? The result has been that the Hon'ble Member after giving notice of one resolution has proposed a second, and has made a speech which is very largely devoted to matters with which neither the one nor the other. He has put me in particular in a very difficult position. I came here, as he sees himself, full of broad sympathies. I wanted to tell him how very much I should like to assist and how thoroughly interested I was in doing something for the Central Provinces. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Subba Rao also appealed to me on behalf of the Central Provinces. I was most willing to answer that appeal. Nothing could possibly give me greater pleasure than to be able to induce my Hon'ble Financial Colleague to give some money for the one great project which the Central Provinces have at last brought to maturity. My Hon'ble friend, by changing the resolution, has entirely deprived me of all opportunity of saying anything on this subject. The whole of this discussion is deprived of all interest. We have nothing to do with the Tenduhi scheme or any similar matters of which we have not had notice to-day. The resolution before the Council is that this Council recommends to the Government of India that the Imperial grant for expenditure on irrigation productive works during the next year be increased to 240 lakhs. Now I think I am right in saying that this is not the resolution that my Hon'ble friend really intended to move; I will mention however how the position stands. The budget provision for next year as the Hon'ble Mr. Jacob has explained—but I will repeat it briefly—provides 170 lakhs for next year as the Hon'ble Mr. Jacob has explained, but I will repeat it briefly—provides 170 for next year for productive works and 70 lakhs for protective works, or a total of 240 lakhs, the largest provision for productive works and 70 lakhs for protective works, or a total of 240 lakhs, the largest provision for productive works and 70 lakhs for protective works, or a total of 240 lakhs, the largest provision for productive works ever been made. The Hon'ble Mr. Dadubhoy proposed originally that we should provide that here

Report. That is quite a mistake. The projects are mentioned there; they are all suggested; but they are not worked out. The Hon'ble Mr Jacob referred to one of those projects the great Tungabhadra project, which is to cost us 6 crores. Well that has been investigated for years, and no satisfactory method of carrying it out has yet been discovered, and it is the same with others. The resolution now asks the Council to give an additional grant of 56 lakhs on the top of the very large grant which has been already given for productive works this year. That is hardly a proposal to commend itself to practical men, and I doubt if my Hon'ble friend ought to press his resolution as altered at the very last moment, but if he wishes to do so, I am afraid I must ask the Council not to accept it. There are some very interesting matters raised today, for instance, the comparative merits of canals and railways, and the question of construction by contractors, on which there is a great deal to be said. They are not however strictly relevant to the point I am dealing with, and I do not propose to take up any more of the time of the Council in discussing them."

The resolution was withdrawn.

[*At this stage the Vice-President left the Chair, which was then taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Miller, being the Member appointed by the Governor General to preside in his place.*]

The Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON said :—"The budget heads which it falls to me to introduce are, Registration, General Administration, Courts of Law, Jails, Police, Education and Medical. I find that a very full and clear explanation of the figures relating to these heads is given in the Financial Statement, and I doubt whether I could say anything that would be really useful in further explanation of them. On this occasion, when the time that has been allotted for the discussion of the second stage has been reduced from three days to one, and at this late hour when there are still five resolutions that remain for discussion during the day, I think I would not be justified in occupying the time of the Council and probably blocking the resolutions, by making explanations which if given would necessarily be very lengthy and after all would be merely an elaboration of what has already very clearly been stated in the Financial Statement. I therefore propose to follow the example of my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister.

"There is only one point I should like to mention as it may be of personal interest to Hon'ble Members. The charges on account of the Governor General's Legislative Council are estimated at Rs 2,01,000. This shows an increase of Rs. 38,000 over the accounts of 1908-1909. That figure Rs 38,000 may, therefore, be taken as approximately the cost of enlarging the Council."

EDUCATION

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR R. N. MUDHOLKAR moved the resolution that "This Council recommends that the expenditure on account of education in the Central Provinces be increased by Rs 2,00,000 (two lakhs)." He said :—"I trust that no apology needed is for bringing before the Council what may be called a purely local question. This Council is the only place where persons interested in the Central Provinces and Berar can bring forward suggestions for administrative improvements required there and for the adoption of measures needed to meet the wants and wishes of the people. Besides, the questions with which this resolution and the next which I have to move deal with are matters of more than local application. There is no part of India which does not feel the necessity of developing education and improving sanitation. Many of the grounds on which claim is made for greater contribution by Government to purposes of education and sanitation in the Central Provinces and Berar, can be urged in regard to other provinces as well. Taking the resolution in regard to Education, what I propose is, that over and above the amount of Rs. 17,40,000 provided in the Financial Statement for expenditure in regard to education in the Central Provinces and Berar, 2 lakhs more should be assigned for purpose of general education, one lakh for the Central Provinces proper and one lakh for Berar.

"This increased grant should be applied :—

(1) in Berar—
- (*a*) for establishing an Arts College,
- (*b*) for establishing two High Schools, one in the District of Buldana and the other in the Yeotmal District,
- (*c*) for establishing two Middle Class Schools for girls for teaching English,
- (*d*) for increasing the number of Primary Schools and making the improvements found necessary in the existing case;

(2) in the Central Provinces—
- (*a*) for further strengthening the Morris College, so as to place it on a level with first grade Government Colleges in the other Provinces of India,
- (*b*) to provide High Schools for those districts which do not possess a Government High School,
- (*c*) to increase the number of Middle Class Schools for girls for teaching English,
- (*d*) to increase the number of Primary Schools and make the improvements advocated by educational authorities as necessary in the existing schools.

"The need for increased expenditure on higher education, on secondary education for boys and girls and on primary education, is admitted by educational authorities of the Province and by the head of the administration. The resolution of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces issued in November last, on the report of the Director of Public Instruction on the state and progress of education for 1908-09, says :—

'Requests are constantly preferred for the opening of new schools and for raising the grade of existing schools. Particularly there is a marked increase in the fervour with which primary education is now received in rural tracts.' * * * * 'The aspirations of the population in this respect are worthy of encouragement, and nothing can be more desirable to the Administration.'

"Later on, it is stated 'there is much to be done' in regard to education.

"The resolution draws attention to the hopeless overcrowding to be met within most of the schools of Berar and admits that there is still much to be done for the improvement of existing schools, especially in the direction of providing them with a sufficient competent and adequately paid teaching staff.

"Taking up collegiate education first, there are in the territories under the Central Provinces Government only three colleges giving instruction in the entire Arts Course, and one College of Science. Of the three Arts Colleges one only is a Government College. The other two are added ones. Berar has no College. This provision is not at all adequate for a population of 13½ millions, while the claim of Berar is entirely disregarded.

"The two High Schools of Amraoti and Akola are overcrowded. In Berar and in the Central Provinces there are districts which have no High School.

"There is no School in Berar for teaching English to Indian girls and in the whole Central Provinces there are only three with about 150 scholars. The resolution above-mentioned refers to the demands of important villages for the establishment of Girls' Schools in the villages and says 'it is difficult to meet their requirements to the full extent owing to financial exigencies.' I shall give a few figures to show how utterly insufficient is the grant which is made from the general revenues to purposes of education, in my province.

"The Budget for the next year proposes to allot to these provinces Rs. 17,40,000 for education. The proposed grant shows, I thankfully admit, an increase over the current year's allotment; and I do not deny that for some time past there have been every year small increases made in the expenditure on education. But when we compare the expenditure on education to what the people contribute to the general revenues, and bear in mind how urgent is the need for education, the insignificance of the amount becomes apparent. Out of three crores and 11 lakhs raised from the people only 17·4 lakhs are devoted to education. As a matter of fact, the actual Government contribution will be smaller than Rs. 17,40,000. The receipts from fees, etc., which come to about a lakh, ought to be deducted. This will make the real grant from General Revenues only one of 16½ lakhs.

"The case of Berar is peculiarly hard. Taking the year 1903-04, which is the latest one for which separate statistics for Berar were available to me here, out of 1 crore and 27 lakhs raised in the province as General Revenues, only Rs. 34,000, that is, only one rupee out of Rs. 135, was spent on all kinds of educational institutions. Out of the 16 lakhs now proposed to be given, 'Direction' and 'Inspection' absorb nearly 6 lakhs and a half; the actual expenditure from Provincial and Imperial revenues on educational institutions was last year a little less than 10 lakhs. How unsatisfactory is the state of things and what leeway has to be made will appear from these facts. According to the last quinquennial report on education there are only 20 students per million of the population who received University Education in the combined Provinces during that period as against 121 in Madras, 108 in Bombay, 95 in Bengal, 47 in the United Provinces, 74 in the Punjab. There is only one province which is more backward, and that is Burma.

"In 1906-1907 the pupils in the Arts Colleges in Central Provinces and Berar were 274 as against 4,657 in Madras, 5,119 in Bengal, 2,747 in Bombay, 2,241 in the United Provinces, 1,508 in the Punjab, 1,197 in Eastern Bengal and Assam. The number of students in the Arts Colleges, though increasing, is still less than ¼th of what the last provinces had three years ago. In Secondary Education we had 12,882 out of a total number of 468,464. Only 13·4 per cent. of the children of school-going age receive instruction. For primary education there is one school for an area of 45 square miles in the Central Provinces and Berar, while Bengal has one to every 3·7 square miles, Eastern Bengal and Assam to 5·7 square miles, Madras to 6·3 square miles. It cannot be said that the local bodies or the people are not giving enough to educational purposes. Here again I shall quote what the head of the local administration says:—

'Local funds are taxed for education to their utmost capacity.'

"The District Boards spent last year Rs. 1,78,385. Out of nearly 23 lakhs spent on educational institutions nearly 18 lakhs came from local funds, fees and other sources. Almost the entire cost of primary education for boys is borne by local bodies. Out of nearly 3 lakhs spent on these schools the contribution from provincial revenues was only 27½ thousands. I have shown enough to justify the demand of the people for larger expenditure out of the general revenues. It is an eminently just and equitable claim and is supported by the highest considerations, political, economic and moral.

"One of the chief causes to which agricultural indebtedness is attributed is the ignorance of the raiyat. Only a little while ago, special officers were deputed to compound the debts of cultivators. More necessary than a temporary palliative of that kind is the removal of the ignorance which is the parent of poverty and misery.

"The Budget proposes to increase the expenditure on education by about 29½ lakhs. But the Central Provinces receive only 52 thousand rupees, out of this increased allotment to education. Most provinces have received 3 lakhs. One is given 10 lakhs and another 6 lakhs. I don't wish that they should be deprived of what is proposed to be given to them, for they like us are in want. But I do say less than justice has been done to the Central Provinces and Berar. As much ought to be given to us as is given to Eastern Bengal and Assam. The increase asked for will not necessitate resort to a loan or produce disturbance of grants to other purposes. There is first of all the Budget surplus out of which 2 lakhs can be easily spared. Secondly the revenue realised will in all likelihood be considerably in excess of the present too cautious estimates. I earnestly ask Government to do to the people of the Central Provinces and Berar that justice to which they are entitled."

"The Hon'ble Mr. PHILLIPS said:—"I venture to rise, Sir, to break through the silence which I have hitherto maintained in this Council as the occasion seems to be one on which perhaps I ought to speak. The very nature of the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar appears, for reasons which I shall endeavour briefly to indicate, to throw on me the obligation of making some reply to the very earnest and carefully considered speech which he has delivered in support of his motion. The resolution relates solely to the Central Provinces. Had it related to any of the other Provinces which have official representatives in this Council, I take it that under the rules it would at once have been disallowed on the ground that obviously it was one which should be discussed in the Provincial Legislative Council. But in the Central Provinces there is no Legislative Council, and therefore the discussion of the resolution here is permissible and regular. Still, Sir, this accident cannot and does not make the subject one of direct or immediate concern to the Government of India. It still remains one essentially for consideration by the Central Provinces Administration. As I have the honour to be the official representative from the Central Provinces, I propose to say a few words on the subject. I may mention also that it so happens that the Provincial Resolution on education from

which my Hon'ble friend has so extensively quoted was issued during the time when I had the honour of being temporarily in charge of that Province.

"Now, Sir, my Hon'ble friend, while he urges the necessity for increased expenditure on education in the immediate future, has not stated the amount actually expended on it in the past. He has merely mentioned the sums entered in the budgets for this year and the next year for education. I think, perhaps, it will be instructive if I place before the Council a few figures relating to the past few years. The total Provincial expenditure on education in the Central Provinces in the year 1906–1907 was Rs. 13,51,000, in 1907–1908 it was Rs. 14,19,000, in 1908–1909 it was Rs. 15,89,000, in the revised estimate for 1909–1910 Rs. 16,58,000 have been provided, and in the budget estimate for 1910–1911 Rs. 17,40,000. It will thus be seen that there has been a steady rise in the expenditure from year to year, with the result that in the course of five years it will have increased by nearly five lakhs. My Hon'ble friend has mentioned the sum of two lakhs as the sum which he would now wish to be added. Well I think, Sir, these figures will shew that the subject is receiving the close and constant attention of the Local Administration.

"My Hon'ble friend considers that the case of Berar is peculiarly hard. He thinks that more of the total amount spent on education should have been spent in Berar, and he has pointed out that in 1903–1904, the latest year for which he has been able to obtain figures, the sum so spent there was only Rs. 94,000. I have been able to obtain figures for later years. In 1906–1907 the expenditure from the Provincial revenues on account of education in Berar was Rs. 3,17,000, in 1907–1908 Rs. 3,29,000, and in 1908–1909 Rs. 3,80,000. I regret that I have not succeeded in getting the estimated figures for the past and the coming year. But from the figures which I have laid before the Council it will be evident that the requirements of Berar have not been neglected and that it has been sharing proportionately with the rest of the Province in the steadily increasing expenditure on education.

"My Hon'ble friend has complained that the proportion of the total revenue spent on education is so small. Well I am afraid I cannot enter into a detailed discussion on that point. I am sorry to say, in the first place, that in the short time at my disposal I have not been able to arm myself with all the figures necessary for such a discussion. In the next place, even if I had all the figures ready, I should hardly be justified in taking up the time of this Council in discussing details of a Provincial Budget. I may however say generally that my Hon'ble friend may rest assured that all the various needs—and they are numerous—of the administration have been closely and carefully considered, and that only after careful and close consideration have the allotments to the various heads of administration been made, and there is no doubt that greater expenditure on education could not have been provided for. But my Hon'ble friend, I understand, complains chiefly that whatever may have been the expenditure on education, it ought to be a great deal higher. In that view he will find that not only I but the Central Provinces Administration are in entire agreement. He has enumerated various projects which he thinks ought to be undertaken in the matter of education and he asks for funds. I can only say that his list does not include nearly all the projects which the Central Provinces Administration is now contemplating. There are various others that I could mention which would add materially to the list, but I do not wish to take up the time of the Council by enumerating them. But the fact remains that all these projects require money, and my Hon'ble friend has not suggested in the whole course of his speech where the money is to come from. He has indeed thrown out a hint at the end of his speech that it should be provided by the Government of India. Well, Sir, here he has strayed into paths whither I am precluded from following him. There is no doubt that, as the resolution stands, it is for the Provincial Government to provide the money, and the problem is how it is to be provided. I presume the only way he could suggest is that other heads of expenditure should be curtailed. Well, I am afraid that is quite impossible. There is a homely proverb which says we must cut our coat according to the cloth, and if the educational coat in the Central Provinces is to be shorter and altogether more skimpy than we should like, unfortunately there is no help for it. But we hope that better times are coming, and all I can say just now is that, if in the near future or the future at any time funds are available—in fact, as soon as the state of the finances allows—there will certainly be a very considerable expansion of Provincial expenditure on education, and in determining the precise directions in which the increased expenditure will be incurred, the projects which my Hon'ble friend has put forward will receive the fullest and most careful consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHITNAVIS:—"Sir, I had intended to make a few observations on this question, so far as it related to the Central Provinces, but from what has fallen from the official representative, the Hon'ble Mr. Phillips, I am glad to find that the disposition on the part of Government is to spend more money for the support of education in the province as finances improve. I think after that kind assurance no remarks are necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. HOLMS said:—"Sir, the few remarks which I have to make are purely introductory to a comparison, but I venture to think the Council will consider them strictly relevant to the resolution before it. In considering the claims of one province in the matter of education to a further share of assistance from the Imperial revenues the claims of other provinces must also be considered. The Hon'ble Member who has moved this resolution has challenged comparison, and I accept the challenge so far as the United Provinces are concerned.

"The claims and needs of the United Provinces in the matter of education have been urged before this Council in season and possibly out of season. In a year like the present it is not for me to press the claims of that province. The door at which we have been knocking is more tightly closed than ever; at least that is what we learnt from the remarks of the Hon'ble and vigilant keeper of the door, in the speech which he made in introducing the Financial Statement.

"I have extracted for the satisfaction of my own curiosity and not for infliction on this Council certain figures comparing the net expenditure on education per million of people in each of the large provinces in India, and two of these figures are so remarkable that I cannot refrain from bringing them to the notice of the Council.

"Taking the budget figures for the coming year, the net expenditure budgetted for education in the Central Provinces is Rs. 1,36,000 per million of population. The similar figure, that is to say, the net expenditure per million of population, for the United Provinces is only Rs. 69,000 as against Rs. 1,36,000. In considering figures of this kind, there are of course numerous adjustments and qualifications that must be taken into account before you get an adequate comparison, and this is not

the time to make such, some, to add qualifications. A fair basis of comparison is the population in the provinces, and that is the most important factor in the case. When we see that the United Provinces are able to provide from the resources supplied by the Government of India only half the amount for education which is provided in the Central Provinces, I venture to think that these figures are worth consideration and I leave the Council to draw its own conclusions."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar said :—"I shall be very brief in my reply, Sir. It has been said that there has been an increase in the expenditure on education in the Central Provinces and Berar and that it has been steadily rising. I myself admit all that, but my contention all along has been that it is a very inadequate grant, and that though things are not so unsatisfactory as they were some years ago, we are still very badly off. In this way it is admitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Phillips that our educational needs are even more than what I have represented them to be. I am glad to have obtained this admission from one who was at one time Head of our Administration, and who will probably again occupy that post in before long. Then it is said, where are the funds to come? Well, in regard to that I would point out first of all that there would be some surplus in the provincial revenues. With the very cautious estimates of the provincial revenues which have been made, the provincial finances can very well afford, if not two lakhs, at least a substantial portion, say half of that amount. However the Hon'ble Mr. Phillips has given us the assurance that if not in the following year, at least as soon after that as possible, the interests of the province, especially of Berar, will be taken into consideration, and with that assurance from him I do not think it necessary to press my resolution to a division. But I cannot afford to overlook certain remarks which were made by the Hon'ble Mr. Holms. It is no answer to a hungry man to tell him 'You are not the only hungry man; I am hungry also.' In that case both of us would have to err. I did not mean to say that the United Provinces and other provinces were receiving the treatment they ought to; the great cry is that more money is wanted for the educational needs of the various provinces. I do not wish to say anything further, and I do not wish to press my resolution to a division."

The Presiding Member :—"I understand that the resolution is withdrawn."

SANITATION.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar said :—"The resolution which I now beg to move is 'That this Council recommends that the expenditure on account of Sanitation in the Central Provinces and Berar head 24—Medical, be increased by 4 lakhs.'

"I had to refer the other day to the urgent need of increasing the expenditure on sanitary works in the Central Provinces and Berar and to the great difficulty of carrying out the most necessary protective sanitary improvements for lack of funds. The rate of mortality has been steadily rising since 1896. From 24·4 in 1896 it has gone up to 41·7. One year it went up as high as 57·82. There are only two provinces which show higher mortality—the United Provinces and the Punjab. It is true that much of this increase is attributable to the plague. But the mortality returns show that there are not only the large number of deaths from plague but also increases in those from other diseases. The chief medical authority in India told us the other day that the plague has nothing to do with general insanitary conditions, and I am not controverting that position. But there are other diseases which either arise from or are aggravated by insanitary conditions; and it is the duty of the State to take effective steps for putting these down and mitigating misery and suffering. The Malaria Conference a few months ago made recommendations which involve the expenditure of large sums of money. In the resolution issued some four years ago by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner attention is drawn to the great increase of interest which has arisen in towns which have increased their water-supply without at the same time constructing and maintaining good drains. But several of these drainage schemes are estimated to cost lakhs and are beyond the means of the Municipalities concerned. In one annual report the Sanitary Commissioner of our Province has frankly stated that owing to the heavy expenditure on plague measures and other pressing things several of the Municipalities were almost at the end of their resources and were not in a position to carry out drainage schemes from their funds. The Provincial Revenues must come to the aid of these local bodies if the people are to be saved from much preventable suffering and the death roll is to look less ghastly. There is one form of expenditure which Municipal Committees are called upon to bear which ought to be entirely borne by Provincial Revenues. To induce people to leave plague-infected localities pecuniary assistance is often necessary to be given to persons too poor to construct huts at their own expense. There are also various kinds of plague measures costing large sums which are required to be carried out. This is an expenditure which ought really to be borne by the General Revenues, and a considerable portion is so defrayed. But Municipal Committees are also required to bear a share of the cost of the plague measures, and this demand has made them less able to carry out sanitary improvements. Nearly 43 per cent. of Municipal Revenues are spent on sanitary work—original and recurring—and it cannot be said that they are not doing their duty in this respect.

"I therefore request this Council to make the recommendation that the expenditure provided for in the Budget under head Medical be increased by 4 lakhs of rupees to be distributed half and half between Berar and the Central Provinces for necessary sanitary works in urban and rural areas."

The Hon'ble Mr. Phillips said :—"As the line that I shall have to take on this resolution, which has been brought forward by my Hon'ble friend, is much the same as the line which I have just taken on the other resolution moved by him, I need not make any lengthy remarks on it. I may, however, say, with respect to the question of sanitation, that here the case against the resolution established by the figures of increasing expenditure from year to year is even stronger than it was in the matter of education. The figures for the past five years are as follows :—

in 1906-1907 the Provincial expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 13,000,
in 1907-1908 it was Rs. 6,000,
in 1908-1909 it was Rs. 61,000,
in 1909-1910, according to the figures of the Revised Budget, it will be Rs. 2,28,000, and
in 1910-1911 it will according to the Budget estimate be Rs. 2,86,000.

So that we have gone up from a few thousand rupees to nearly three lakhs in the course of five years. I again submit, Sir, that these figures are an indication that the subject is at any rate receiving attention. Here, too, I entirely agree with my Hon'ble friend about the advisability of spending considerable further sums on sanitation, but here, too, unfortunately, the resources of the Province are insufficient to allow of any further allotment being made for the purpose.

"I should perhaps have mentioned in speaking on the former resolution—I should have brought to the notice of my Hon'ble friend—that, as appears from the Financial Statement, it has become necessary for the Government of India to make a substraction of over 7 lakhs of rupees to the finances of the Province, because its resources have been very greatly crippled owing to the expenditure necessitated by the failure of crops and the consequent distress following on the drought of 1907. But even so, the Provinces is now working to a minimum balance and therefore it is perfectly impossible to find funds for any objects other than those which have been entered in the Budget. I sincerely wish that it were possible to add very largely to the sum provided for sanitation. For of course no one is for a moment disposed to underrate the importance of this object.

"I will refer to one more fact, Sir, and that is that quite recently, within the past three or four months, a separate Sanitary Commissioner has been appointed for the Central Provinces. Up to the time of his appointment the office of Sanitary Commissioner was combined with that of Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, with the result of course that to matters purely sanitary very little time and attention could be devoted. In the future it may be hoped that sanitary matters will receive more consideration, and at any rate we shall get rid of this difficulty, which we have experienced in the past, namely, that new projects could not be brought forward in a satisfactory form for want of adequate consideration and want of scientific advice. This defect we shall now remedy, and I hope that the circumstance in itself will lead to economical expenditure and will set free more funds to devote to the important purpose."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHETNAVIS :—"Sir, there is great need for improved sanitation in the Central Provinces, as the Administration Report for the year 1907-08 observes : 'There is still much room for improvement in municipal sanitation, and there are no less than nine towns in the province where the birth-rate is either less than or only slightly exceeds the death-rate. Overcrowding and want of drainage are the principal causes for this unsatisfactory position.' Plague is making havoc in the province, in spite of the most strenuous efforts of the local authorities. More money is urgently required, not only for the suppression of plague, but for sanitary improvements generally both in towns and in rural areas. I am glad the Hon'ble Mr. Phillips supports me in this view. His powerful advocacy of the Central Provinces cause fills me with hope that the Imperial Government will in future see its way to allow more liberal grants to the Local Government for the purpose of sanitary improvement. I thankfully admit that the Government expenditure on this account has been progressive in the past, but much remains to be done; and it would obviously be to the public advantage to allow liberal grants to the Local Government which will be glad to strengthen the hands of the local bodies—Municipalities and District Councils—with substantial financial help. These are my reasons for supporting the Resolution moved by my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Madholkar."

The Hon'ble Mr. MESTON said :—"I have no desire to traverse the ground already covered by the Hon'ble Mr. Phillips, but certain remarks have fallen from speakers in the course of the debate on this as well as on the last resolution which seemed to indicate that there is a prevalent idea that the Government of India in its financial capacity has something to do with the narrowness of the grants which are available for this deserving purpose. The desire for increased expenditure on education or on sanitation or on medical help for the poor and helpless is a point which touches very closely the most generous instincts of the Council, both individually and collectively. But, Sir, it is a point which is sometimes pressed home with such fervour and such eloquence that the outsider may often be disposed to think that there are on this Council two opposing forces, that on the one hand you have the voice of the people as expressed by its representatives on this Council putting up a persistent and pathetic appeal for more education, for more sanitation, for better medical aid, and for many other deserving objects; and that on the other hand you have an unsympathetic and obstructive Government which is always refusing funds and blocking these beneficial schemes and showing itself deaf to the claims of humanity. I do not for a moment suggest that the Hon'ble Mr. Madholkar shares these misconceptions; but there are misconceptions of this kind abroad, both in this Council and outside, and it is surely desirable to lay aside sentiment and consider the matter—as we have to do in this Council—from an entirely business point of view.

"Now as regards the Central Provinces, Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Phillips has shown that neither education nor sanitation has been starved. The grant for medical aid in the Central Provinces four years ago was 6½ lakhs and for next year the Budget provision is 9 lakhs. There is no sign of starving here, and I am quite sure that there is no intention of starving sanitation or any other deserving object. It must be considered however what is the position of the Chief Commissioner in providing these grants. His position is such that it would be absolutely impossible for him to provide the funds, which I am sure he would gladly allot for these and many other deserving purposes, without landing his province in a state of bankruptcy. Mr. Craddock, I am sure, has chosen the wiser course. He recognises—and of course the Council will also recognise—how directly the difficulties of a province re-act upon the Imperial revenues. We saw last week how easily a province's needs may lead to the necessity for increased taxation, which falls not upon that province exclusively, but upon the whole Indian community. Now what has led to the difficulty in the Central Provinces? In 1907 the province was an extremely prosperous one; it had balances of close on 56 lakhs, and its expenditure was well within its current needs. The failure of the monsoon in the autumn of that year entirely altered the whole position. The province is now, at the present moment, in the possession of a balance of something like 13 lakhs, and it has only been able, with difficulty and with assistance from the Government of India, to budget next year for the prescribed minimum balance of 10 lakhs or thereabouts. Now this is altogether the result of what might have been a very protracted, a very disastrous, and a very costly famine. Skilful dispositions have averted the worst manifestation of that calamity, but the cost was heavy, and it has to be recognised that for next year a great crowd of demands must force themselves upon the Chief Commissioner's resources. Roads have been neglected during the recent scarcity, public buildings have had to be abandoned or postponed; he has had administrative needs in several directions to be deferred and put aside in the

face of the imperative duty of relieving distress and saving life. It is the restoration of these administrative charges which are now pressing their claims upon him. The adjustment of his resources to all these many growing necessities is his task. It is a task of delicacy and great difficulty, and I submit that this Council should entrust him with full discretion in entering upon this task, armed as he is with a full and intimate knowledge of the best interests of the people of the province over which he rules."

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR said:—"After what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr Phillips as to the administration being quite prepared when they are in a better position to spend more money, I do not wish to press my resolution. But there is one thing which of course I would like to say, and that is that I am quite sure that I never gave any reason for any misconception as to what my views about the action of Government in regard to this matter are. I have always admitted what is being done what has been done all these years but at the same time it is utterly inadequate in the Central Provinces and Berar. What I must say, Sir, is this We do feel that our province does not get for its own purposes a sufficient amount out of the revenues found by it That is a thing into which I cannot go at this time and I do not wish to waste the time of the Council; but I hope I have been able to show that we do not get an adequate return for what we contribute to the finances of the country."

The PRESIDENT, MADRAS:—"I understand that the resolution is withdrawn?"

The Hon'ble Mr. MUDHOLKAR:—"Yes."

At this stage the Hon'ble SIR HARVEY ADAMSON resumed the chair.

CUSTOMS; POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS; STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The Hon'ble Mr. ROBERTSON said:—"I have to introduce the heads of Customs, the Post office, Telegraphs, and Stationery and Printing. I shall ask you, Sir, to permit the Hon'ble Mr Stewart-Wilson to introduce the head 'Post Office', and the Hon'ble Mr. Dempster the head 'Telegraph'.

"With regard to the two remaining heads, I have not got very much to say. As to Customs, I would point out that all that we can discuss in this Council is the expenditure side of the Budget; and in view of certain remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, I think on Friday last, as to the growth of expenditure in Civil Departments, I propose to allude to the fact that in the Budget for next year we estimate the Customs charges at 36 lakhs of rupees as compared with 32½ lakhs of rupees in the revised estimate of the present year. Practically the whole of this money is spent on establishments, and as this is one of the points which I understand the Hon'ble Member took up, I think that some explanation is required The explanation is really this In the last ten years the duties collected at the various ports have risen from 494 lakhs of rupees to 894 lakhs of rupees. During all that time the Customs establishments had remained practically untouched, and about a year ago the question came up for consideration from nearly all the chief ports of having a fuller and better establishment to deal with the increased work. At the same time the question was raised of giving better pay because of the greatly enhanced cost of living. So that this increased charge in respect of Customs is entirely due to the fact that the work has largely increased, and at the same time we had to do something for the subordinates of the collecting establishments who had certainly begun to suffer because of the increased cost of living.

"With regard to Stationery and Printing in view of the Resolution which stands in the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's name, I had intended to go in some detail into the figures, but as it is now getting late, I propose merely to say that the continued growth in the charges for both Stationery and Printing had already attracted the attention of the Government of India During the last eight or nine months we have taken steps to try to reduce these very high charges on account of Stationery and Printing. The proposals which we have been considering have not yet all been given effect to, but a certain number of them have been introduced, and the result is that for the eleven months of the present year ending 28th February there is a decrease on Stationery of something like 4 lakhs, as compared with the expenditure in the corresponding eleven months of last year In typewriters alone, which is a very costly item in all Government offices, the Stationery Department has been able to make a saving of rupees [illegible] due to the efforts that have been made all round to try to keep down expenditure.

"With regard to Printing, the item with which we are mainly concerned is the expenditure on the Indian Stationery, and that is a very large item indeed; but it is obvious that you must have a large [illegible] printing work of a great administration like that of India. And I may say in the [illegible] Council here, I understand, added very considerably during the past [illegible] not perhaps altogether on account of the amount of work required but of the extra[illegible] with which it is called for. As regards the printing presses we have been trying [illegible] to reduce expenditure, so much so that we have been receiving complaints, to which we have given very little attention, that we are starving them However that may be, we quite recognise that expenditure must be kept down and we are doing everything that we possibly can to effect that end, and I trust that before long still further economies will be effected."

The Hon'ble Mr. STEWART-WILSON said:—"Mr. Vice-President, I beg to introduce the consideration of the heads XIII Post Office and 15 Post Offices, and, in doing so, I do not propose to take up more than a few minutes of the time of Council The small but substantial surplus which for many years past the Post Office has regularly shown has, for the time, become a small deficit. This has been due to an unfortunate combination of peculiarly unfavourable circumstances. In October 1907, India was given the benefit of the cheapest rates of postage in the world, though the distances over which our mails have to be carried are far larger and more difficult than in most other countries. Naturally, the sweeping reduction in our rates of postage has led to a large reduction in receipts, for it takes time even on normal periods for the immediate loss to be made up by increased correspondence. We have not yet had this normal period. In its place we have had a period of depression in trade throughout the world and famine in India, from the effects of which we have yet to recover. Not only has this prevented our income from asserting its elasticity as soon as we had hoped, but, in spite of the most rigid economy, it has thrown on us largely increased expenditure of a temporary nature. The net result of the coincidence of greatly reduced rates with a period of hard times has been that a deficit has taken the place of our accustomed surplus We may now, however, reasonably hope that the worst is past and that something better is in store for us in 1910-11 in the shape of such an increase in

income and reduction in unusual demands as will bring our balance back to the right side. The work of the Post Office has, I am glad to say, gone on expanding satisfactorily, while we have been able to continue the task of gradually improving the pay and prospects of postal officials, more especially those of the humbler grades, which we have systematically persevered in for some years past."

The Hon'ble Mr. DUMPLETON said :—" In introducing heads XIV and XVI Telegraphs, there are one or two points on which a few words of explanation may be of interest. The revised figures for the year 1909-1910 show a decrease of Rs 7,20,000 under message revenue as compared with the Budget Estimate. This decrease is due entirely to State traffic and may be attributed to the orders which have recently been issued prescribing the use of the 'ordinary class as much as possible. The average value of a State message has fallen from Rs. 1·67 in July 1908 to Re ·87 in October 1909. Since the Financial Statement was prepared further figures regarding the average value of a private message have become available, and it would appear from these that the average value has fallen slightly. It was Re. ·545 in July 1908, it rose to Re. ·58 in April 1909, and fell in October last to Re. ·51. In our estimate for 1910-1911 no increase of revenue from State messages has been provided and only three lakhs under Revenue from Private. The large increase in revenue expenditure in 1909-1910 over the previous year is due principally to the cost of the reorganization of the signalling establishment. The expenditure against Capital during 1909-1910 was smaller than usual owing to a large number of Railway works not being carried out. The proposed expenditure against Capital for 1910-1911 is chiefly for lines along railways and canals. We do not propose to do much construction for purely departmental purposes. The minus figures shown against 'Net Revenue' are due to Capital expenditure as well as Revenue expenditure being shown against Revenue receipts. The Revenue receipts exceed the purely Revenue expenditure by £33,500. These figures do not include the Indo-European ones. The estimated expenditure for 1910-1911 has been very closely scrutinised, and the figures budgetted for are the lowest possible compatible with efficiency."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE said :—" I beg to move the following Resolution :—

'That this Council recommends that the provision for expenditure on Telegraphs for next year should be reduced by £20,000.'

"Sir, my object in moving this Resolution is only to ask for information and not to offer any criticism. I would like to know what has been the financial effect of the changes that were carried out in the Telegraph Department last year. We were told then that those changes would result in a considerable saving. As a matter of fact their immediate effect has been the very reverse, as I find from the figures which have been supplied to us by the Finance Department. Whereas in 1908-1907 there was a net excess of receipts over expenditure of 30 lakhs excluding the capital outlay on telegraph wires, for the current year such excess is only three-quarters of a lakh, and for next year it is going to be only one lakh. The immediate effect therefore has been the very reverse of what we were led to expect. I quite recognise however that the changes that were carried out last year must take some time before they produce their full and real effect. Also it must be remembered that a revision of salaries of the establishment that has been carried out recently in all grades must be responsible for a considerable part of this increase. I would like to know how much such revision has cost. I would also like to point out that the practice of spending a considerable amount out of telegraph revenue as capital outlay on wires seems to be open to criticism, because it handicaps the department in making improvements, and it also handicaps the department in giving the public the benefit of growth of revenue. Moreover I find that there is no fixed principle which regulates this capital outlay on telegraph wires. The capital outlay has risen during the last six or seven years, though during the last two years it has been reduced. On this point I would like to make one suggestion, and that is that this capital outlay should be limited to the actual excess of revenue over expenditure. That would save the department from throwing an undue burden on the ordinary resources of the country.

"Then, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this Council very briefly to two complaints of which we heard so much last year. One was about the insufficiency of address : that has been more or less remedied, but I fear it has not been wholly remedied. The second one is still there, and that is the extra full charge that is made for redirecting a message, and this operates some times very harshly. I hope the department will see its way to set that right. I do not think the old practice was so very expensive. If there is a redirection to be made the department should do it, as it used to do it, without any extra charge.

"There is one more thing which I would like to urge and then I will conclude. I think it would be desirable if the department could revert to the four-anna telegram. I knew the analogy of the English telegram of sixpence was principally responsible for the six anna telegram. But in England sixpence is a small, handy silver coin, and in India the coin corresponding to that is our four-anna bit. The six-anna telegram appears to be a little more costly than it should be. Of course I recognise that when we exceed 12 words, for every subsequent word the charge is less than what it used to be before. If the department could see its way to provide for a four-anna telegram of, say, 8 words, I do not think that will cause any loss of revenue. I understand the six-anna telegram has not been much of a success, whereas the four-anna telegram was, and will be again. This is all that I wanted to say."

The Hon'ble Mr. ROBERTSON said :—' I wish to make a few remarks with reference to what the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has said. He has spoken in the first place about getting some further information as to the net results of the changes that have been carried out since last year. If my Hon'ble friend will allow me to ask him to do so, he might perhaps wait for a year before I make any such statement. The reason is that we are not yet very sure as to the allocation of the returns from postage stamps. Postage stamps are now used for telegrams as well as for letters, and as the division between the two departments of the proceeds from the sale of stamps is still somewhat doubtful, we cannot until we have settled that matter give anything more than an approximation to the telegraph revenue.

"With regard to the expenditure on the improvement of pay both in the superior and inferior ranks of the Department, Mr. Gokhale has asked if I can state approximately what this comes to. The total cost of raising the pay all round of the telegraphists in the signal offices was 5½ lakhs of rupees, and the scheme of reorganization which has just been carried out for the superior officers of the Department, combined also with a scheme of decentralization, is to cost about Rs 1,20,000. These measures have added very considerably to the outgoings of the Department. But in that connection I would mention that, as the result of the enquiries which were made last year, it has been found that

the staff of the Department is over strength in the subordinate grades. We hope eventually to have the staff adjusted to the work to be done in the telegraph offices, and when that is finally worked out we fully expect that we shall be able to show some reduction in the cost of the establishment.

"With regard to one or two other points that Mr. Gokhale has touched on, I think he may take it that the question of telegraphic addresses has been settled; at any rate I can say that for several months past we have had no complaints regarding this matter. Another subject he mentioned was the charge for redirection of a telegram. The new rule is, I am aware, objected to, but it has been introduced on the analogy of the English practice, and I believe the same rule obtains throughout the Continent of Europe; that is, if you send a telegram from A to B and you want it to be redirected to C, then you have got to pay an extra charge. Here in India, however, if the two telegraph offices, that is, B and C, are in the same town, we make no extra charge, whereas in London, if a telegram is sent to Charing Cross and it is redirected to Kensington, you have to pay six pence. I see no prospect of Government going back to the practice of free retransmission which formerly obtained. I do not think there is anything further I need say on the Hon'ble Member's remarks. I do not quite understand whether he wishes to press his resolution."

The resolution was withdrawn.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said:—"I beg to move the following resolution:—

'That this Council recommends that the provision for expenditure on Stationery and Printing for next year should be reduced by two lakhs of rupees.'

"I really do not know that it was necessary for me to move this resolution after the remarks that were made by the Hon'ble Mr Robertson when he introduced these heads. He has practically admitted the correctness of all the contentions which I wanted to submit to the Council, and therefore I really have not much more to say. Since, however, I have moved this resolution, I may as well mention one or two facts. Taking the Imperial section of expenditure for the last five years, we find that the increase has been from under 15 lakhs to over 20 lakhs. That means an increase of 25 per cent. in five years. This is really a very large increase. Again this morning I consulted the figures for the last 12 years and I find—the figures of the Imperial section alone were not available to me—the cost of stationery and printing of the whole country during the last 12 years has risen from under half a million to over three-quarters of a million sterling, which means an increase of more than 50 per cent. in 12 years. Now, Sir, we were all told that during Lord Curzon's time there was a great reduction in correspondence and report writing. One would have therefore expected that that reduction would have result in a reduction in the cost of printing and stationery. As a matter of fact, however, we find that this cost is going up by leaps and bounds. However, it is satisfactory to note that the matter has already attracted the attention of Government and that steps are being taken to bring about a reduction in these charges."

The resolution was withdrawn.

RAILWAYS.

The Hon'ble SIR T. R. WYNNE:—"Sir, the Financial Statement which has been placed before Council clearly indicates the broad financial results of railway working for the year 1909-1910 and the estimated figures for the year 1910-1911, but it may be of use and interest to the Members of this Council if I touch upon some points of detail in connection with them.

"The first point I should like to draw attention to, under the head of capital expenditure, is the very large proportion of the funds available which have been devoted to open line works during 1909-1910 and which have been allotted to the same class of expenditure for 1910-1911.

"The importance of this class of expenditure from the financial point of view is that it is expenditure which does not necessarily return the same interest as if the capital used was spent on constructing new lines of railways. Some five years ago it was realized that sufficient money was not being spent on open lines to enable them to meet the steady development of trade that had been going on. The demand of trade for ready and better transport had increased beyond the capacity of the Railways to deal with it, and there was a great outcry as to the shortage of rolling stock. The difficulties however that had arisen in meeting the demands of trade were not entirely due to shortness of rolling stock but were largely the result of inadequate facilities to enable rolling stock to be fully used or in other words more open line works were required.

"Open line works, it may be useful to explain, comprise additional rolling stock, doubling of lines, remodelling station yards, strengthening permanent way and bridges to take heavier loads, staff quarters and all improvements and developments of a line, the cost of which is debitable either wholly or partly to capital.

"It is clear that such expenditure, however necessary it may be to enable a railway to deal with increased traffic, is not always of a very productive character at least immediately, and this has had its effect on the net financial results of working State Railways.

"I think, however, that this class of expenditure will tend to diminish appreciably at no distant date, and it will be possible to devote more money to the construction of new lines in the future.

"My reason for saying so is that when you spend money on improving the facilities of a railway you cannot provide only the precise addition you require to meet the existing needs of traffic; you must provide something more. It would be economically unsound to do otherwise. Take for instance a single line of railway. You have brought it up to a standard which will enable heavy locomotives to run and big loads to be hauled over it and you have put in as many crossing stations as you can, and yet the line cannot satisfactorily deal with the traffic offering. The only thing then to do is to double it. When it is double the capacity of the double line is very many times greater than the single line and you have provided a facility that will not require to be added to for years.

"Take another case, that of remodelling a big junction where the accommodation is so limited as to delay the marshalling and despatch of through trains. Here again a scheme has to be provided which is in excess of immediate requirements and which will not require to be added to for some years being capable of dealing with a steadily increasing traffic.

"Railways have also been short of staff quarters, the proper housing of staff being an important matter to keep men contented, and considerable additional quarters have been and are still being provided.

"The expenditure of large sums on open lines during the last few years has enabled many facilities to be provided which will be sufficient for many years to come and has largely increased the capacity of railways to deal with the traffic to be carried so that a decrease in such expenditure should automatically occur.

"For these reasons I think that in a few years it will be possible to allot a substantially larger share of the capital available to the purpose of building new lines, the allotments to open line works being proportionately reduced.

Revenue Account.

"Turning now to Revenue expenditure. You have before you the financial results for the current year of the working of the Railways of India in which the State is interested. They present a very much more favourable appearance than the figures for the year 1908-1909.

"Comparing the two years 1908-1909 and 1909-1910 the figures show that during the year 1909-1910 the gross receipts have increased by Rs. 2,72,49,000, while working expenses were less by Rs. 1,15,63,000; the loss of Rs. 1,80,71,520 on the working of 1908-1909 being converted into a profit, after meeting all charges of Rs. 1,29,15,000 for the year 1909-1910.

"A consideration of these figures naturally suggests the question as to what has been the cause of this satisfactory improvement. There are two reasons. The first is that during 1909-1910 there has been a marked recovery from the depression in trade which occurred during the year 1908-1909 and which most seriously reduced the receipts of Indian Railways, and the second is that for the year 1909-1910, the Railway Board have insisted on more economical methods of working being adopted, a more moderate programme of works of improvements and renewals being carried out and a more efficient though broad control over expenditure being introduced.

"Arising out of the first reason the sentiment may be made that if gross receipts were falling off so much in 1908-1909 why were not working expenses reduced in proportion. The answer is that railway expenditure in working is not susceptible of wholesale reductions at short notice. By the time the trade outlook for a year from the railway point of view declares itself the financial year is well advanced and commitments have been entered into both in India and in England for stores and materials. The line and works must be maintained and the rolling stock kept in working order.

"Practically a railway has a big figure of 'fixed charges' which it must incur though its traffic varies between a maximum and a minimum. At the same time the large sums spent by Railways in working expenses in excess of sanction during 1908-1909 in face of heavily falling receipts indicated that railway administrations were not fully alive to making such economies as might have been possible and that there was room for improvement in the audit control of expenditure to prevent unauthorized expenditure being entered into as expenditure over sanctions being incurred.

"The Railway Board, therefore, issued instructions which the results of this year's working have shown to be well adapted to the purpose for which they were designed, viz., to keep the Revenue expenditure of each Railway within the provision allotted to it and to prevent expenditure on unsanctioned works. The carrying out of these orders has not impaired the efficient working and maintenance of either the State or Company-worked Railways, the proper maintenance and good order of which for the year 1909-1910 has been duly certified to by the responsible officers of each Railway administration and by the Government Inspectors.

"This action of the Railway Board has been the subject of attack by some of the Boards of Directors of Indian Railway Companies in London at recent shareholder's meetings. At these meetings the Railway Board have been charged with issuing orders which would deprive the Boards of Companies of all control in managing their affairs and make it impossible to efficiently administer the Railways entrusted to their care, the deduction being that shareholders' interests were being very much prejudiced.

"I deny the accuracy of these charges, and the possibility of the results anticipated cannot be substantiated by detailed reference to the orders the Railway Board have issued.

"In the matter of economical Railway working the interests of shareholders and the Government of India are identical, and this opinion has been recently admitted by one of the largest Indian Railway Companies in a recent letter to Government.

"Government holds a predominant share of the capital of practically every Indian Railway Company and is consequently very largely interested in the net receipts earned. In deciding on any measures, therefore, necessary to secure sound working and improved net receipts the Government of India approaches the question from the same standpoint as the shareholders and is not likely to take action prejudicial to a shareholder's interest.

"The main demand made by the Railway Board is that each Railway administration should prepare estimates showing the amount required to be spent on the working expenses of a railway for the financial year and insisting, after the Railway Board have approved of a lump sum figure based on details left entirely to each Company, that no expenditure shall be incurred in excess of this figure without their sanction, leaving entire freedom to each Company to spend the lump sum amount so sanctioned according to the detailed estimate each railway administration had itself proposed.

"The orders issued by the Railway Board are strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Companies' contracts, and judging by their expenditure on working expenses during 1908-1909, when these orders were not in force, they appear to have been very necessary.

"Taking now the estimated figures for 1910-1911 it will be seen that the net results anticipated are less than have been earned for the year 1909-1910.

"Larger gross receipts have been estimated for, but working expenses are higher. With regard to gross receipts the experience of 1908-1909 has shown the large variation possible, and a cautious estimate seems advisable.

"Rains have been good and prospects are promising, but produce does not seem to be moving as it should. The reason for this it is difficult to ascertain. Railway Managers say the year 1910-1911 should be a good one and Railways should now be doing a large business, but traffic is not as brisk as could be worked. For the reason gross receipts have been estimated lower than perhaps the favourable rains might appear to justify.

"With regard to expenditure, in addition to funds required for works of the nature of improvements purely debitable to Revenue, provision has been made for more 'renewals'. 'Renewals', it may be explained, fulfil two purposes; the first is the replacement of rolling-stock and works which are not capable of further economical use, and the second is in the direction of betterment.

"The amount that is spent annually on renewals is not based on any hard-and-fast lines and varies according to circumstances. The provision of a reduced figure of renewals for a year is not an uncommon occurrence in railway working and companies have been permitted from time to time to adopt this course when circumstances justified it, the leading consideration being that to ensure that a line is being properly maintained reductions in renewals may be made occasionally but should not be made for any long continued period.

"These items, together with the additional expenditure required to earn the increased gross receipts anticipated, account for a major part of the increased expenditure provided for.

"In his speech, when submitting the Financial Statement, the Hon'ble Finance Member urged the financial danger of appeals by this Council for additional funds which the finances of India cannot produce without casting additional burden upon her people. I earnestly hope that this advice will be accepted, as it will result in Railway matters being treated by this Council on the basis that Railways, both State and Companies, should be worked as commercial propositions and not as philanthropic institutions. As indicating the large interest held by Government in co-worked lines, taking the six largest Indian Railways worked by Companies and excluding debentures, the capital subscribed by shareholders is 20 millions as against 160 millions held by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOKHALE:—"Sir, I beg to move that 'this Council recommends that the provision for the working expenses of State Railways for the next year should be reduced by one crore of rupees.' Sir, I wish it had been possible for me to act on the suggestion which was just now thrown out by the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne, namely, that I should withdraw this resolution as I have done in the case of the two preceding ones. Unfortunately, I am unable to do so. Indeed, so far from withdrawing it, I fear I shall have to ask the Council to divide on it.

"In moving this resolution, Sir, I beg leave to express, if I may presume to do so, my sympathy with the Railway Board for the fact that they seem to stand between two fires. Judging from the speech of the Hon'ble Member, I find that the railway administrations as represented by their Boards in London are complaining about the control exercised by the Railway Board. We, on the other hand, in this Council, some of us at any rate, are inclined to complain of the manner in which the working expenses have been allowed to go up. Of course I am a mere outsider and a layman. I cannot go into the technical portions of this railway administration; but I can look at railway finance in a general way: and looking at railway finance in a general way, I have come to certain conclusions which I would like to lay before this Council. There is no doubt that this railway finance has been responsible during the last three or four years for the deterioration in the country's financial position. We find that in the year 1906-1907 the net profit from railways which the country derived was about £2¾ millions; in 1907-1908 it was about £1½ millions. In 1908-1909, instead of a net profit, there was actually a deficit of £1¾ millions; during the current year there was a gain of about £950,000; and during the next year probably under half a million is expected to be realized as profit. The position, therefore, in five years has come down from £2¾ millions to about half a million profits, and that naturally must set us thinking. I have looked into the figures somewhat closely on that account, and I find that there are certain things which require explanation. The first thing that strikes one looking into these figures is the extraordinary growth of working expenses during the last five years, *i.e.*, since the Railway Board came into existence. The Railway Board came into existence in 1905, and the working expenses have been going up steadily from that year. I have consulted the figures for 15 years from 1890 to 1905, *i.e.*, up to the date the Railway Board came into existence. The working expenses during that period were between 46 and 48 per cent. of the gross receipts uniformly. There was only one year in which the proportion was 49. Otherwise, throughout, the proportion was 46, 46½, 47 and up to 48. From the time that the Railway Board however came into existence—from its very first year,—this proportion has been going up. After the proportion had been stationary for 15 years we find in 1906 the proportion rose to 50; from 47 or 47½ it went up to 50; in 1907-1908 it went up to 57·5; in 1908-1909 it went up to 62 per cent.—that was a year of deficit. In 1910, the current year, it is 55·3 and for the next year it is expected to be 56·6. Now, I cannot understand why if for 15 years they were satisfied with 47 or 48 per cent. of gross receipts for working expenses, suddenly there should have been this increase, and they should now ask for 7 or 8 to 12 per cent. more according as you take the year. This certainly requires an explanation. Of course I am quite sure that the money is being well spent, that the money is being spent on improvements, and the Hon'ble Member will no doubt justify this in the name of efficiency. Well we have often heard in this Council of efficiency—we used to hear of it from various quarters during the last five or six years. There has been so much more spent on the Army, also on Civil Departments, all in the name of efficiency. I quite admit that efficiency is desirable, but there must be a limit, even to efficiency. As Lord Salisbury once said, 'all efficiency must be relative,' that is, it must take into account not merely the requirements but also the resources of the people for whom you are going to secure that efficiency; and considering that India is a poor country, I think that the Railway Board might be satisfied with a lower standard of efficiency than what it is evidently aiming at. I think there should be a definite proportion beyond which they should not go in the matter of working expenses. If the railway administrations of this country were satisfied with 47 to 48 per cent. for 15 years, I do not see why the Railway Board should not impose a similar limit upon itself. It may go a little higher if necessary, but I think beyond 50 per cent. the working expenses should not be allowed to go in any particular year. If anything like that were to be done from next year, as you estimate your revenue at 44 crores, your expenditure would be 22 crores or somewhere there, and you would have about 3 crores for the Finance Minister; and I am quite sure that he would not have put upon us the extra taxation that he did the other day. Then there is another point to which I want to draw the attention of this Council, and that is this; that for the last four years the Board or those who are responsible—because I am afraid it is the railway administrations that are carrying out unauthorised works, who are really responsible—in any case we have to hold the Board responsible in this Council and the Board will hold the administrations responsible in its turn—but for the last four years we find that the budget is being systematically exceeded in the matter of working expenses. In the first year it was only a slight excess. In 1906-1907 it was only an excess of 10 lakhs; in 1907-1908 the excess was 2¾ crores;

in 1908-1909 it was 2½ crores over the budget allotment for working expenses. This year, owing to the great row that was made, there has been of course a great decrease in this excess, but still there is an excess of 1¼ lakhs. Now I think that this is a thing to which exception must be taken. I think it is most objectionable that the budget allotment should be exceeded in this manner. I think in this matter I could not do better than quote the words which were employed last year by His Honour Sir Edward Baker in speaking of this question, namely, that the Railway Board had been exceeding its budget in the matter of working expenses. This is what His Honour said. Possibly he used sharp language because his own budget had been upset. I will read the language that he used:—

"I am constrained to say that the explanation presented in the memorandum of the Railway Board seems singularly inadequate. Something is doubtless due to the cost of coal, though we are not told what it amounts to. Grain compensation is said to amount to 23½ lakhs or £157,000, i.e., less than 1/4th of the total excess. Floods on the North-Western Railway are called in to account for some unspecified part of the remainder; but I seem to remember hearing of similar floods for several years before on that line. A great deal is attributed to repairs and renewals, and we are told that commitments have been entered into which could not be stopped. I will not stop to consider the question whether any railway administration is at liberty to enter into commitments of this kind which cannot be modified or contracted if the ensuing year is one of deficit. But I do affirm without hesitation that any administration which contemplates doing so is bound by all the canons of finance and commonsense, to provide for the corresponding expenditure in its estimates, and in the present instance we have to face the plain fact that the working expenses, in spite of a heavy reduction in the traffic carried, have exceeded the estimates by not much less than a million and a half.'

"This is strong language, but it is not mine; it was used by one who had been Finance Minister for four years, and I am quite content to leave the question as it is there between Sir Edward Baker and the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne.

"I think that, just as there must be a certain definite proportion beyond which working expenses should not be allowed to go, so also it must be definitely and distinctly laid down that under no circumstances whatever should the budget allotment for working expenses be exceeded. I think that the Finance Department has a right to expect that, and that the Council, as interested in economy, has also a right to expect it.

"Having made these two complaints, I would now like to make a suggestion, and that is that I think it would be very desirable if State railways were managed by the State instead of their being managed by Companies. I know this is a question about which there is a difference of opinion, but apart from other things—whether the thing would be immediately more costly or less costly, as that I have heard two opinions—there is one distinct advantage which I claim for this, and that is that in the end State management will be more economical. You compare the ordinary public works list—the personnel of the Public Works officers with the personnel of railway officers. Throughout you will find a practical exclusion of Indians from the higher ranks of the railway service. Whereas in the Public Works Department a considerable proportion consists of Indians, in the railway service it is only here and there that you find an Indian for the most part Indians are carefully shut out. Now, if all these railways were managed by the Government, the Government would in the first place be more sympathetic with our aspirations than Boards sitting in London, and secondly the Government would be more responsive to any pressure of opinion put upon it. The Boards being in London, we may say what we like, they go on doing what they please, and the agents here must obey their directors there. Therefore, as long as the management is in the hands of Companies, the exclusion of Indians from the higher ranks of the railway service must continue, whereas if the management were to pass over to the Government, there would be a more steady employment of Indians in the higher ranks of the service, and this in due course is bound to lead to greater economy in the management of railways. I move the resolution which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne said:—"Mr. President, the Hon'ble Member has put before this Council his reasons why a reduction should be made of one crore of rupees in the estimate of working expenses of railways for next year. With your permission I will now give my reasons why this reduction should not be made. The smaller net surplus of this year compared with the results of previous years is not due to extravagant management and an unjustifiable increase in working expenses.

"The reduction in net surplus is due to quite another cause, viz., the large expenditure that has been incurred in improving open lines of railway so that they might be able to deal with the traffic they had to carry in a more reliable and expeditious manner. Capital spent on such expenditure is slow in returning a fair interest on its investment, and it is mainly the interest on this capital and the proportionate share of expenditure debitable to Revenue as working expenses on account of these improvements which had reduced the net surplus to its present figures.

"To enable this Council to understand this more clearly I would refer you to the Railway Revenue Account on page 81 of the Financial Statement and draw your attention to the two net results given therein, viz., Net Revenue and Net Results. Net Revenue is arrived at by deducting working expenses from gross receipts.

"From the figures I have referred to you will see that the Net Revenue earned for the year 1909–1910 is practically the same as was earned for the year 1906–1907, viz., 12½ millions of pounds; at the same time the Net Surplus Result after meeting all charges besides working expenses is £900,000 as against two millions for 1907–1908.

"Now, when you compare the Net Result for the two years and dive into the items included in the Net Surplus Result you see at once where the money has gone.

"The net result is arrived at by deducting from the Net Revenue the cost of redemption of capital, interest on debt and advances and sinking funds, and it is the increase under these heads that has produced the lower surplus for 1910-1911 as compared with past years and not an enormous increase in working expenses.

"Comparing the figures for 1909-1910 with the actuals of 1907-1908 you will see that annuity payments account for an increased expenditure of about half a million, the balance being interest on debt. The cause of this increase in interest without a commensurate increase in gross receipts is, as I have stated, because capital spent in improving open lines of railways is slow to return its full interest and does not respond in the same way as capital spent on new lines.

"Previous to 1906 the greater part of the capital funds available under the programme were spent in building new lines of railways and little was spent on open lines in the way of additional facilities to enable them to deal with increasing traffic, and in 1906 the Secretary of State ordered that a larger

provision should be made for open lines. This was done, but it was not sufficient to enable railways to keep pace with trade. A few years ago the service railways were giving was so unsatisfactory that Mr. Robertson was brought out from England in 1901 to report on the whole question of the management and working of Indian Railways.

"In his report made in 1903 he stated that—

'Notwithstanding the increase in the grant for improvements, all the railways of India without exception are in some respect or other very much behindhand in the provision of adequate protection and facilities for their traffic';

and again—

'The fact of the matter is that railways were so seriously limited in funds during many years while traffic was increasing that they are seriously behindhand, and a very large outlay will be necessary for some years to come if they are to even keep pace with their business.'

"These opinions were endorsed by the Mackay Finance Committee's report in 1908.

"The Board from their own personal knowledge held the same opinion, and whereas before they were instituted the grant for open line works was only 5 crores per annum, they provided—

in 1906-1907	..	..	..	..	..	9	crores.
,, 1907-1908	..	..	..	..	..	10	,,
,, 1908-1909	..	..	..	..	..	11½	,,
,, 1909-1910	..	..	..	..	..	13	,,
and propose for 1910-1911	..	..	..	..	..	12	,,

"Taking the expenditure during the year 1908-1909 and 1909-1910 on these works, the interest on this amount comes to a crore of rupees a year. A very large part of the earlier expenditure on open lines was invested in rolling-stock which is quicker to return interest in its course whereas the later expenditure has been on works and renewals which are slow to return interest on their cost.

"When the Railway Board were first instituted during the busy time of a year they used to be inundated with complaints from all sides of merchants being unable to keep their engagements owing to the delay in the transport of merchandise of all kinds to destination. I think I am justified in stating that the capacity of open lines has been enormously improved. Railways, as they now exist, are in a very much better condition for meeting the demands on them, and the former complaints to the Railway Board are now very seldom received.

"Although the reduced surplus is, as I have shown, not due to exaggerated 'working expenses,' it would be useful to make some remarks about them generally.

"When money is being spent on improving a railway the whole cost does not fall on Capital as Revenue has to bear a considerable share of the cost of improvements as working expenses.

"Working expenses are divided into two distinct heads, *viz.*, 'operating' expenses and improvements which include renewals and which are generally termed 'betterments'.

"Operating expenses have tended to increase inasmuch as the cost of labour and wages have risen the use of continuous brakes is becoming more extended, interlocking has become more necessary, and generally a better service has to be given to the public including much greater comfort for the third-class passengers which has to be paid for. I do not see how heavy reductions can be made under this head. If heavy reductions were made, a large proportion would probably fall on the staff. Now, Indian Railways employ some 525,000 men, of whom 508,000 are Indians, and the practical result of the adoption of the Hon'ble Member's resolution would be at once to throw out of employment a large number of his countrymen, and in light of this unexpected contingency the Hon'ble Member may, perhaps, wish to withdraw his resolution.

"It is under the head of betterments that the great part of the increase has occurred, and this rise was foreseen by the Railway Board. In 1905 they pointed out there would be a rise in working expenses and gave their reasons for this opinion, *viz.*, the necessity for improving railways so as to give better service to the public.

"They have reiterated their opinion every year since 1905, and their statements can be found in the annual note they presented on the working of Indian Railways which was published with the annual Financial Statement and is also printed in the Railway Board's Annual Administration Report.

"In light of these remarks, Mr. President, I submit that there has been no serious rise in working expenses that can be attributed to extravagance in operating expenses, that the cause of the smaller surplus in net results of Indian railway working is due to the cost of bringing railways up to the standard now necessary in order to enable them to satisfactorily carry on the trade of the country, and that if a larger surplus of net results is required it can only be secured by stopping expenditure on improving Indian railways and not by reducing operating expenses.

"The point, therefore, on which this Council has to decide in order to deal with the resolution is whether they prefer the railways of India to be made fit to deal with the traffic of the country or prefer that difficulties and delays in the transport of goods with its consequent loss to merchants should continue indefinitely.

"Railways are now working at a profit after paying all working expenses, interest on debt, and capital redemption charges. From the point of view of trade, it seems to me there is every reason why the policy of improving existing lines so that they should be able to meet all demands on them should receive the support of this Council.

"I move, therefore, that the resolution be not accepted."

The Hon'ble MALIK UMAR HYAT KHAN said:—"First when I thought that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale was going to withdraw the resolution I was so pleased, but now that he is pressing it I feel it my duty to say something on it. Punjab is a country where we have got any amount of surplus grain which must be shifted. If we cannot sell it, we cannot do anything with it. We keep sufficient to eat, but the rest we have to send to some other country to get money, and that money of course we have to pay to Government as our revenue. Of course rolling-stock is one of the things that will take our grain off from the country, and if we have not got rolling-stock it will be a great difficulty for us. There are lots of colonies springing up and of course directly the land is irrigated and ploughed, etc., it has got a yield and that yield ought to be sent to another Province where it is needed, for this rolling stock is required. In a country which yields all this grain of course there it cannot all be consumed, and if rolling-stock was not kept, it would be very bad for the Punjab in particular. So I am sorry that I have to oppose this resolution, because if we do not send the grain at once, there is a sort of little insect which eats it up. We cannot store it; we have not got godowns; we have not got any place to put it; and we have to give notice to the merchants.

to buy it, and they won't come because they do not get rolling-stock from the railways and that is the cause that they do not take it."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA said:—"I did not wish to say anything in connection with the resolution before us, because the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has made out such a clear and strong case as to render further discussion in support of the resolution unnecessary; but the remarks made by the last speaker compel me to say a few words. Now, Sir, no suggestion has been made that there should not be railways enough in the country to enable people who want to export their grain to do so. Nor has any suggestion been made that there should be a stop put to the construction of railways. The whole point is whether the expenditure which is being incurred on them, whether the working expenses is not too much, whether the proportion of it to the net profits earned is justifiable or not. There is a large body of opinion which holds that it is not. It may perhaps be conceded by the Hon'ble Member who spoke last that, besides those who have to export grain, there are a lot of other people in this country who have to bear the burden of taxation, and who are concerned in the expenditure that is incurred, who ought to have a voice in this matter, and it is in their interest that the expenditure on railways should be cut down. Efficiency, as my esteemed friend the Hon'ble the mover of the resolution has pointed out, might be purchased at too heavy a cost, and I feel that there is reason for an inquiry being instituted, a close inquiry being instituted, as to whether the amount of expenditure that is being incurred at present is necessary or justifiable. The working expenses of the railways have been increasing at too high a rate, and they ought not to continue to increase. With these few words I support the resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale."

The Hon'ble MR. GONZALO said:—"I would like, Sir, to make a brief reply to the observations that have fallen from the Hon'ble Sir T. Wynne. He pointed out that in 1909 the net earning under Revenue, as it is called here, was 12·43 millions, which was virtually the same figure as what you have in the accounts of 1906–1907, namely, 12·02. Now that is quite true. But the Hon'ble Member should not have left out of consideration the fact that between these years a large amount had come to be spent as capital outlay on railways, and there must be interest on that capital expenditure. Therefore, the very least that the year 1909 should have shown to be regarded as equal to 1906 was to show the same net amount of revenue as 1906, *plus* the interest on the capital expenditure during the three years. Well, I find, looking at the amount of interest on debt, that in 1906 the interest on debt was 5 millions, whereas in 1909 the interest is 5·67; that is, two thirds of a million roughly represents the interest on the additional amount that had come to be expended as railway capital. Now, if only these railways had earned thus two-thirds of a million more, under the net earnings, instead of having only £760,000 as our profit last year, we should have had nearly a million and a half. Therefore, I do not think that point really helps the Railway Board very much. The Hon'ble Member also said, if you want improvement, you must pay for it. We no doubt want improvement, but not at this rapid pace. We shall be quite content with a slower pace of improvement provided it does not cost us so much. Of course, if double the revenue that the Hon'ble Member gets at present were placed at his disposal, I have no doubt he would employ it easily, and we should have a most perfect system of railways. The question is whether the country can afford it. The Hon'ble Member also said that, if this resolution were pressed, it would be necessary to reduce the operative part of the expenses, and that might mean the dismissal of a number of my countrymen. Well, I am not really frightened by that. I find on looking up the lists here, that most of the men in the higher branches at any rate are the Hon'ble Member's countrymen and not mine, and if he were only to dismiss my countrymen, well, he would not get much out of that. If he wants to make a substantial reduction, he will have to get rid of some of his own countrymen.

"I will say only one thing more, and that is with regard to what the Hon'ble Malik Umar Kyat Khan said. The Hon'ble Member's faith in everything that the Government does is most touching: he stands by the Government even where the Hon'ble Sir Edward Baker criticises it. Nobody ever said that the grain in the Punjab should not be carried; the question is whether the expenditure which the Railway Board is incurring, whether all this increased expenditure, was required. I have already pointed out that since the Railway Board came into existence the working expenses have steadily risen, and no reply has been given to that. Of course improvements I understand are required, but why should these improvements have suddenly become necessary on this scale during the last five years, when we had gone on without them for the last half century? I am sorry I must say that I am not convinced by what the Hon'ble Member has said, and I must therefore ask that this resolution be put to the vote."

The Hon'ble SIR T. R. WYNNE said:—"It is precisely because working expenses have been so low in former years that the percentage has risen during the last five years, the increase being due to the money that is being spent in improving railways up to modern requirements.

"Trade during the last few years has enormously developed and railways under low working expenses were not keeping pace with trade expansion and had been starved. I have been endeavouring in my former remarks to explain this, but do not appear to have been understood. I gave quotations from Mr. Robertson's report and also showed by reference to a report just received from the English Board of Trade that the position of India in this respect was not an exceptional one, the Railways of Austria and Hungary having fallen behind trade requirements and requiring to be improved and brought up to date in the same way as Indian Railways.

"The Hon'ble Member made a point about the Railway Board fixing the high standard up to which railways were to be improved.

"The Railway Board does not fix the standard. It is the public and trade of the country who fix it. The passenger, especially the third-class passenger, is always wanting better accommodation. He wants more trains and a faster service. The merchant wants his goods rapidly delivered to save demurrage on his ships. The up-country dealer wants wagons at once so that he can get his goods consigned and fulfil his contracts to shippers and draw on them for his money.

"A famine occurs; the Local Government demand immediate transport of grain from one part of India to another; and if any delay arises the Railway Board are held to blame for it. With the high prices obtainable also in such cases the grain dealer wants immediate transport and joins in the demand.

"I can assure you that the Railway Board do not go about saying they would like this and that done, because it would be nice to have it. They do nothing of the sort. It is the public which fixes the standard and which has obliged the Railway Board to spend more money in working expenses.

"Constant references are made in the newspapers of the disgraceful way in which delays occur in transporting goods or to sufficient accommodation not being provided and to the want of a better service, for all of which the Railway Board are held responsible. Demands for improvement having been made, the Railway Board is expected to provide the remedy quite irrespective of course of the money that has to be spent.

"Take the case of the third class passengers being carried in covered wagons which is a perennial grievance and had caused the building of a lot of carriages seldom used. Personally I think a covered goods wagon has several points in its favour as passengers can lie down and sleep and there is plenty of room for their things. Now, perhaps the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale will move a resolution that no third class passenger is ever to be carried in a covered goods van any more. Well, that would mean the Railway Board would have to spend some crores of rupees to build enough third class carriages sufficient to deal with the transport of the hundreds of thousands who attend some of the big melas. The result would be that the majority of these carriages would lie only used for at most a month in the year, the interest on their cost being a permanent charge under the head of interest and seriously affect the net result of working Indian Railways.

"The Hon'ble Member has pointed out that the net revenue return for 1910-11 ought to have been higher than for 1907-08 as so much more capital had been spent on which interest was earned.

"I have already endeavoured to explain what a larger amount of capital has had to be spent on improving open lines and laid stress on the fact that capital so spent is slow in returning a good interest.

"Take Howrah station for instance. Seventy lakhs have been spent on it. It was absolutely necessary to build it, but where is a good return on this expenditure to come from? Again, larger and better waiting sheds are being demanded, new workshops are being built, and numberless instances can be given of expenditure that must be incurred but which is slow in returning its interest.

"If the Railway Board are to cut down working expenses to the level of the past as desired by the Hon'ble Member, this Council will be inundated with questions regarding the inefficient service railways are giving the country and resolutions demanding improvements will be passed.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has advocated the working of railways by the State instead of by Companies. I cannot now enter into that question. It is a big question all over the world. But I would remark that Railway Companies have long contracts with the Secretary of State, and however much you might desire to carry out such a change, there would be practical difficulties in the way of doing so."

The Council divided:—

Ayes—11.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
The Hon'ble Raja Sir Ali Muhammad Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. Mazharul Haque.
The Hon'ble M.R Ry. Nyapathy Subba Rao.
The Hon'ble Mr G. K Gokhale.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dadabhay.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Chitnavis.
The Hon'ble Raja Pramada Nath Ray of Dighapatia.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah.

Noes—34.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller.
The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha.
The Hon'ble Major General R. I. Scallon.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Carlyle.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Jacob.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. Robertson.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. Meston.
The Hon'ble Mr J. B. Brunyate.
The Hon'ble Sir H. A. Stuart.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. H. Butler.
The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan.
The Hon'ble Zulfikar Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fenton.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Sheke.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Holms.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Kenteven.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General C. P. Lukis.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. W. Orange.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Macpherson.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. Andrew.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. O. Quin.
The Hon'ble Kanwar Sir Ranbir Singh.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Madge.
The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Th. Phillips.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. C. Gates.
The Hon'ble Maung Bah Too.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Lyon.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. E. Dempster.
The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne.
The Hon'ble Colonel F. E. Longe.

So the resolution was rejected.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 18th March 1910.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st March 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd March 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No XII of 1910.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Glanders and Farcy.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Glanders and Farcy; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title

1. This Act may be called the Glanders and Farcy Law Amendment Act, 1910.

Repeal of part of Schedule II Act XI, 1901

1901

2. Part II of the Second Schedule to the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901, is hereby repealed.

of 1899.

Amendment of section 3 Act XIII, 1899

3. In section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, after the words "any provision of this Act," the words "so far as all or any of the diseases mentioned in, or specified in a notification under section 2, sub-section (*1*), are concerned," shall be inserted.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

J. M WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 28rd March 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII OF 1910.

An Act to amend the Prisons Act, 1894.

1894. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Prisons Act, 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Prisons (Amendment) Act, 1910.

Amendment of section 52, Act IX, 1894 2. In section 52 of the Prisons Act, 1894, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

(1) after the words "Magistrate of the first class" the words "or Presidency Magistrate" shall be inserted; and

(2) for the first proviso the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided that any such case may be transferred for inquiry and trial by the District Magistrate to any Magistrate of the first class and by a Chief Presidency Magistrate to any other Presidency Magistrate: and".

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

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